

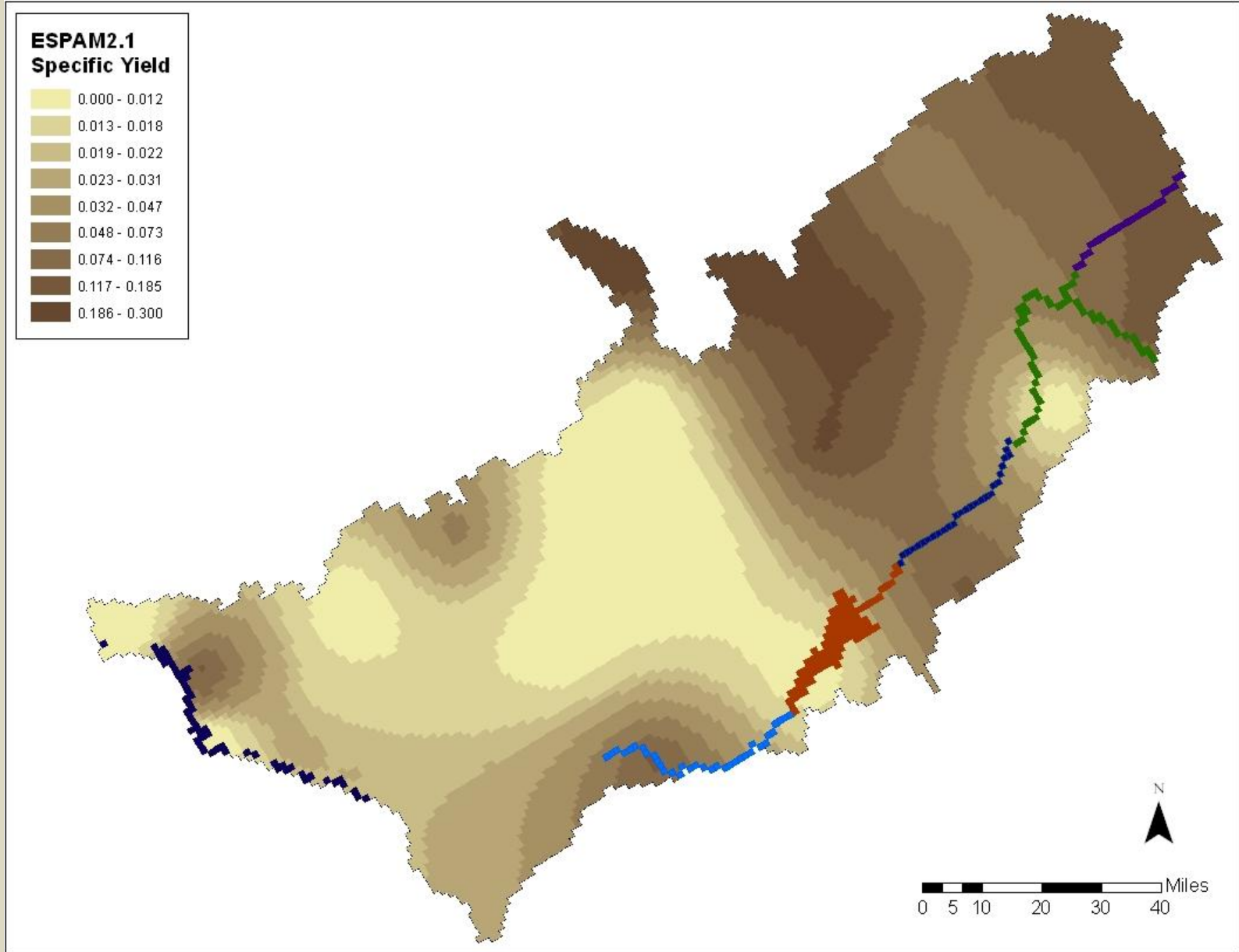


Allocation of Managed Recharge Impacts and Capacity Limitations – ESPAM2.1

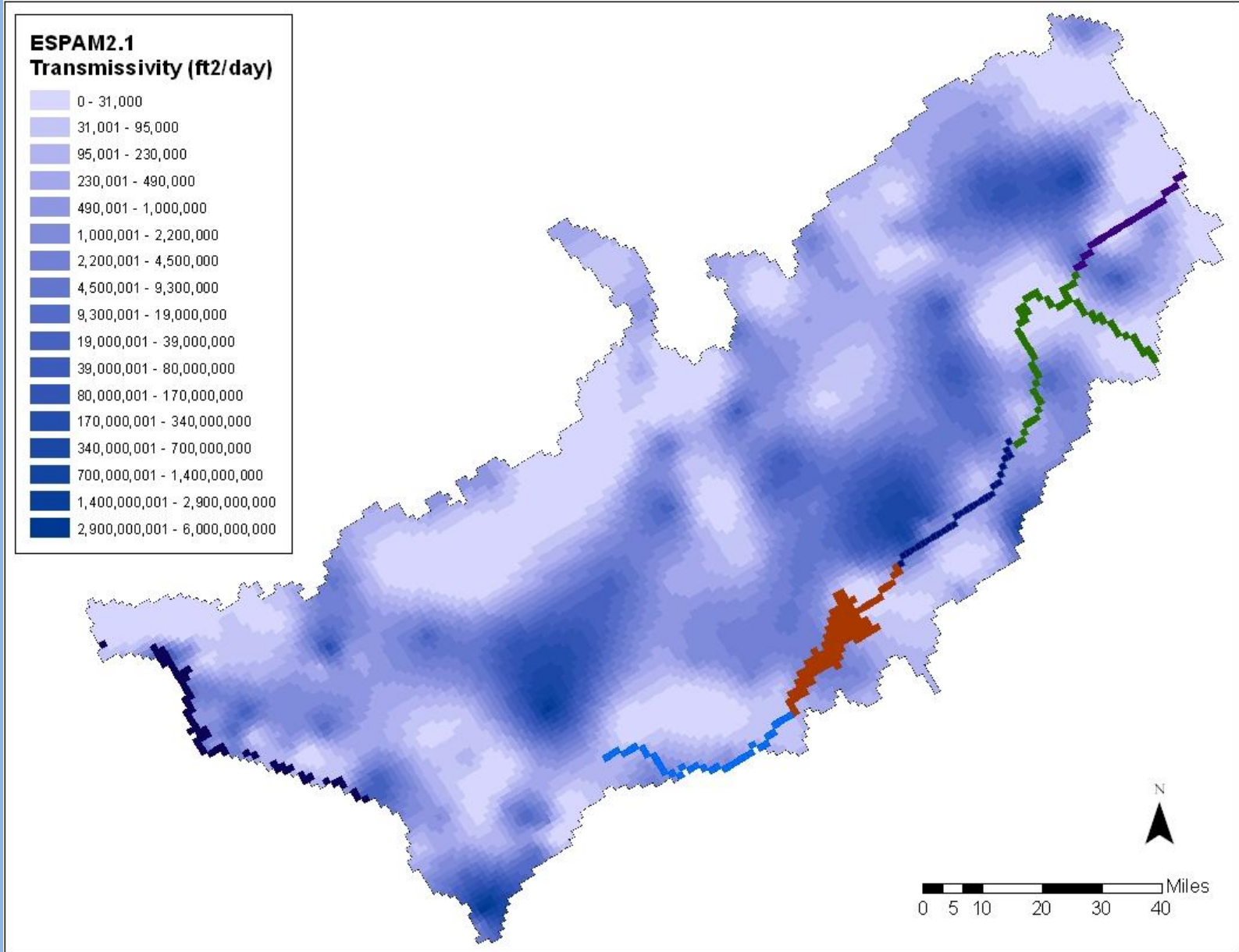
Presented by Mike McVay

April 3, 2013

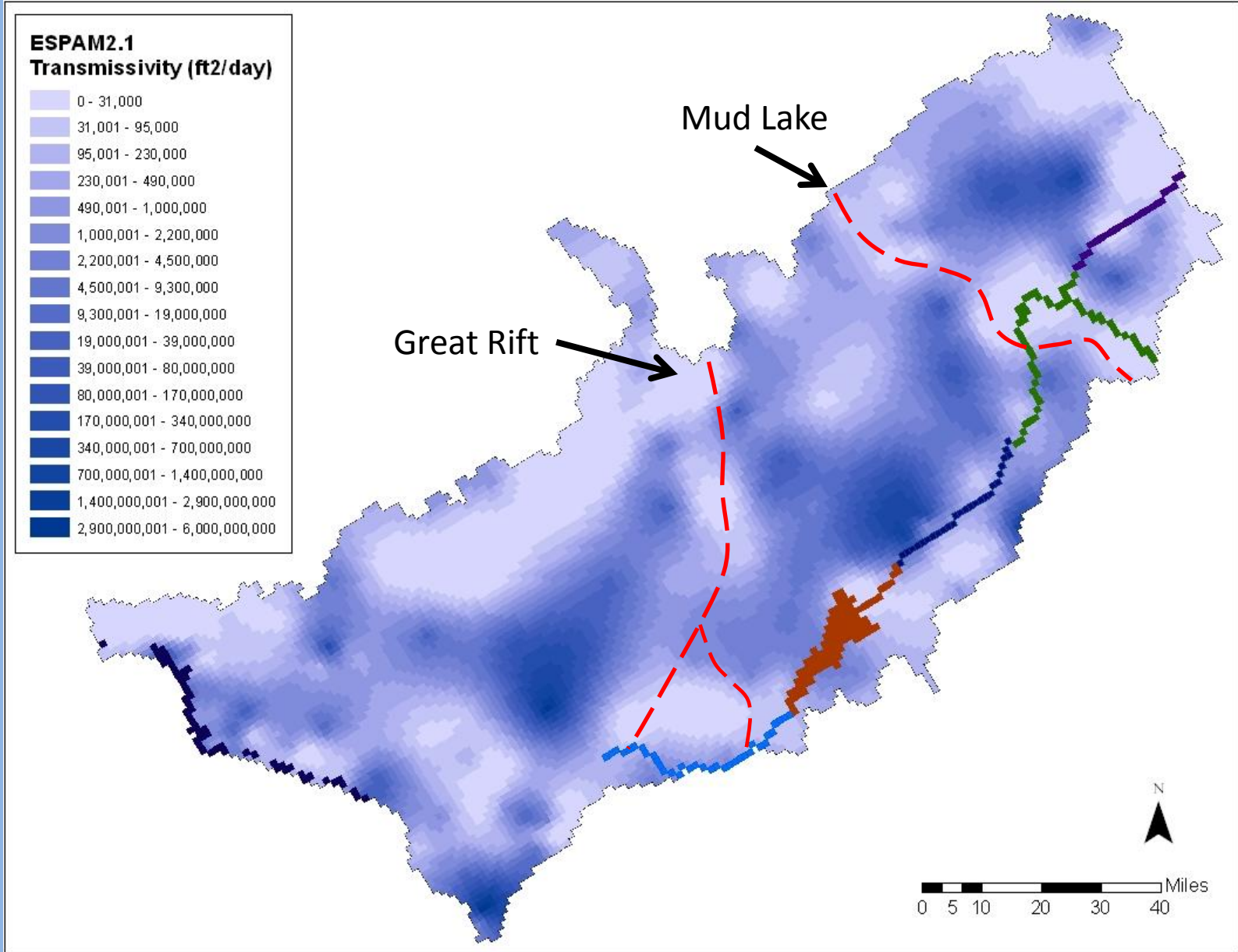




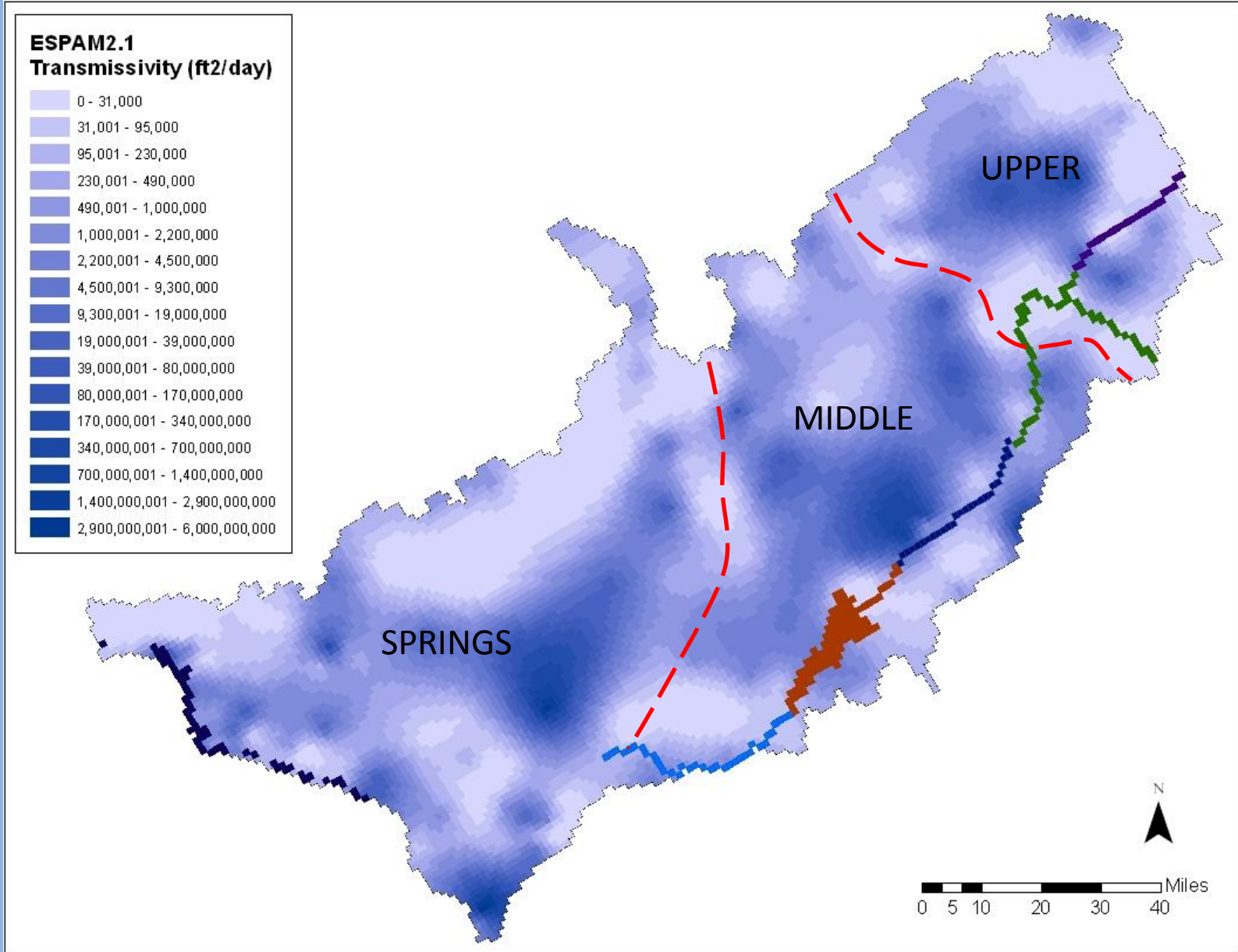
Lower Specific Yield results in less change in storage per change in water level.



Higher Transmissivity results in more widespread, smaller magnitude water-level responses.



The Great Rift and Mud Lake “Barriers” are important controls on the impacts due to recharge.



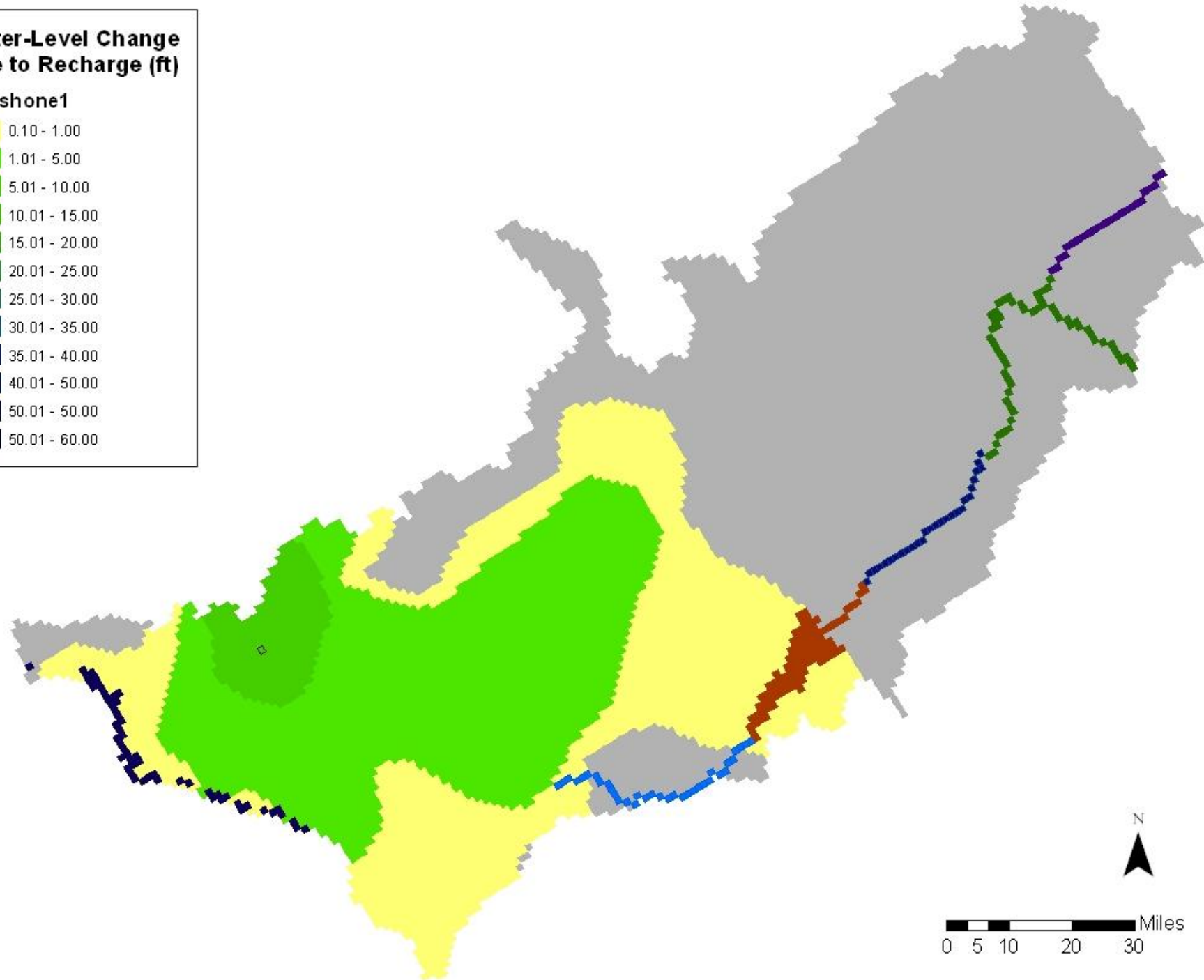
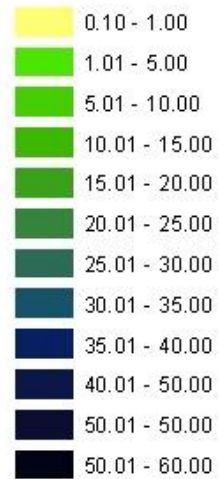
The Great Rift and Mud Lake “Barriers” are important controls on the impacts due to recharge.

“Johnson” Recharge Evaluation

- Recharge each site at 100,000 AF/year
 - Model run in Superposition Mode.
 - Model represents recharge as direct injection into regional aquifer.
 - **Exaggerated rate allows illustration of aquifer behavior.**
 - Does not include transmission losses to discrete sites.

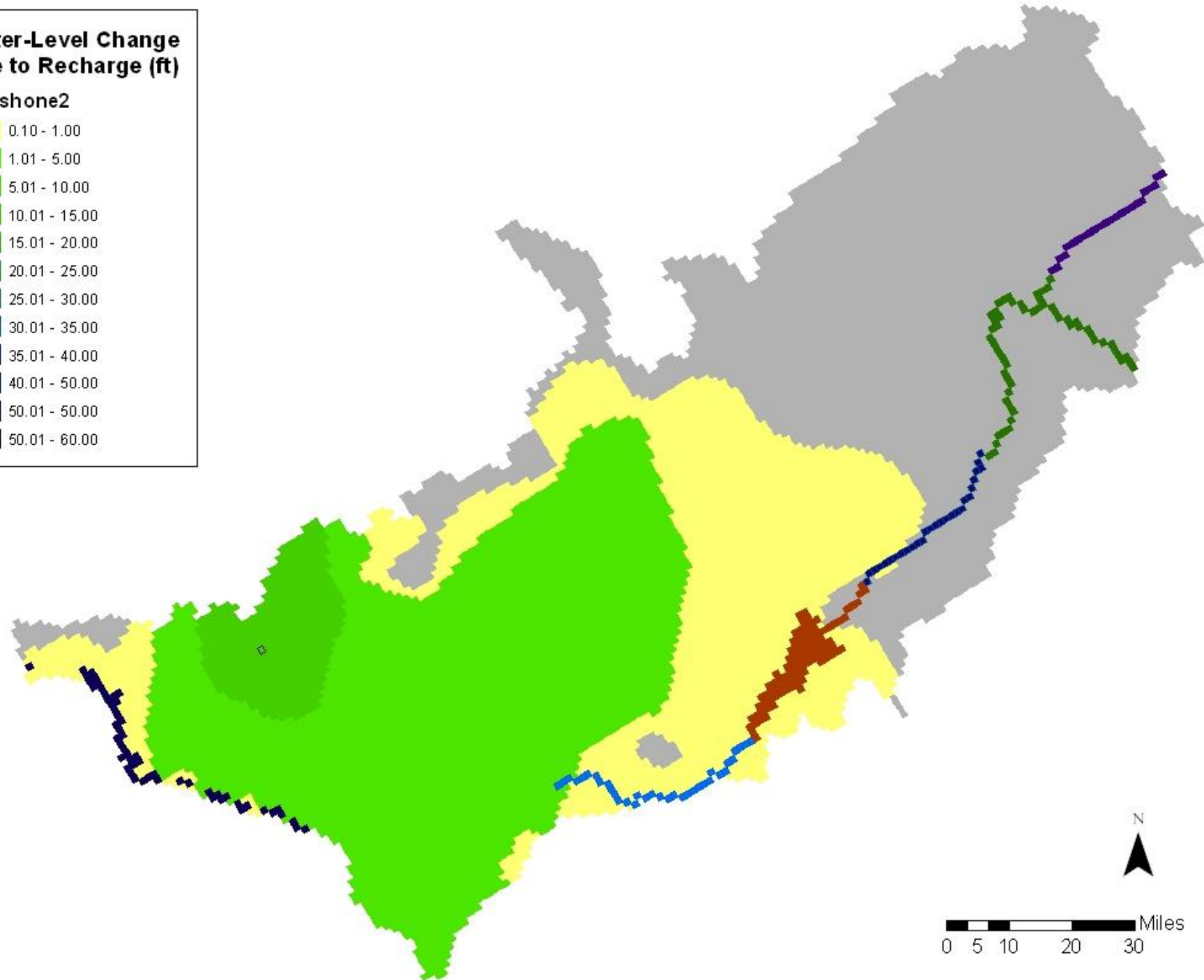
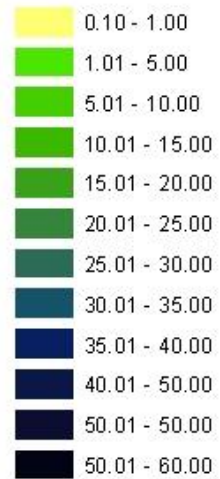
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone1



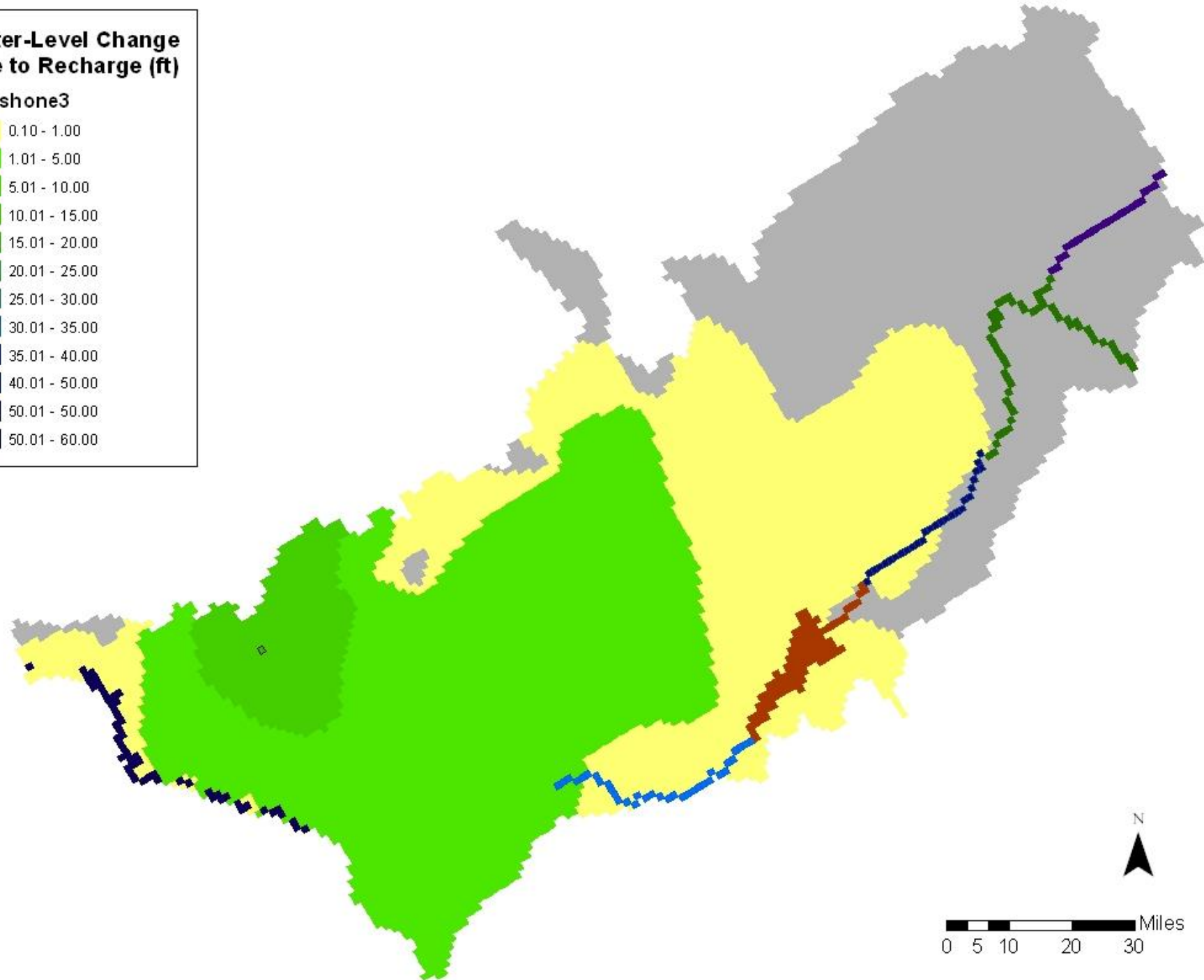
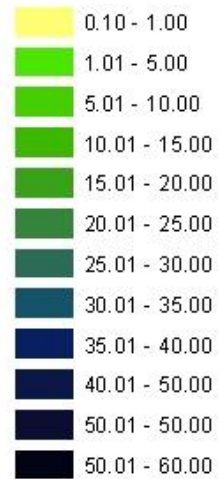
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone2



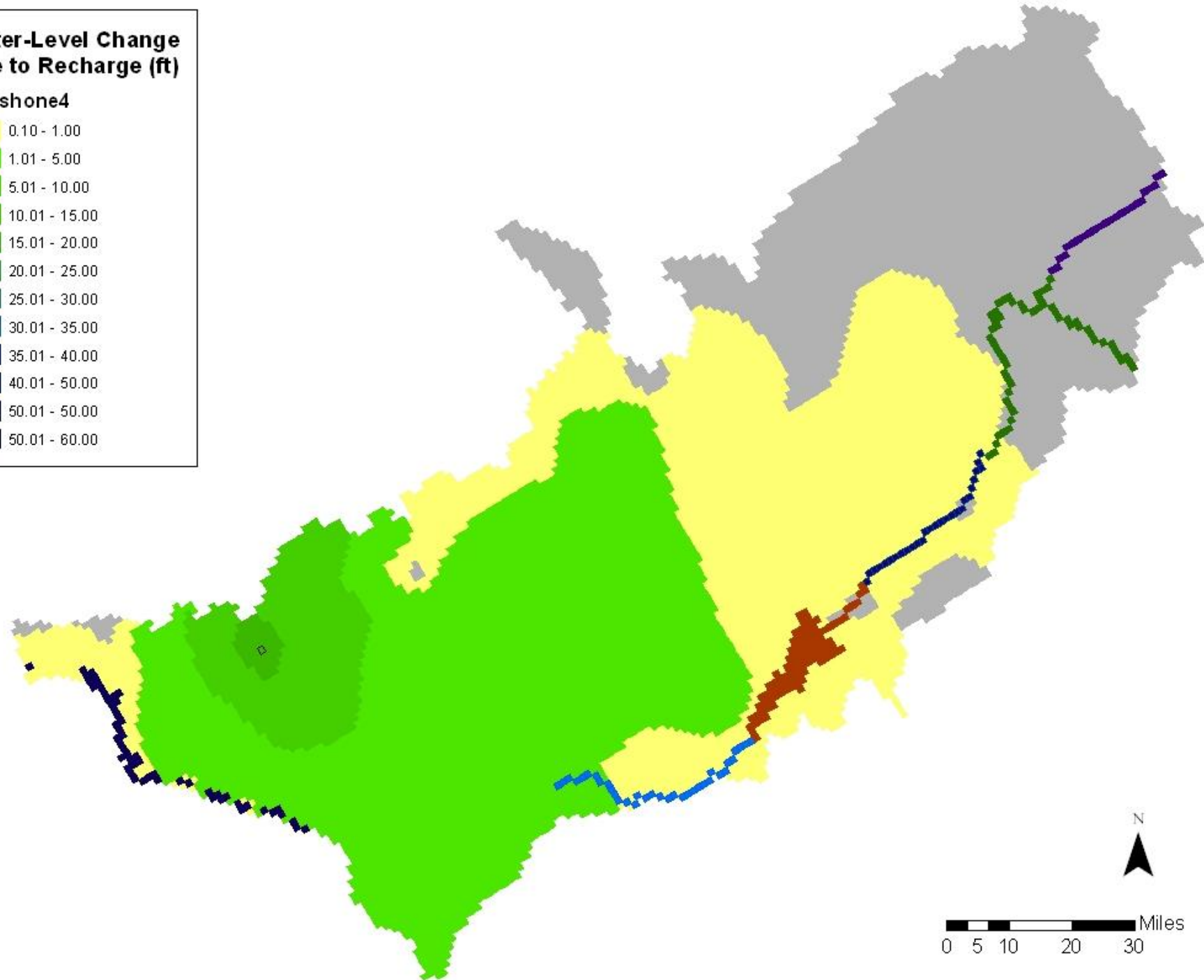
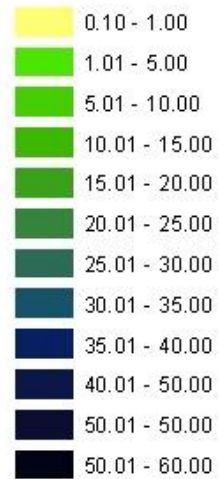
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone3



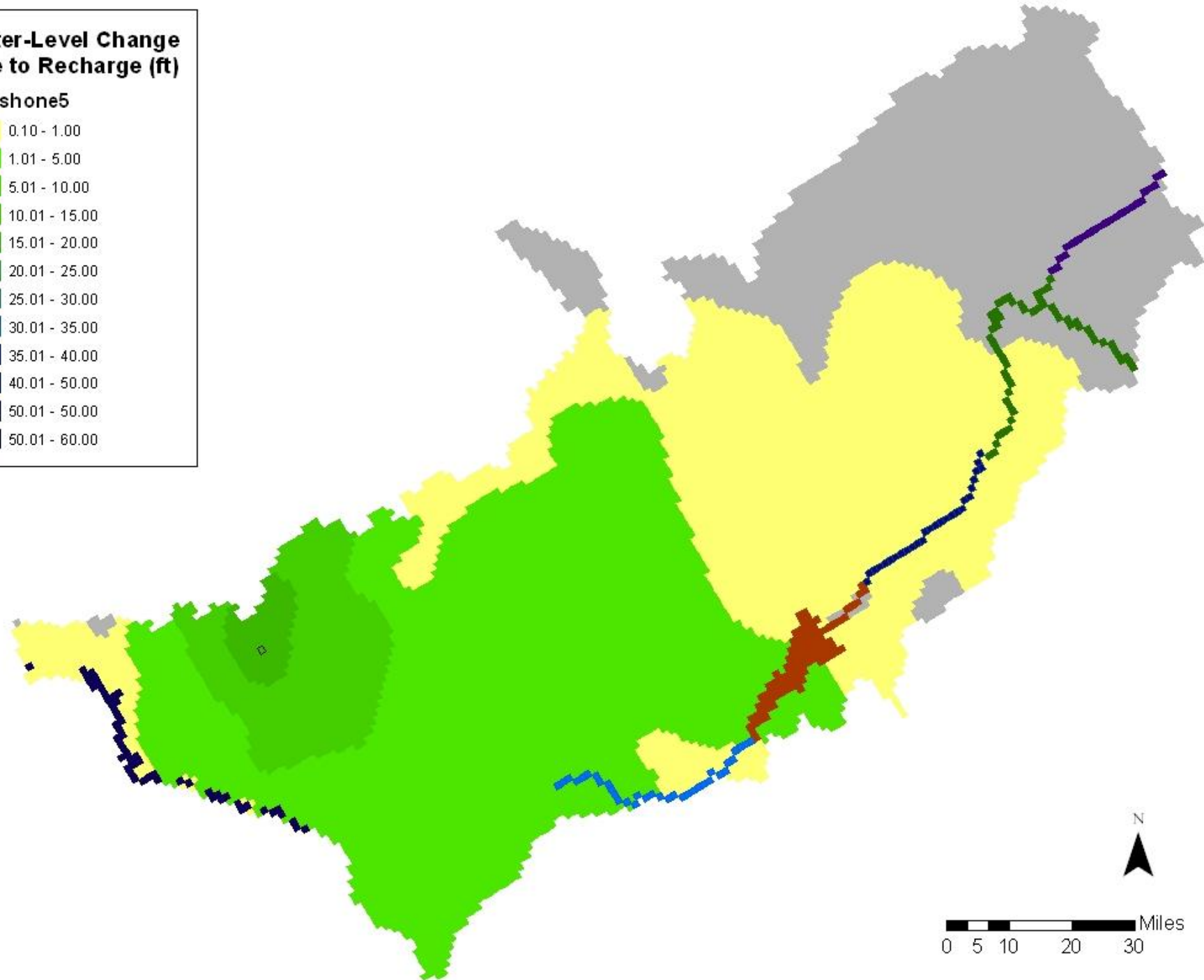
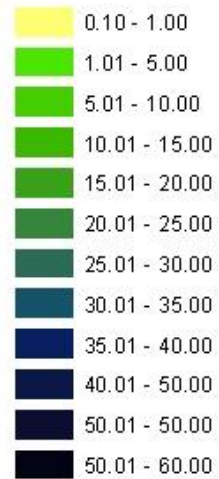
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone4



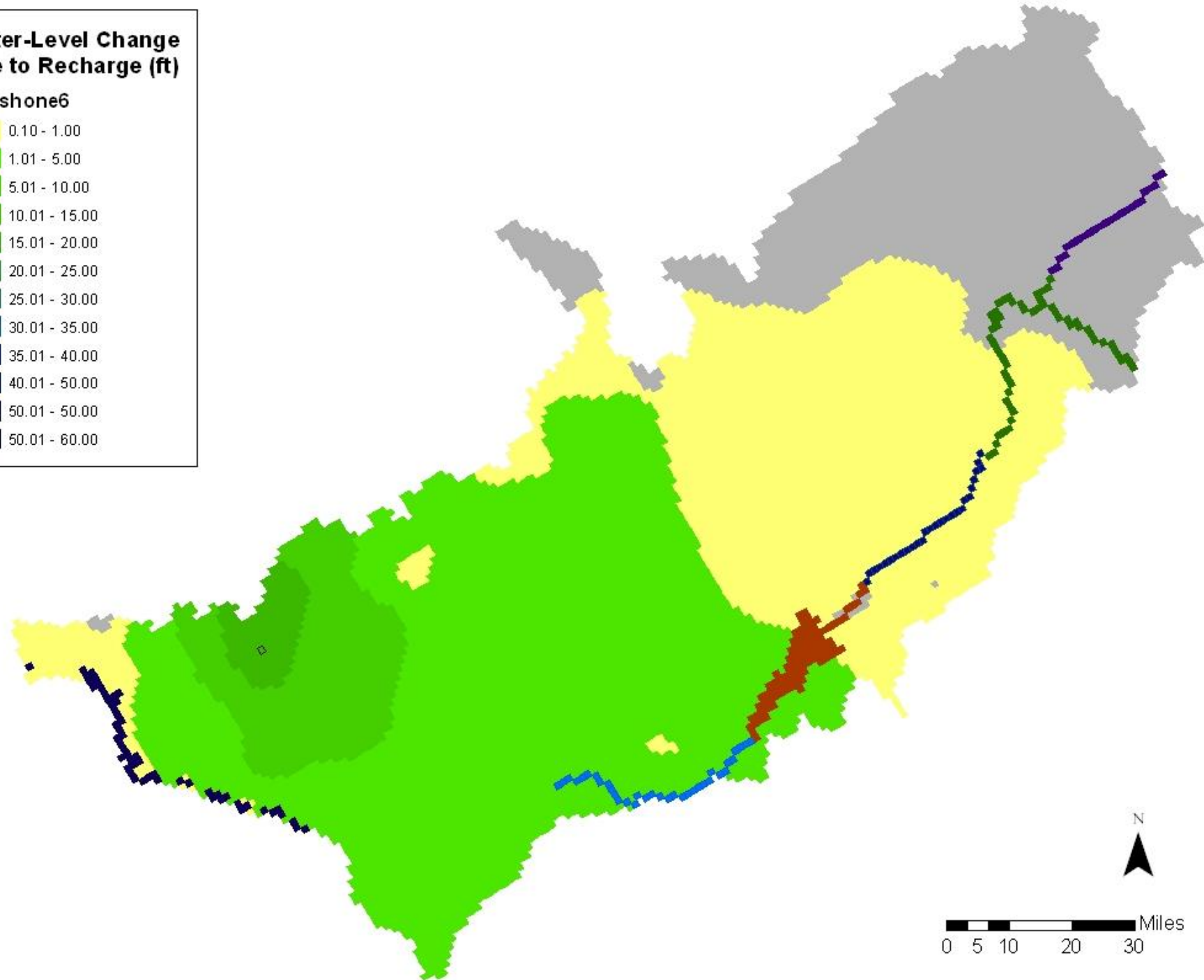
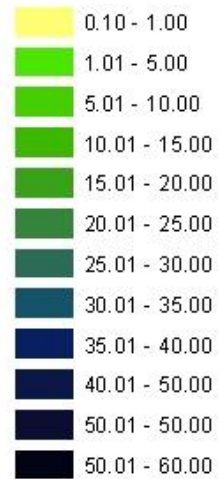
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone5



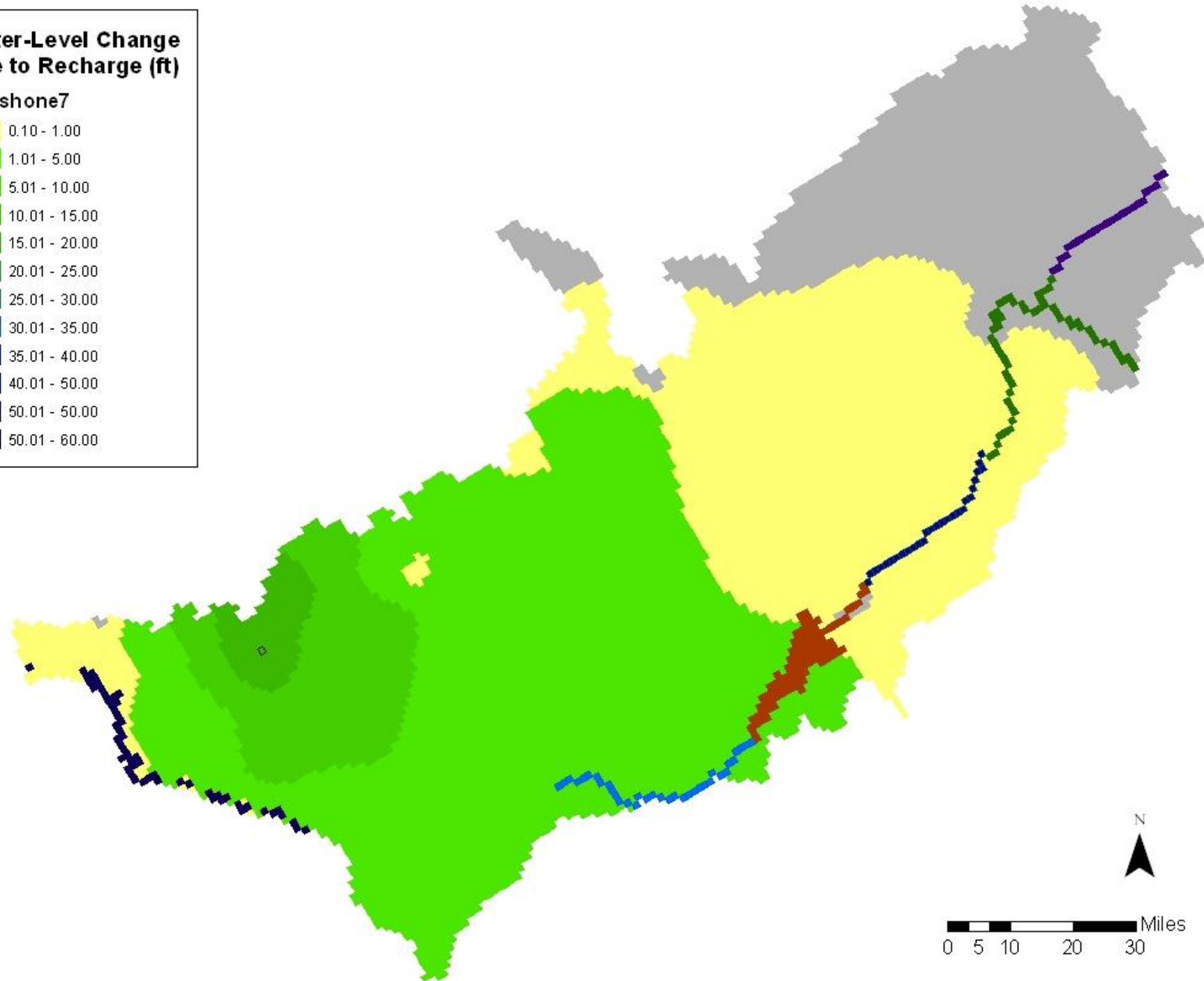
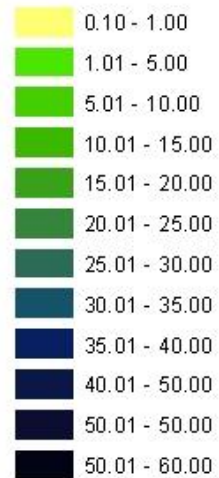
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone6



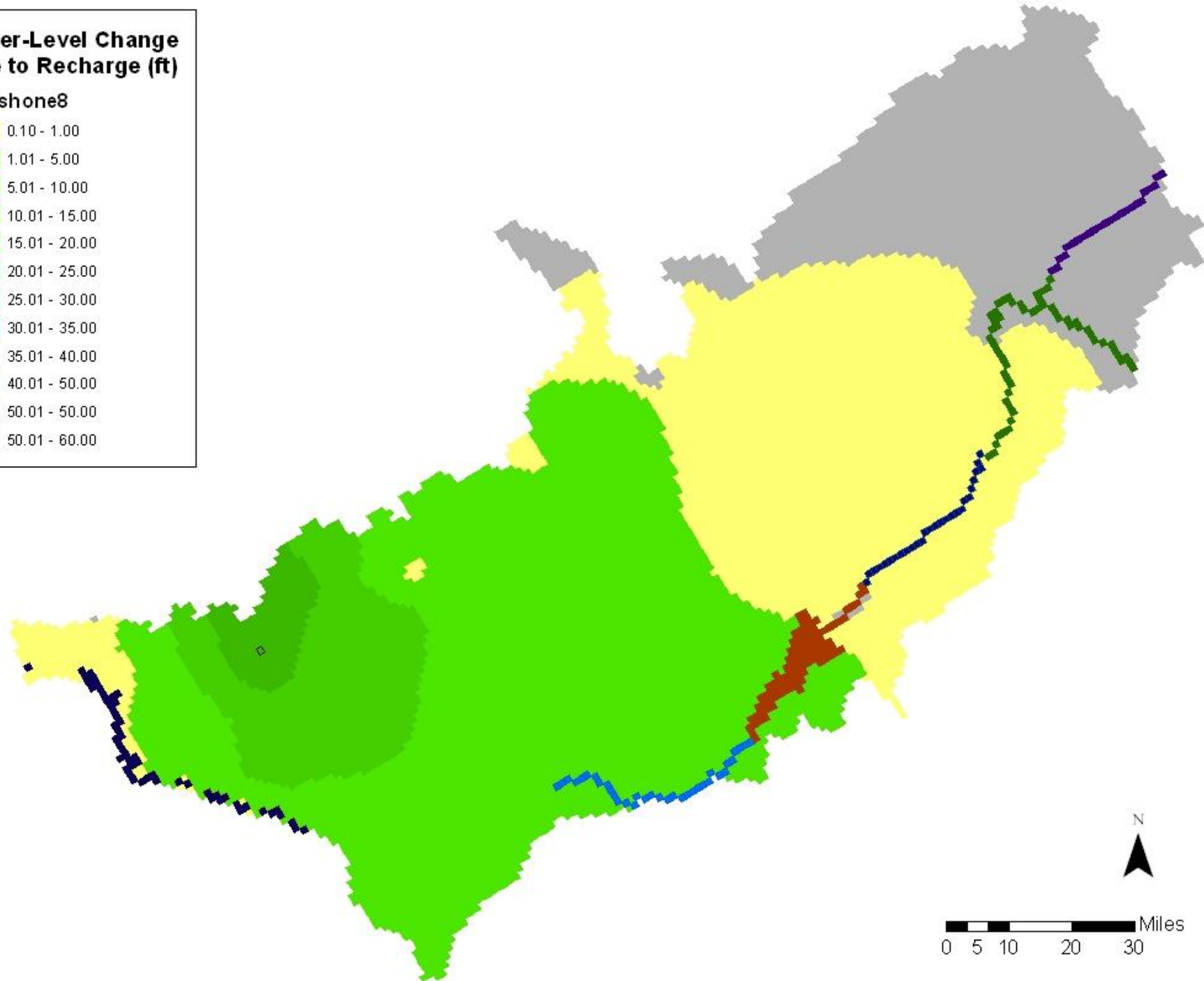
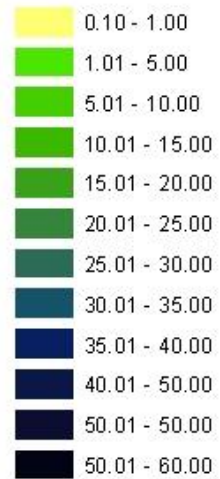
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone7



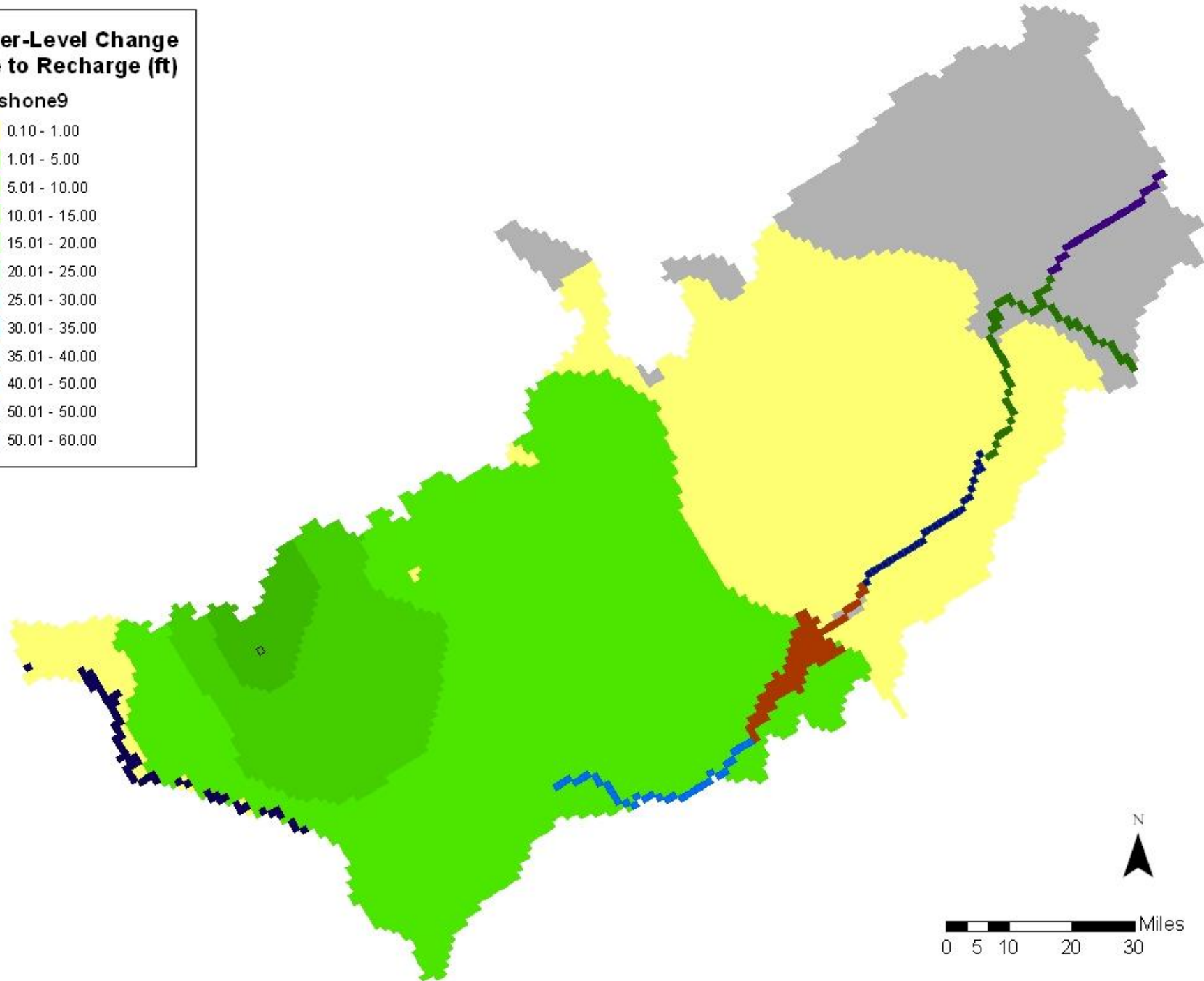
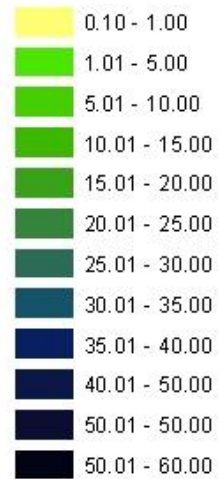
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone8



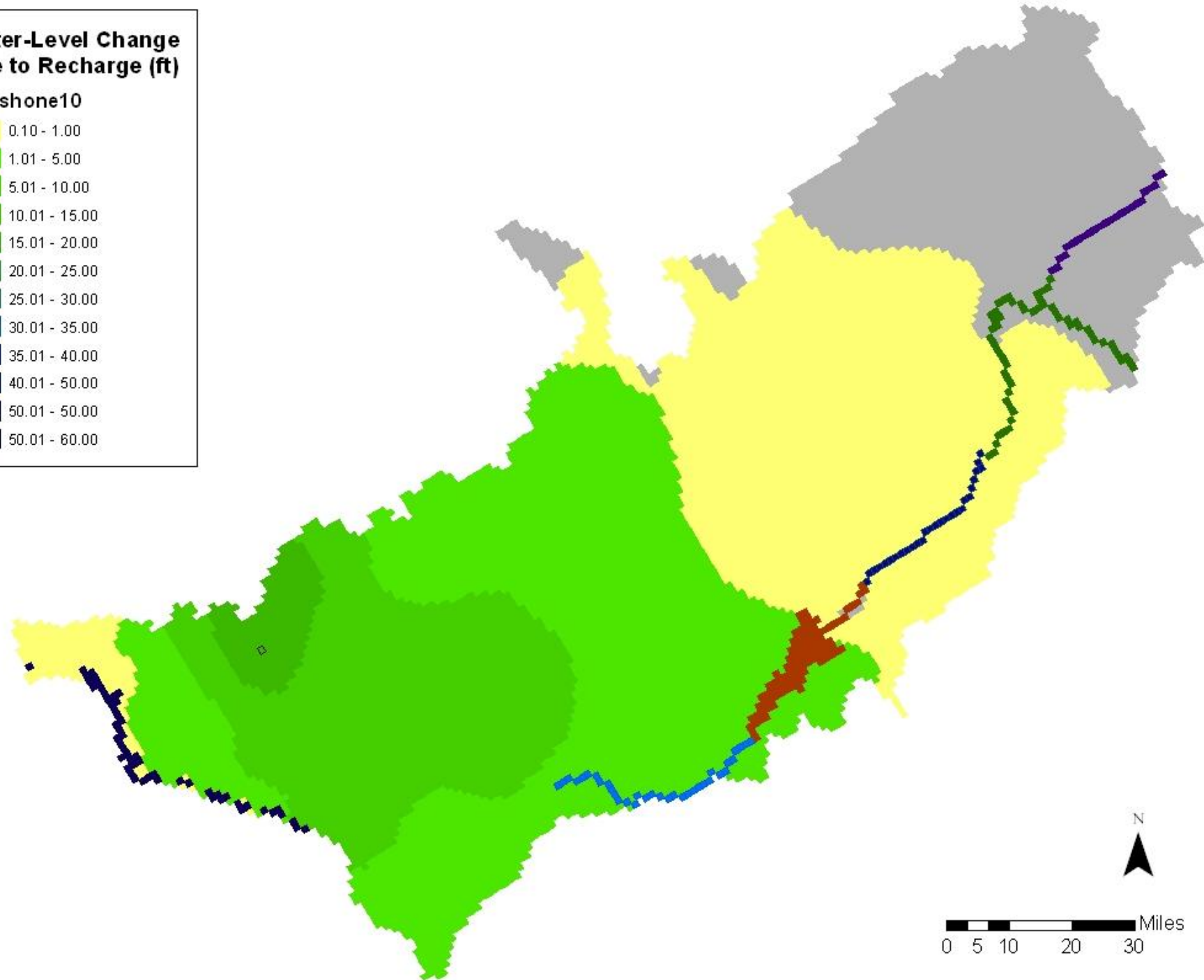
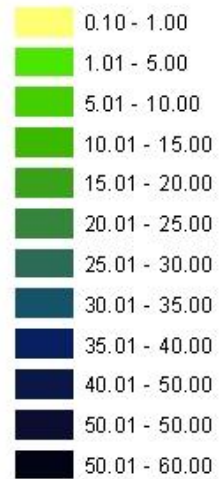
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone9



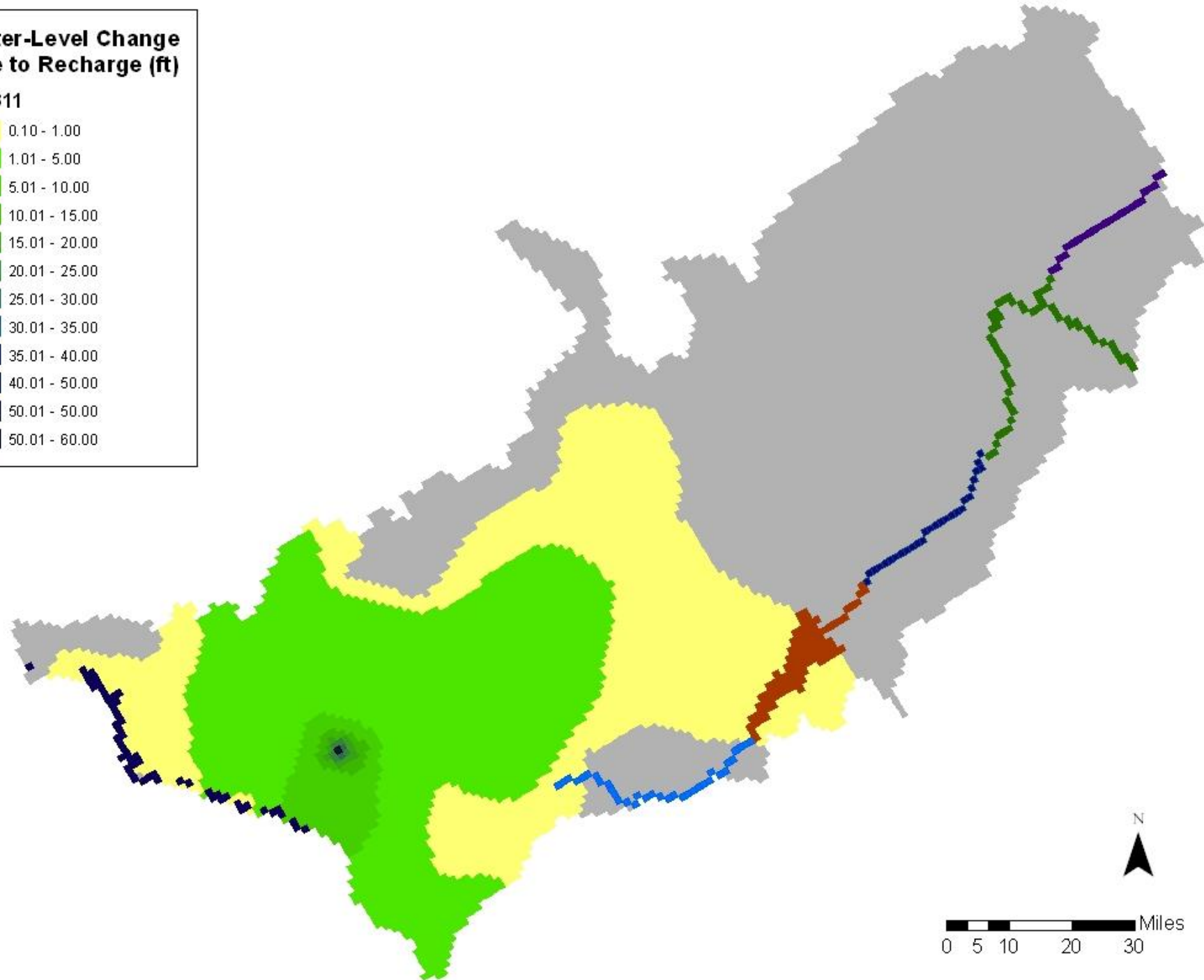
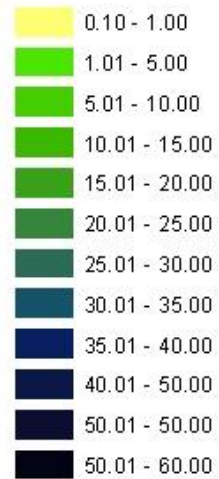
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Shoshone10



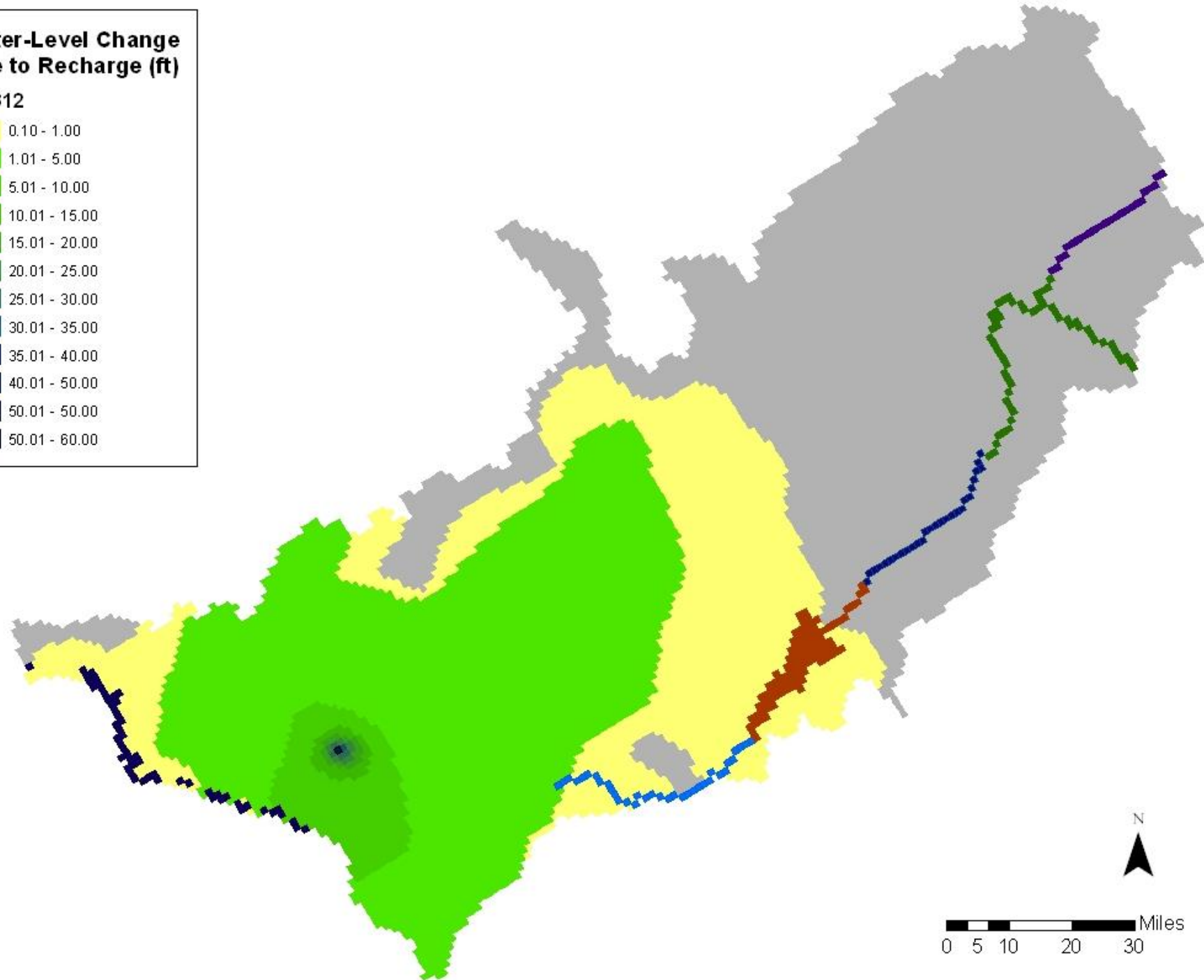
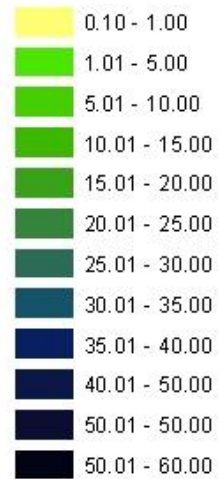
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP311



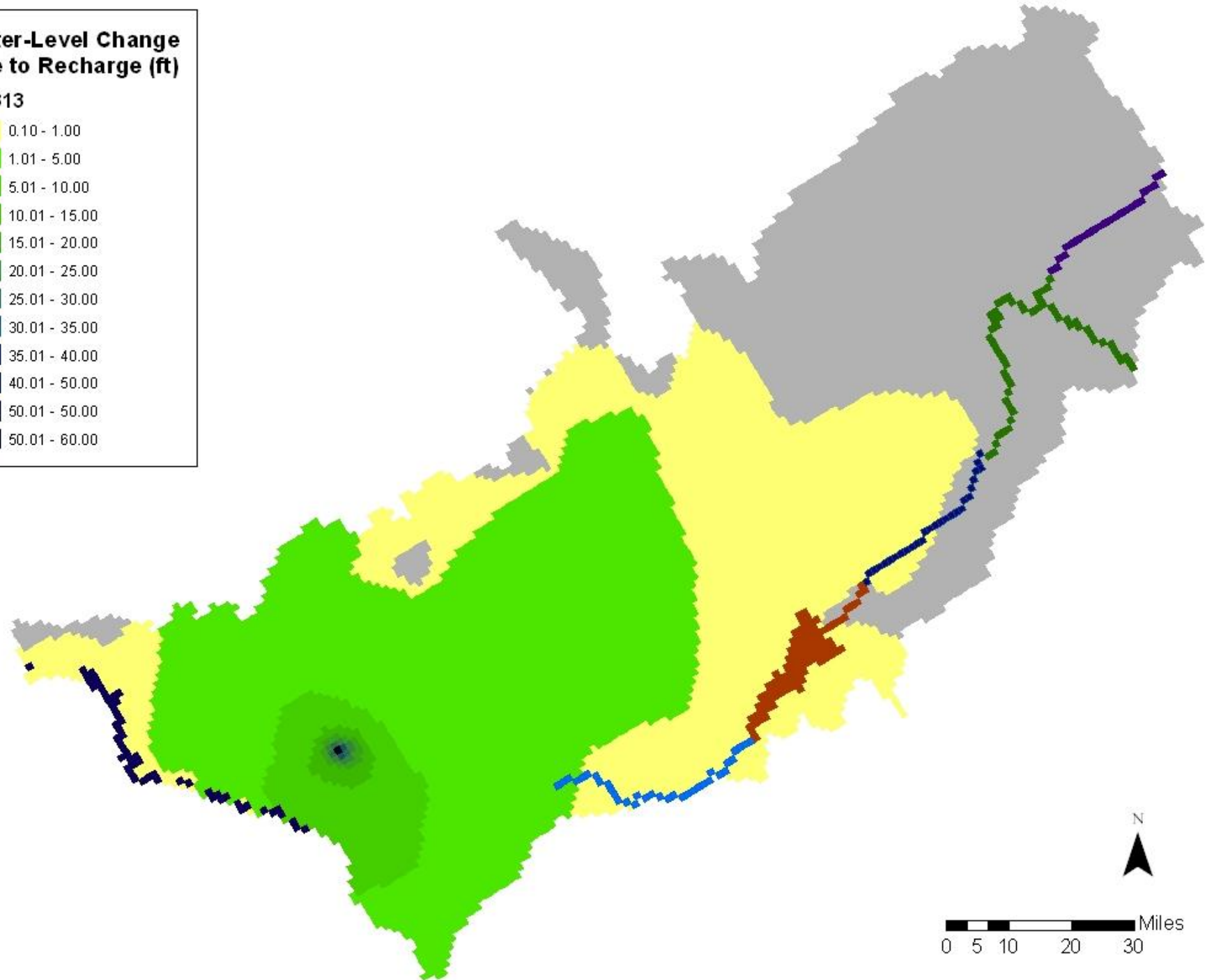
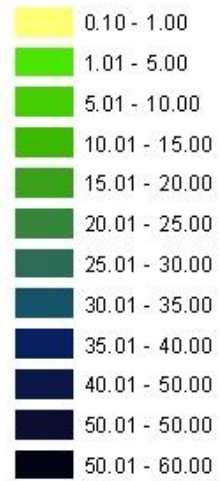
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP312



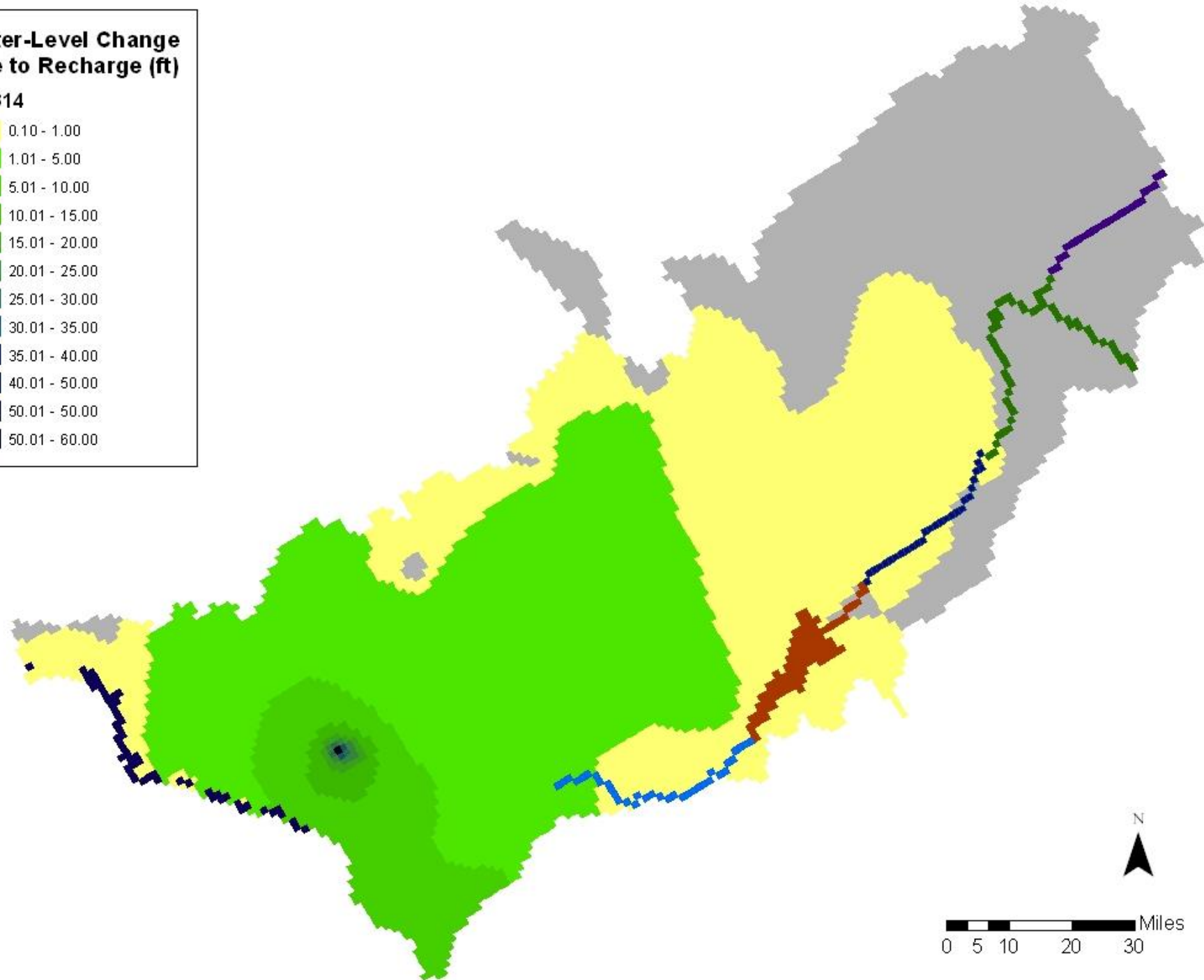
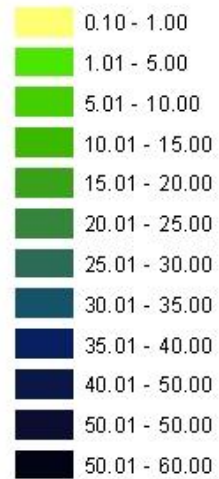
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP313



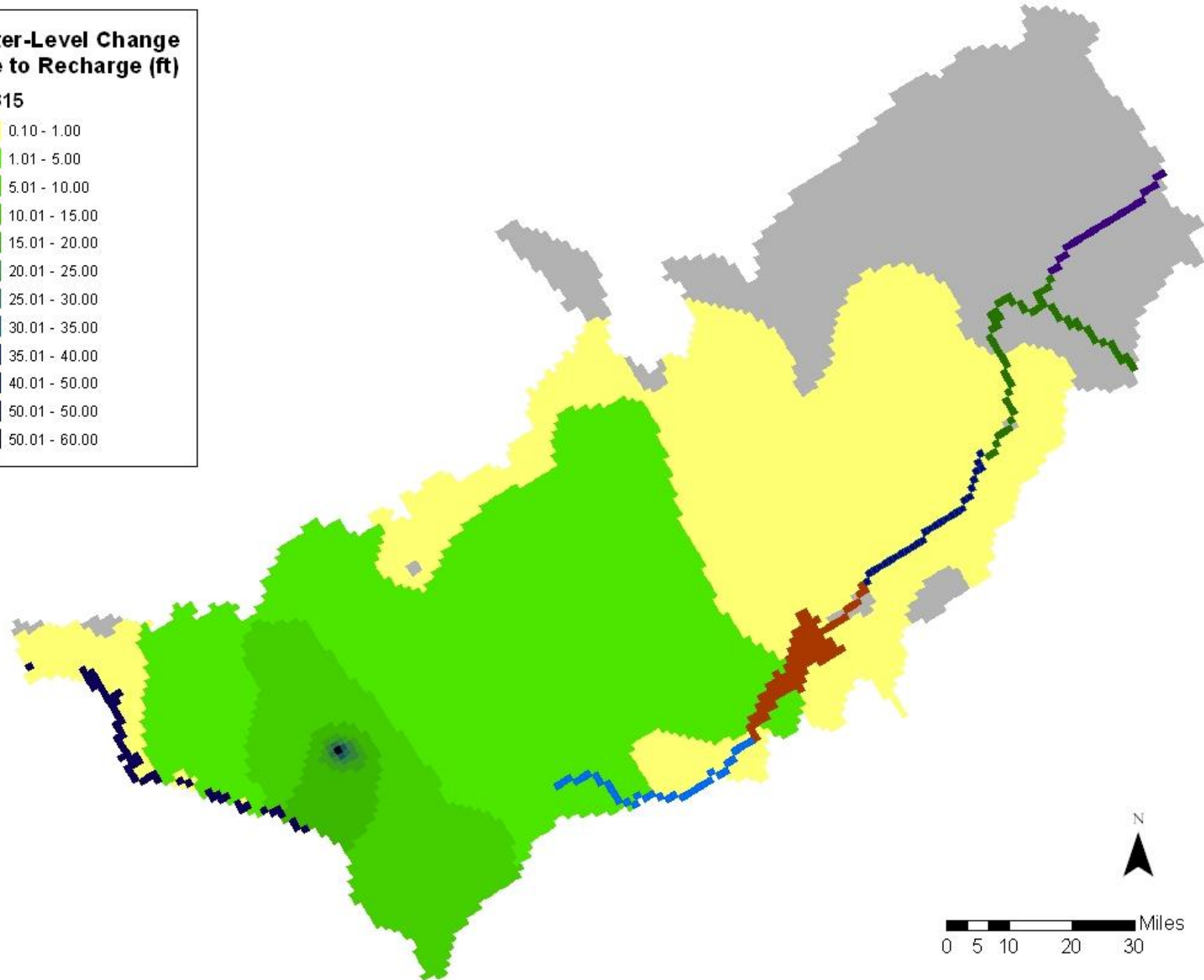
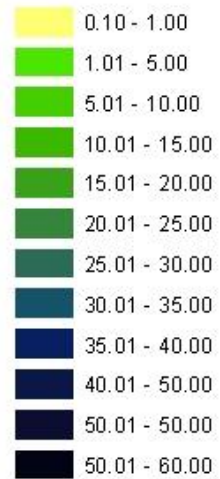
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP314



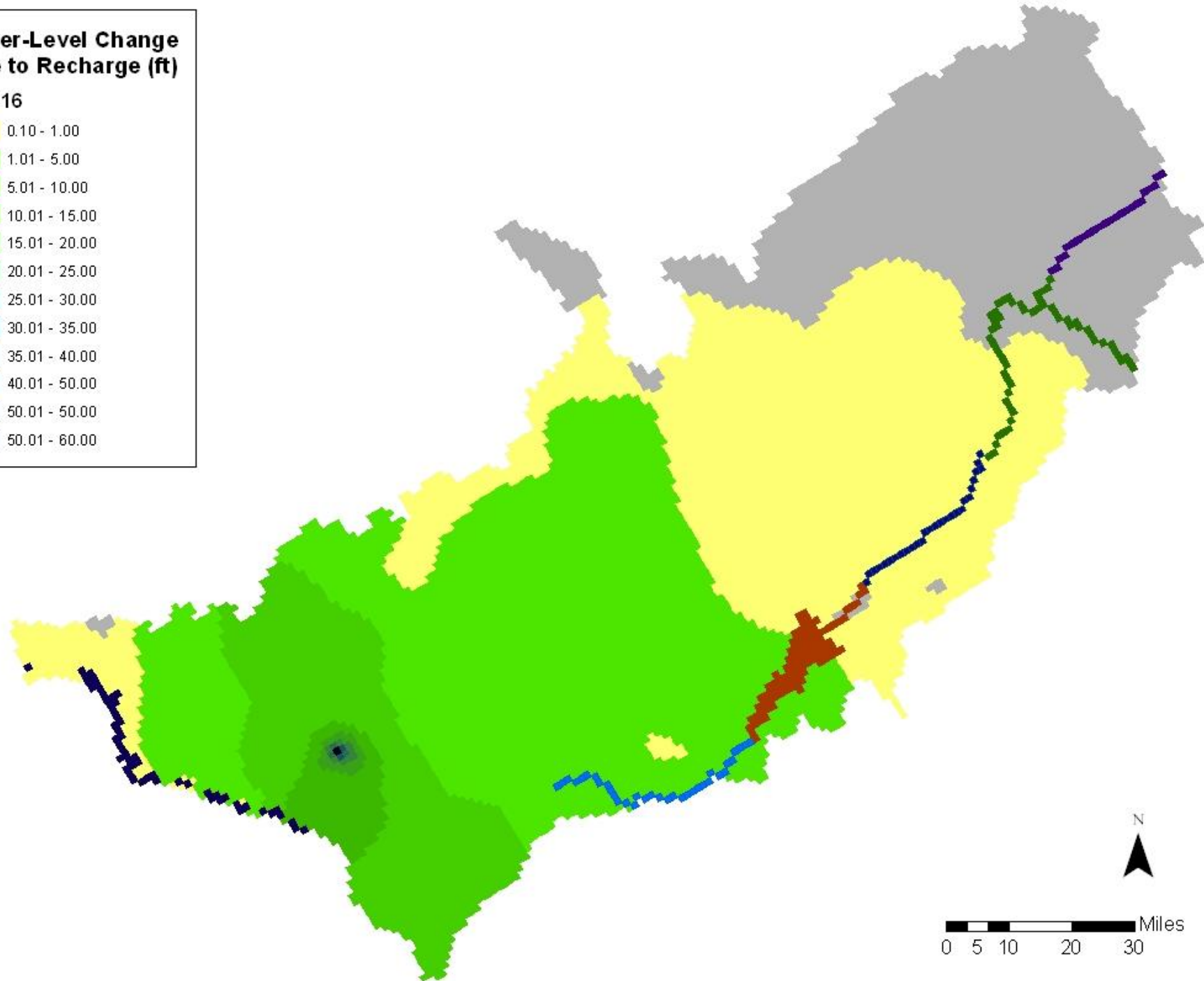
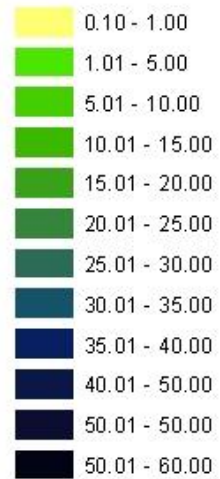
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP315



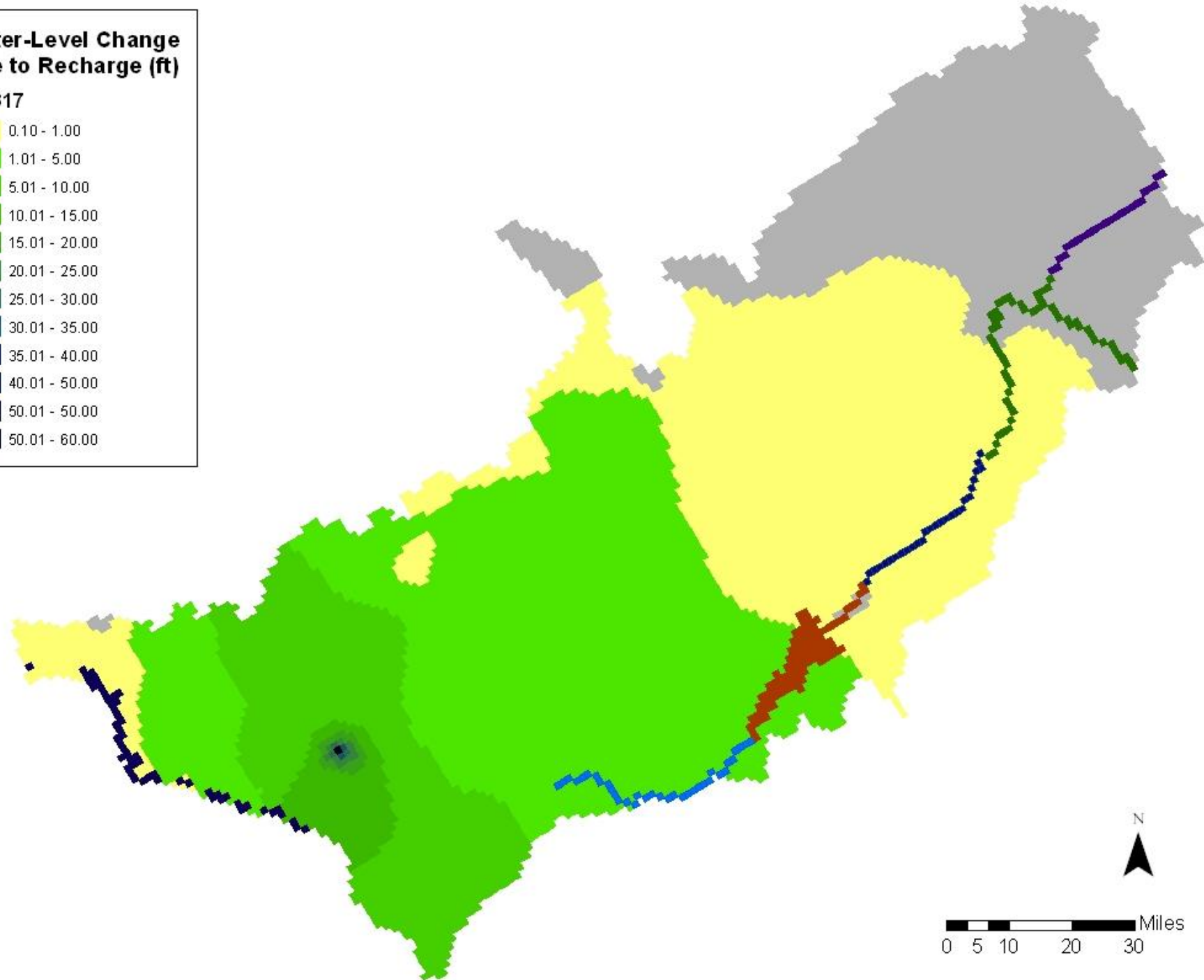
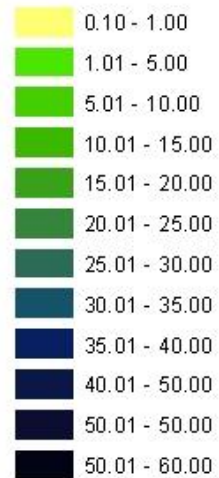
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP316



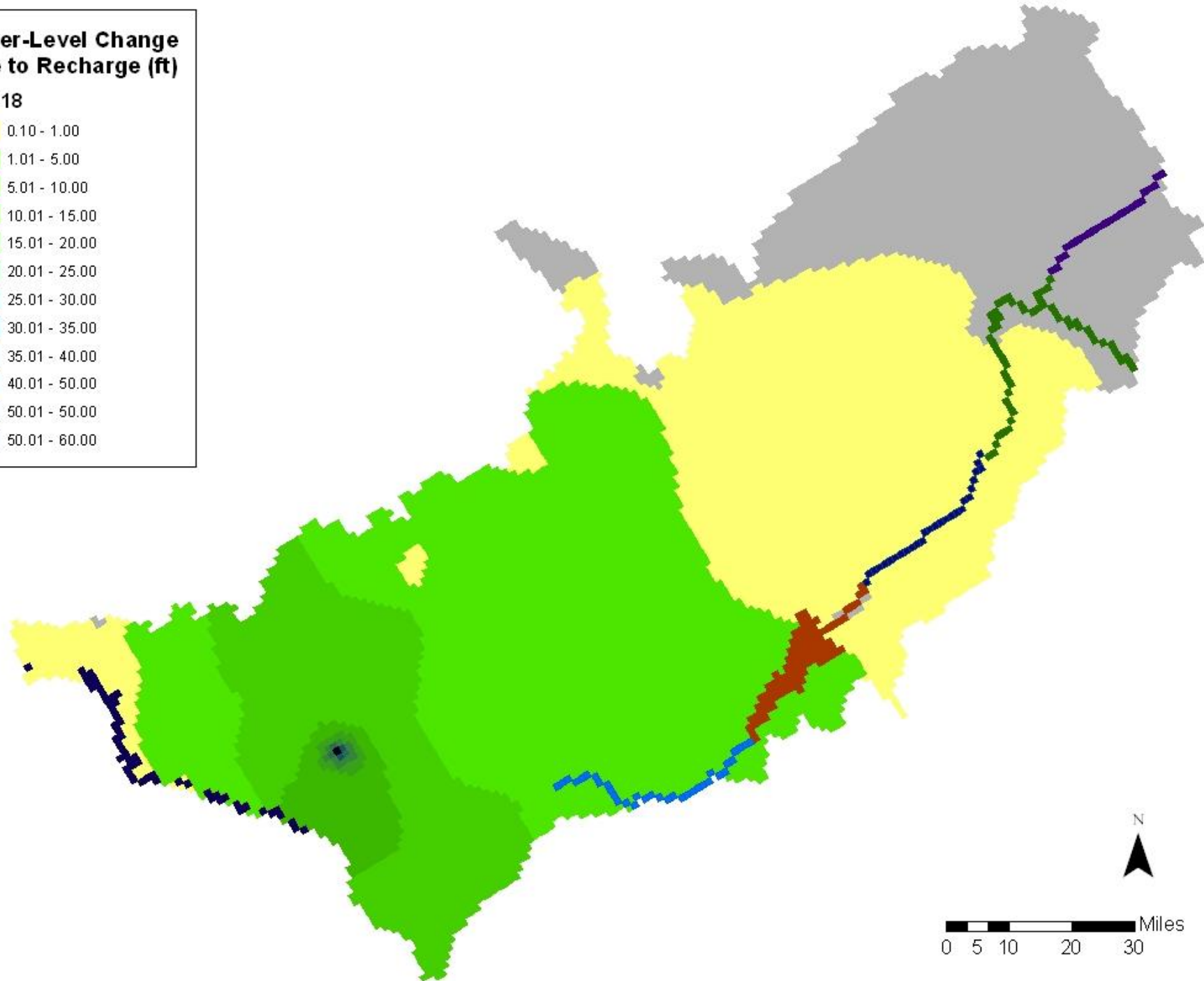
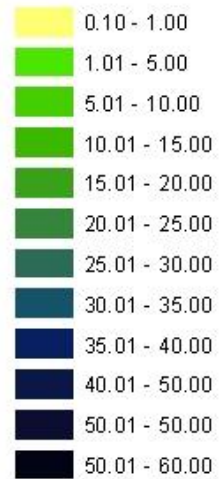
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP317



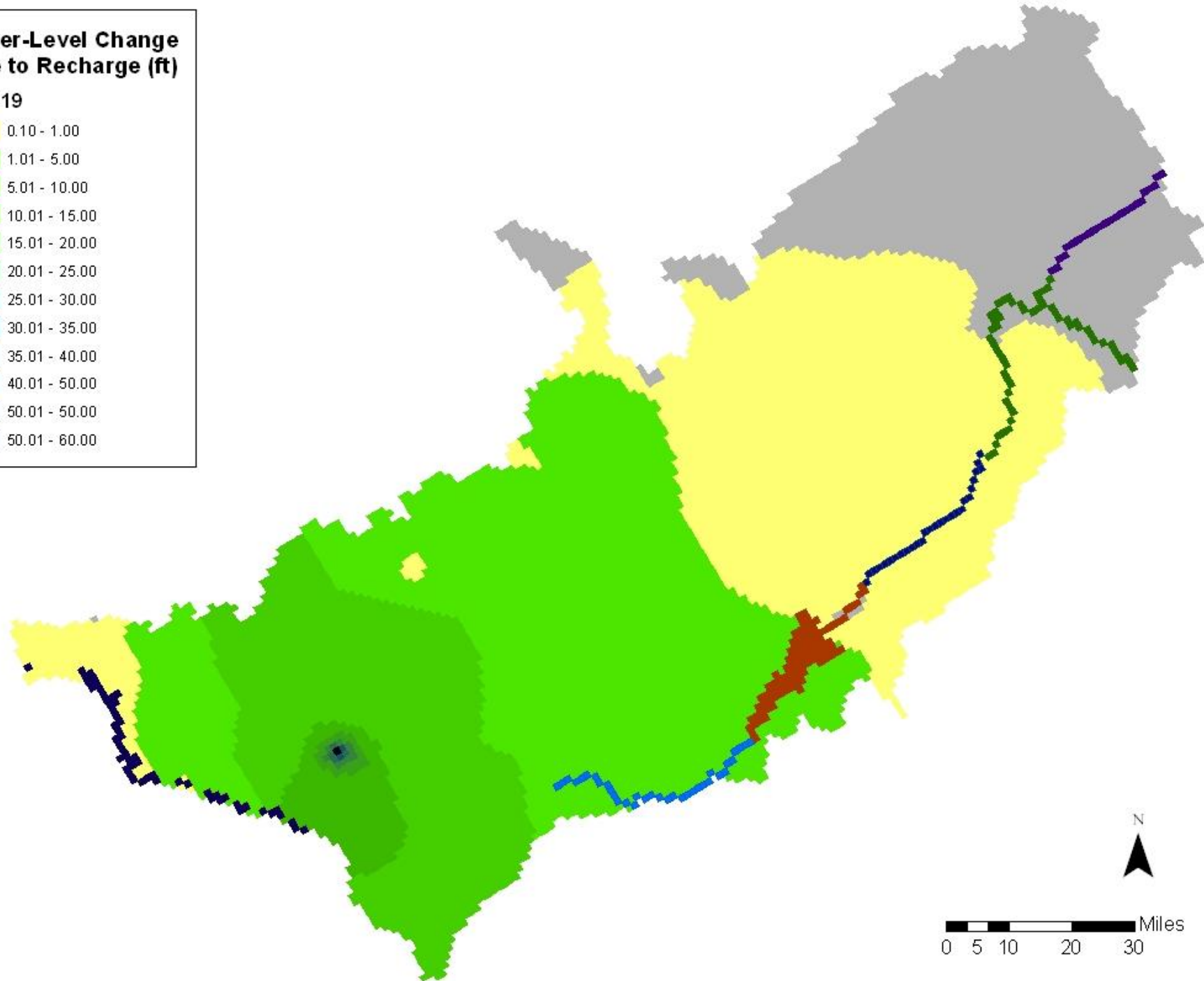
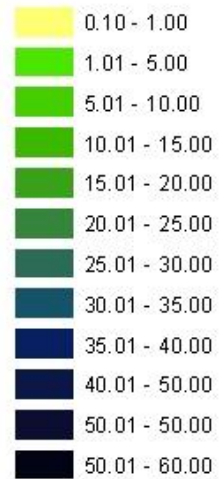
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP318



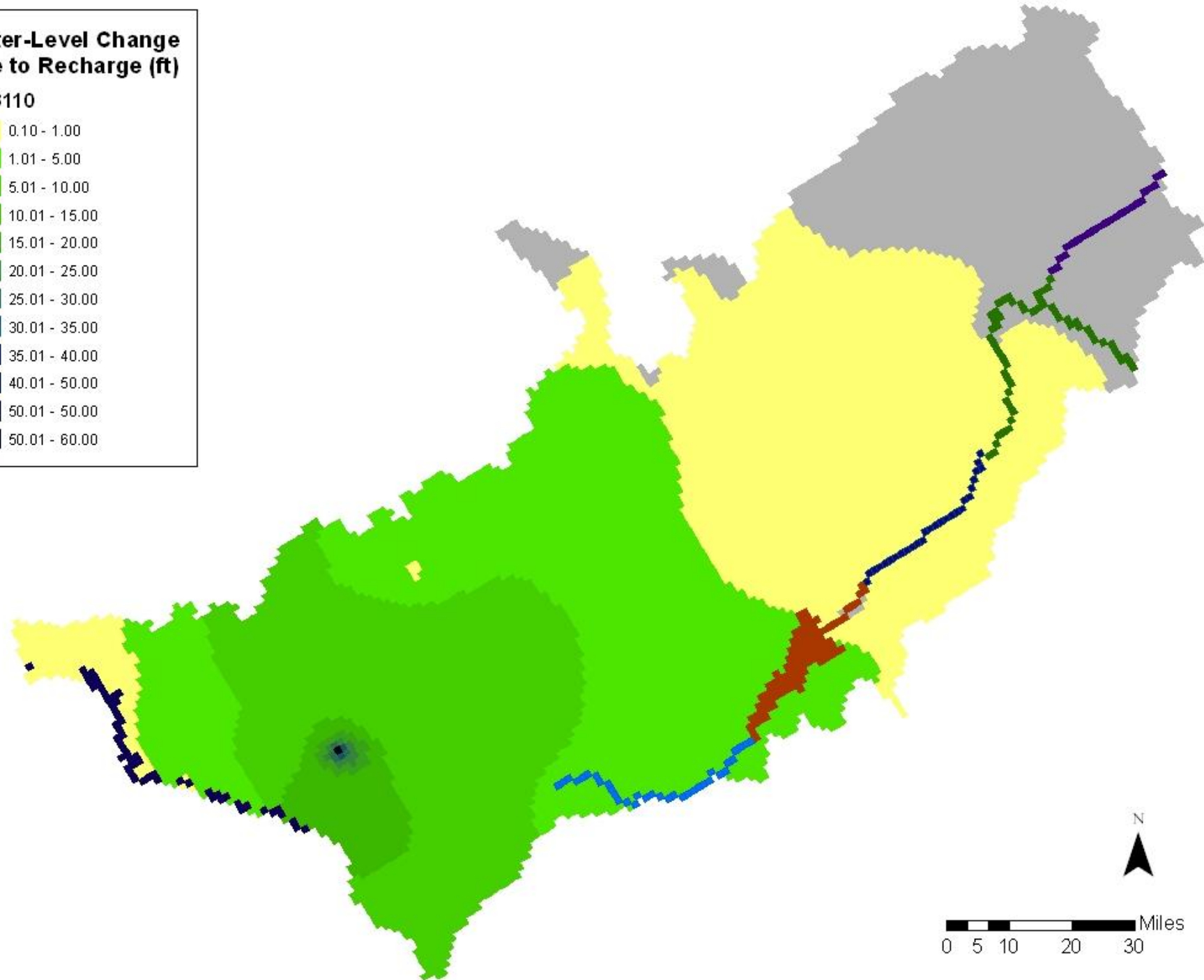
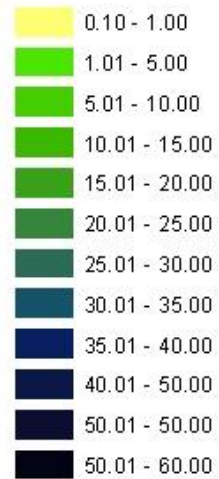
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP319



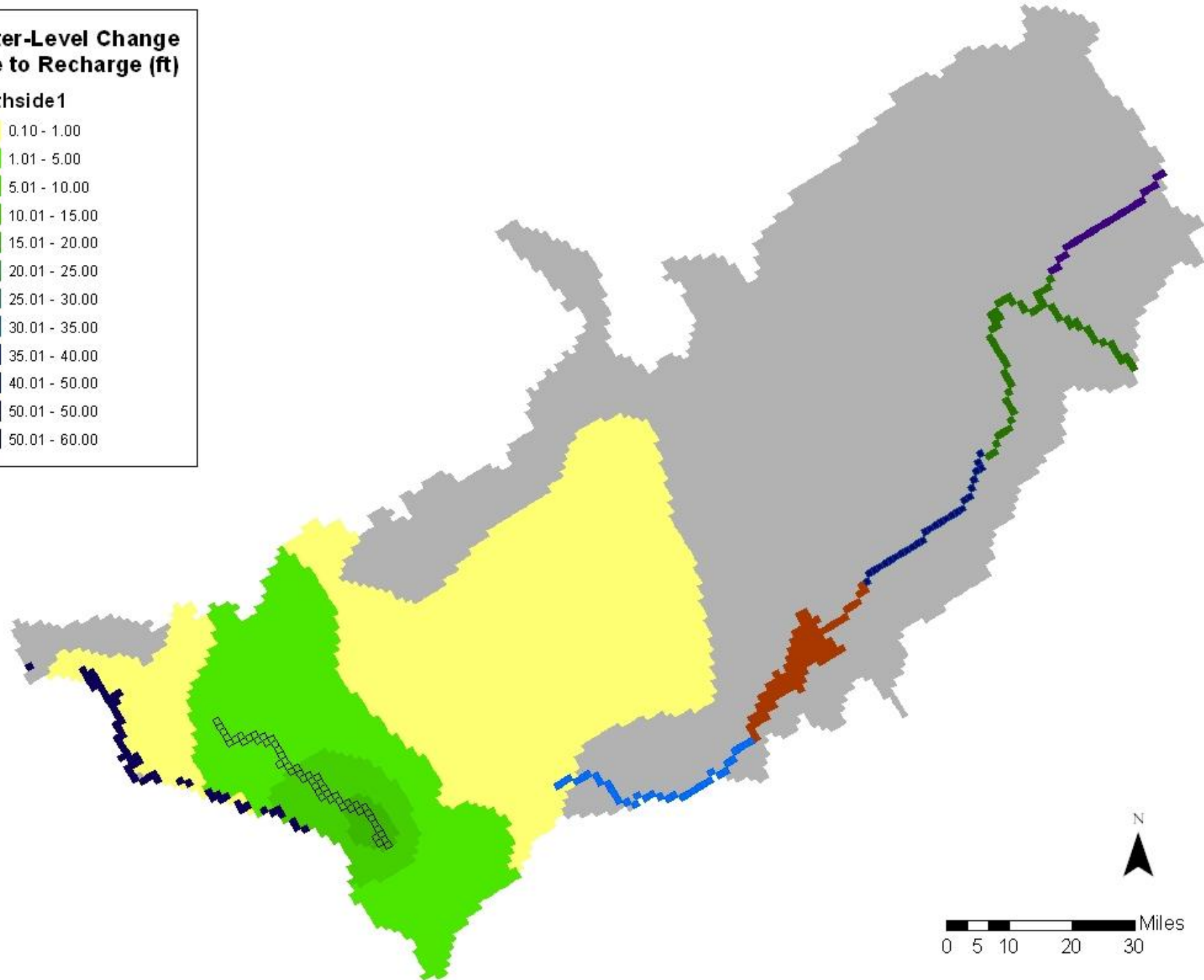
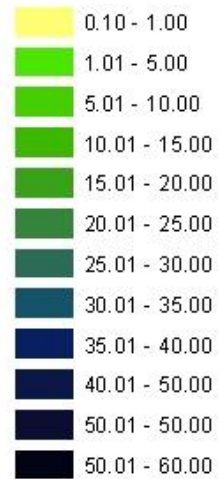
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MP3110



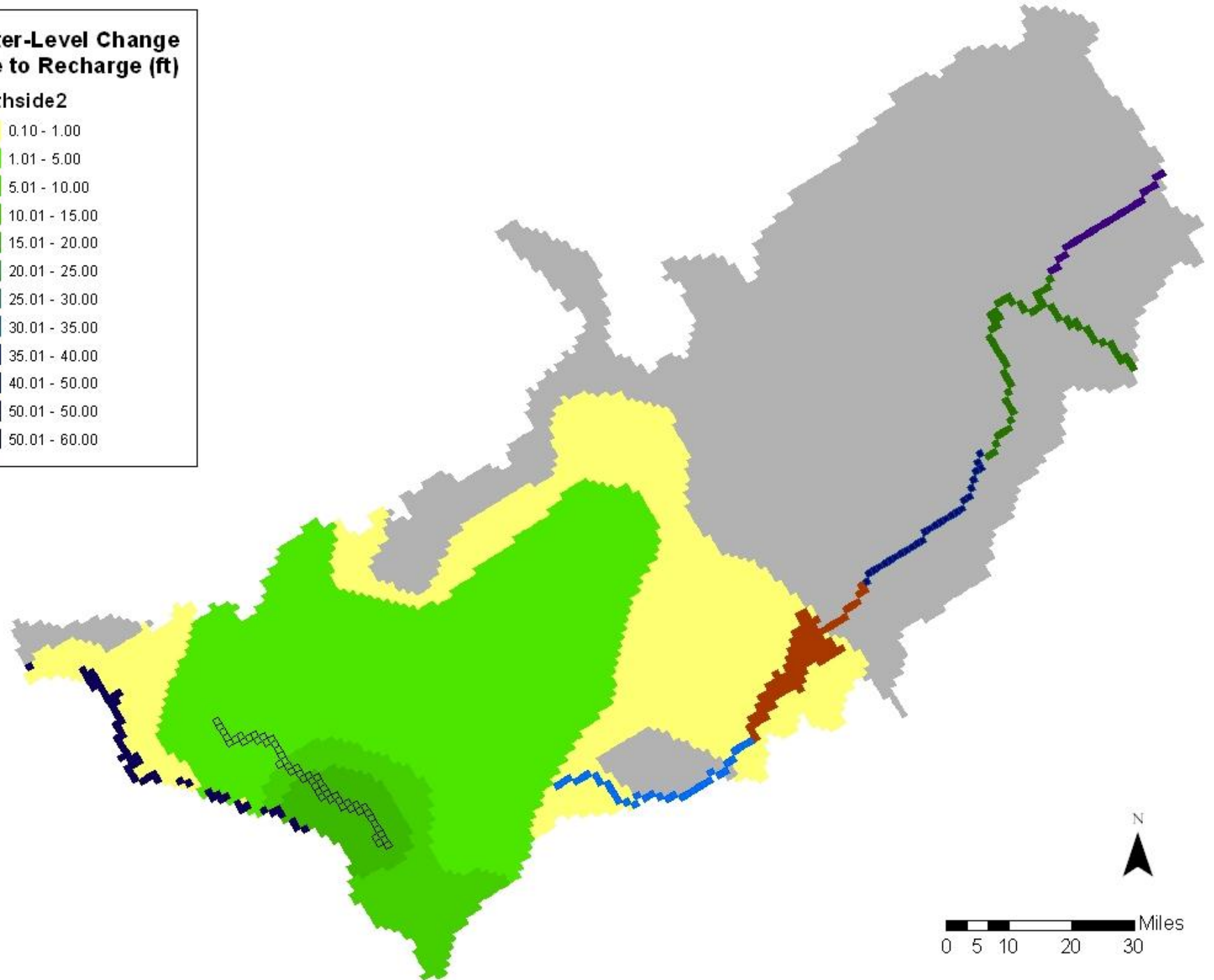
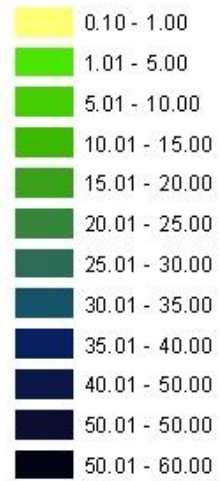
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside1



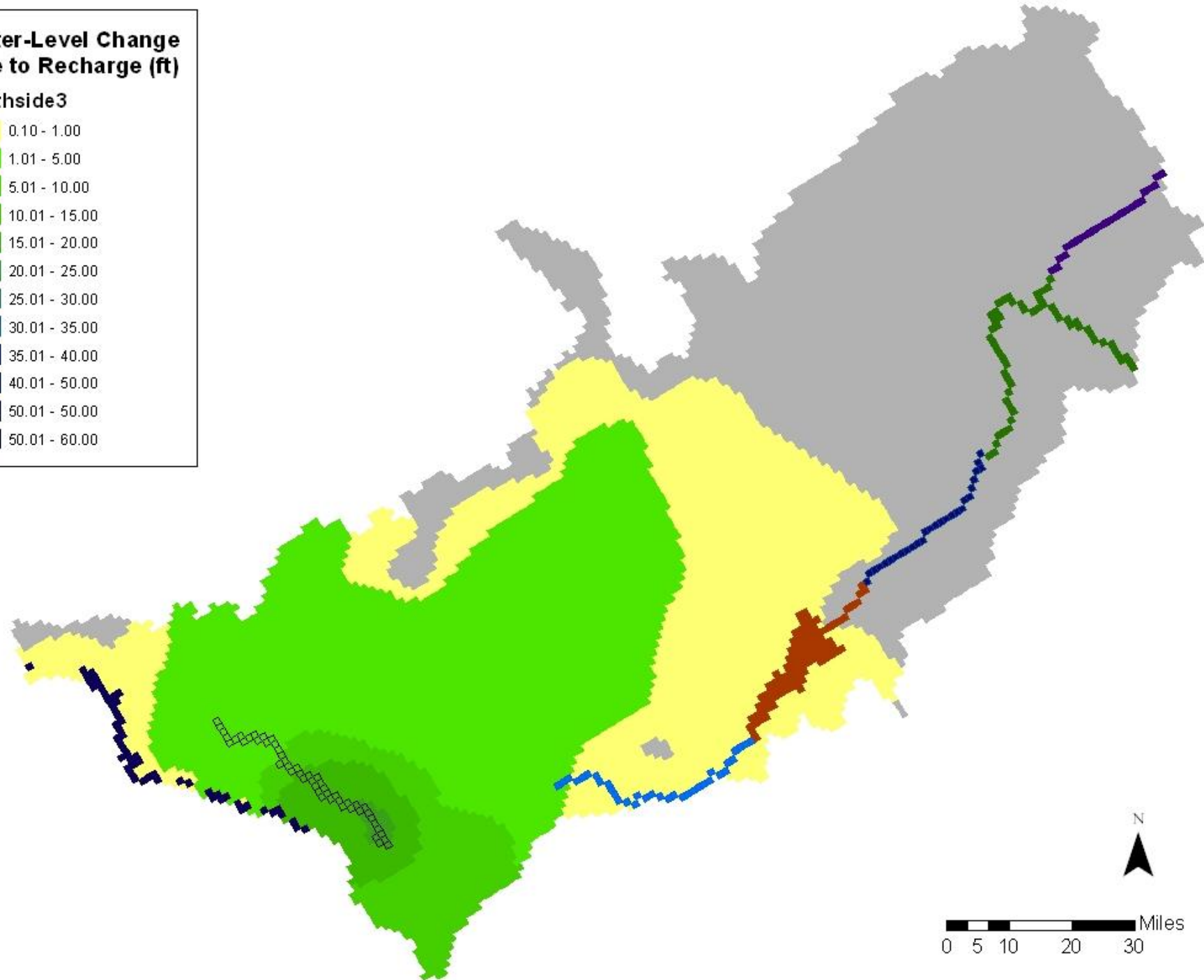
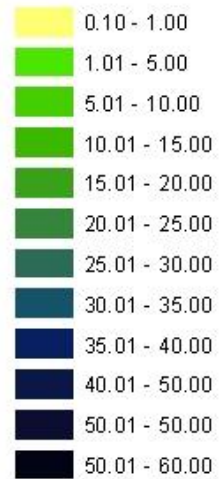
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside2



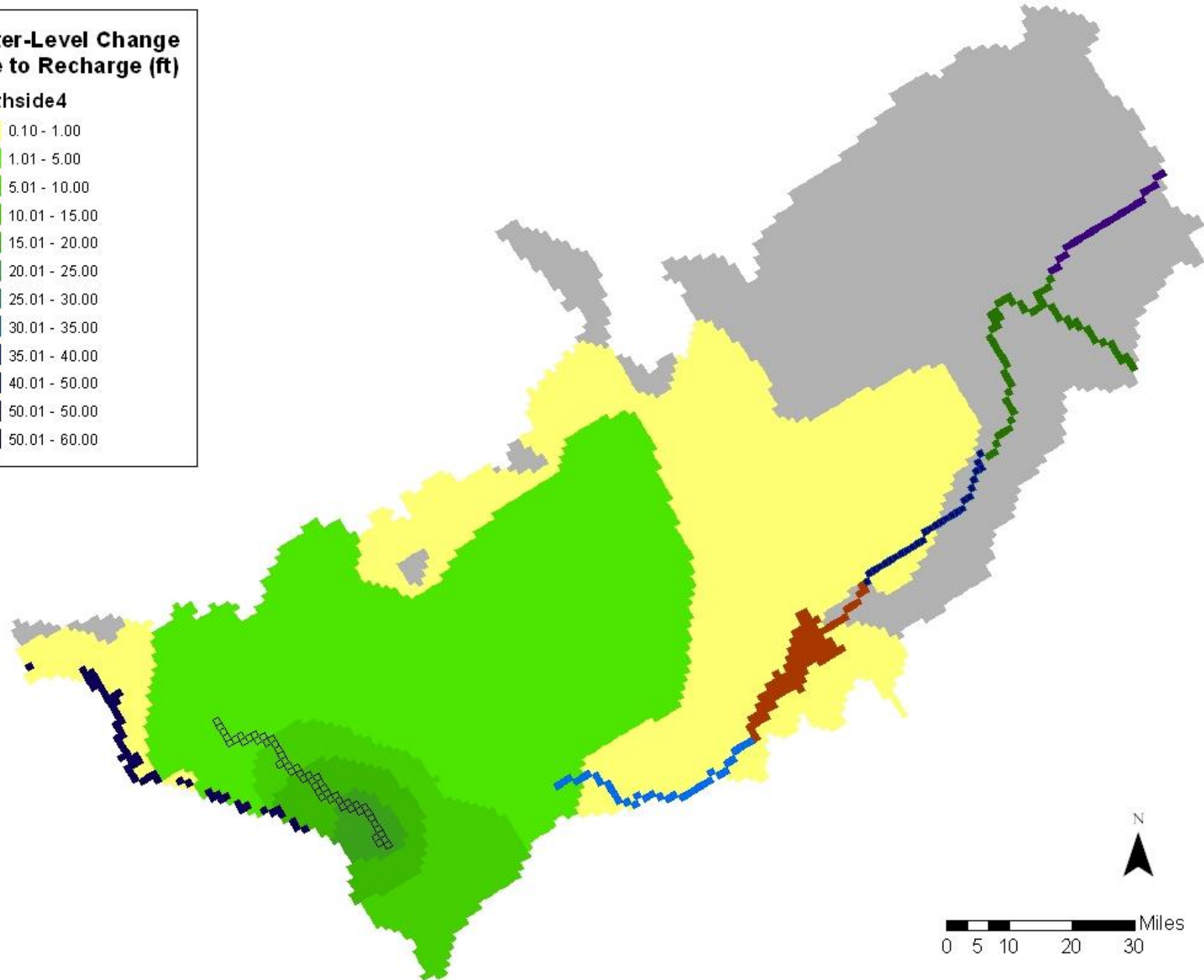
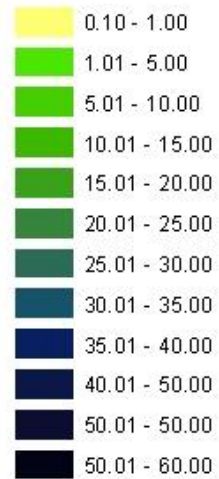
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside3



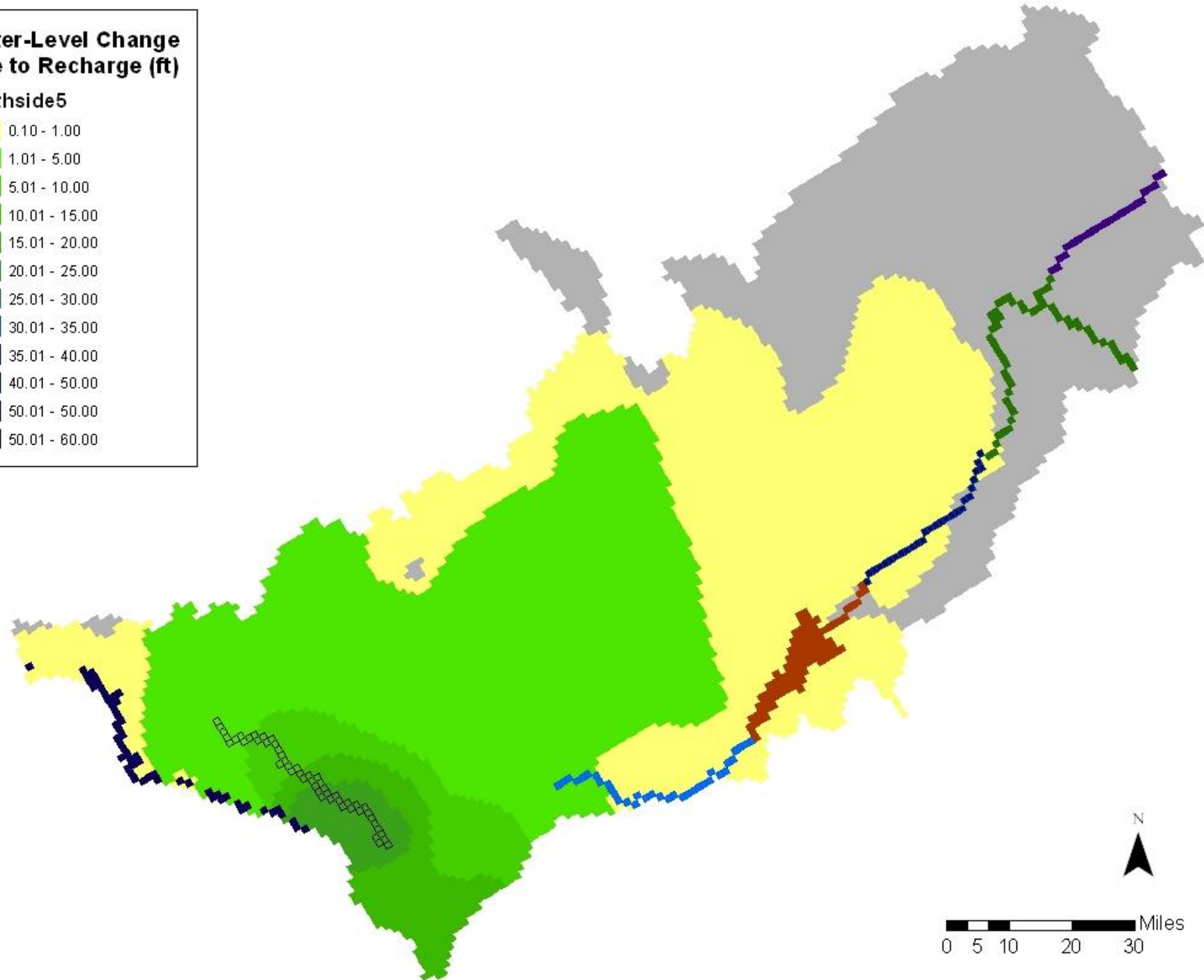
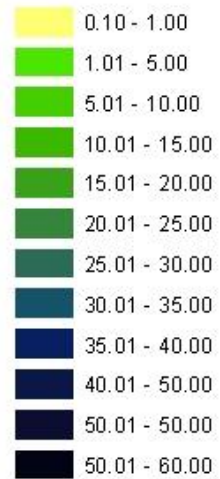
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside4



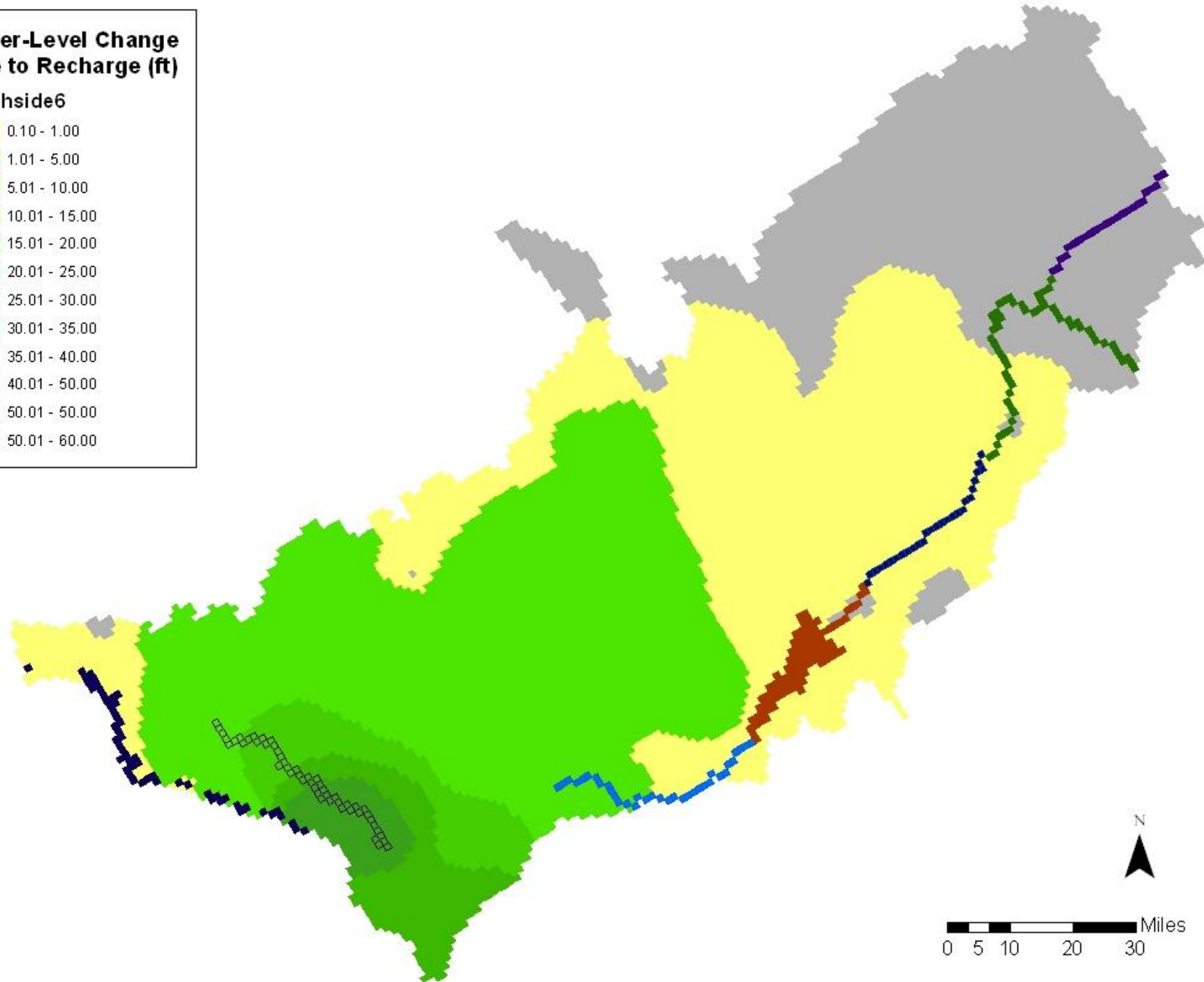
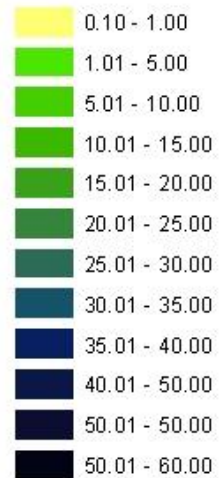
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside5



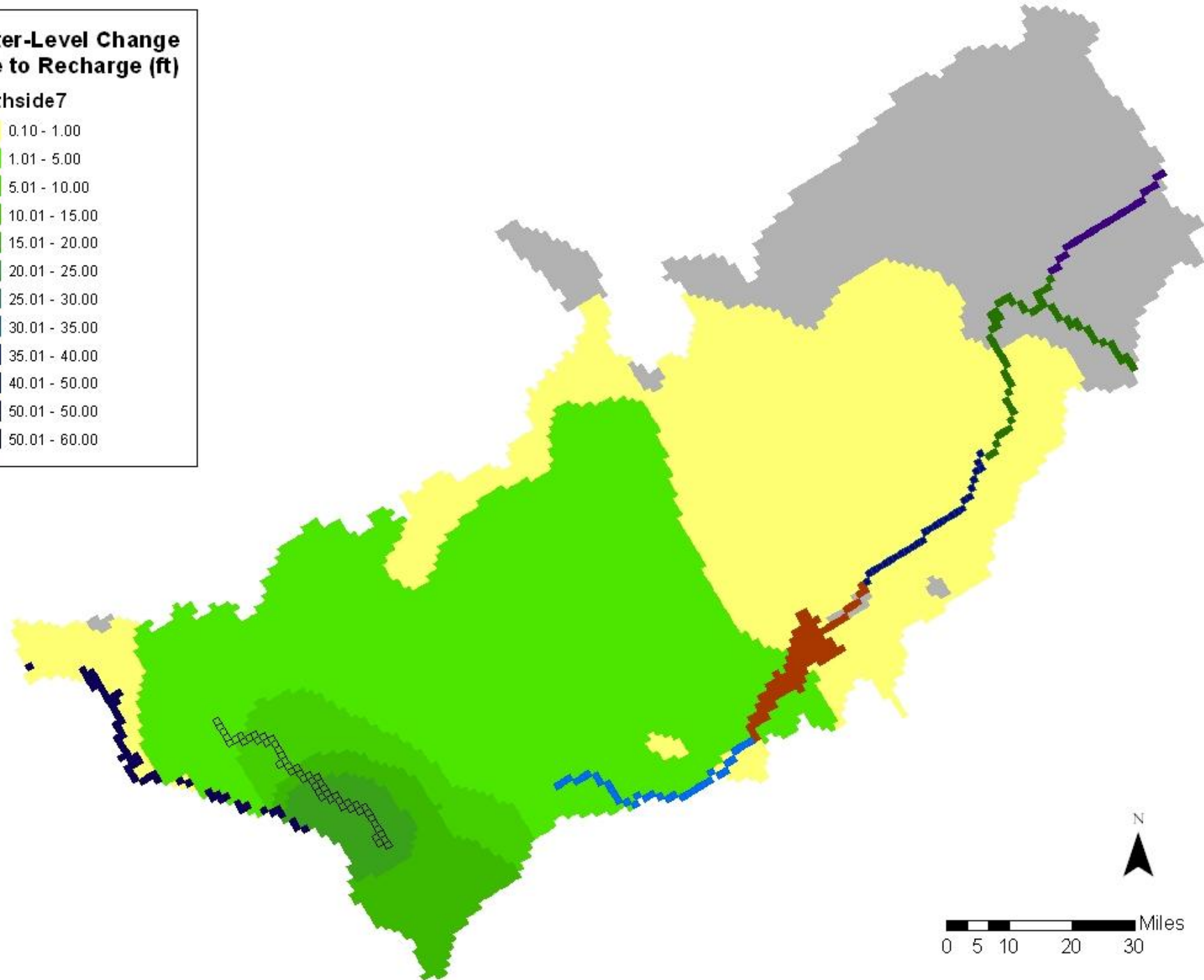
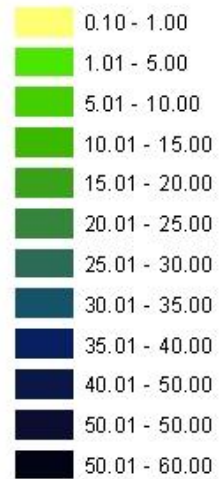
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside6



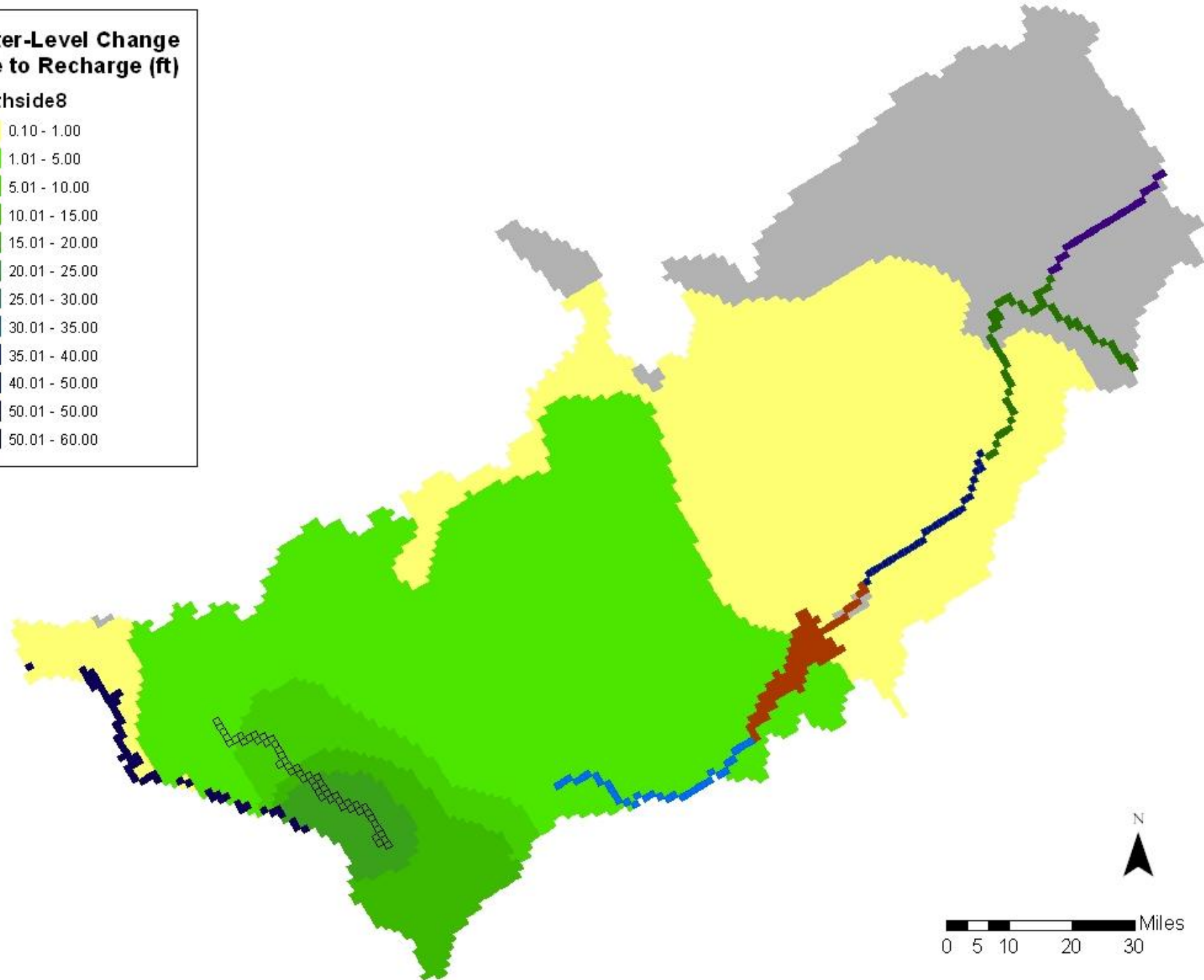
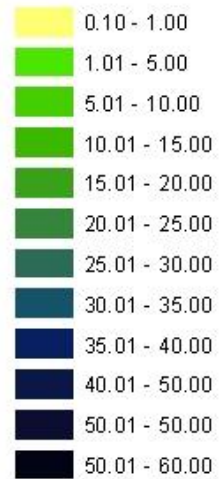
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside7



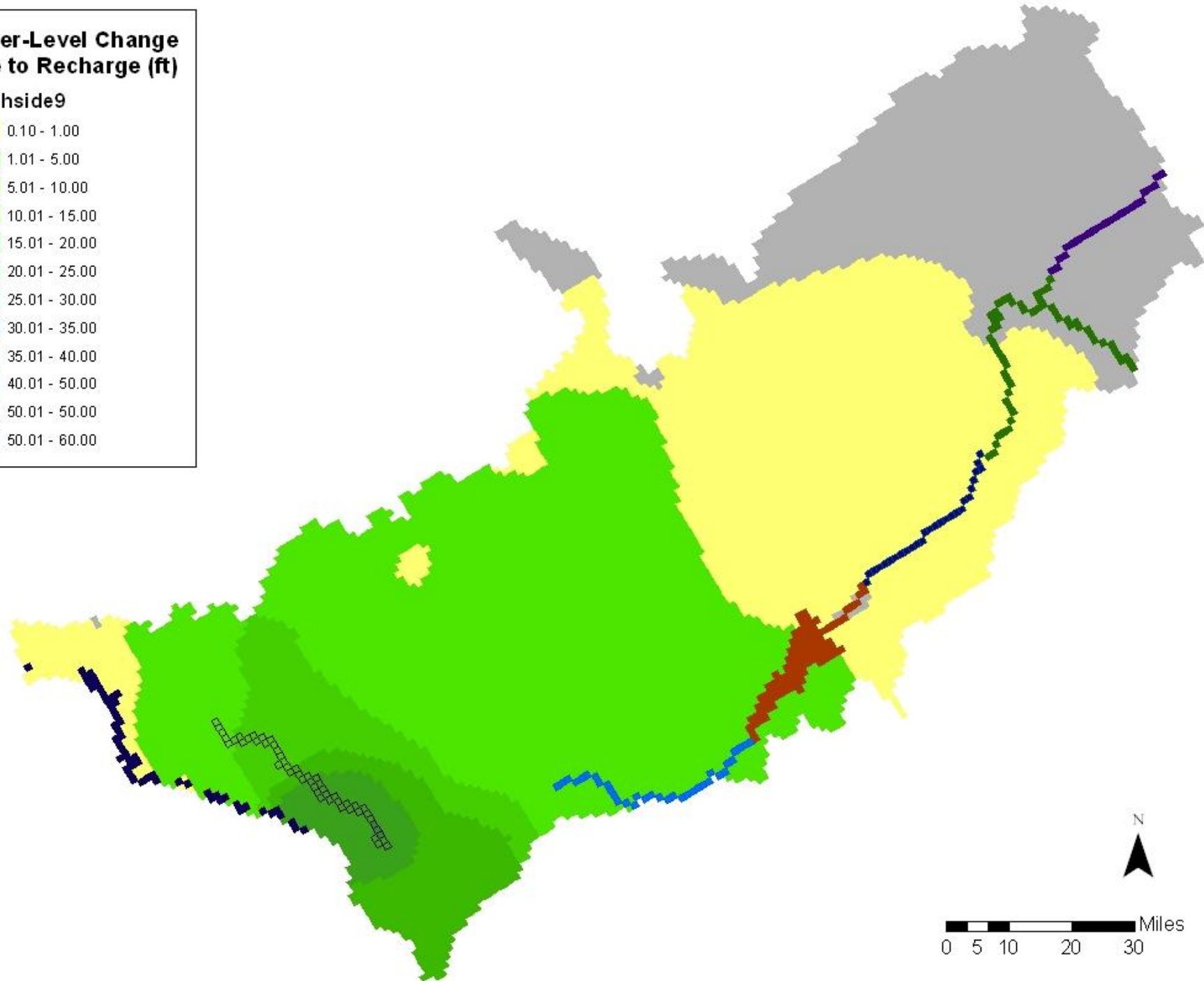
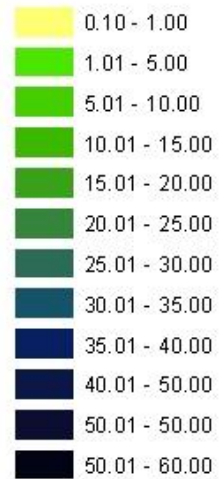
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside8



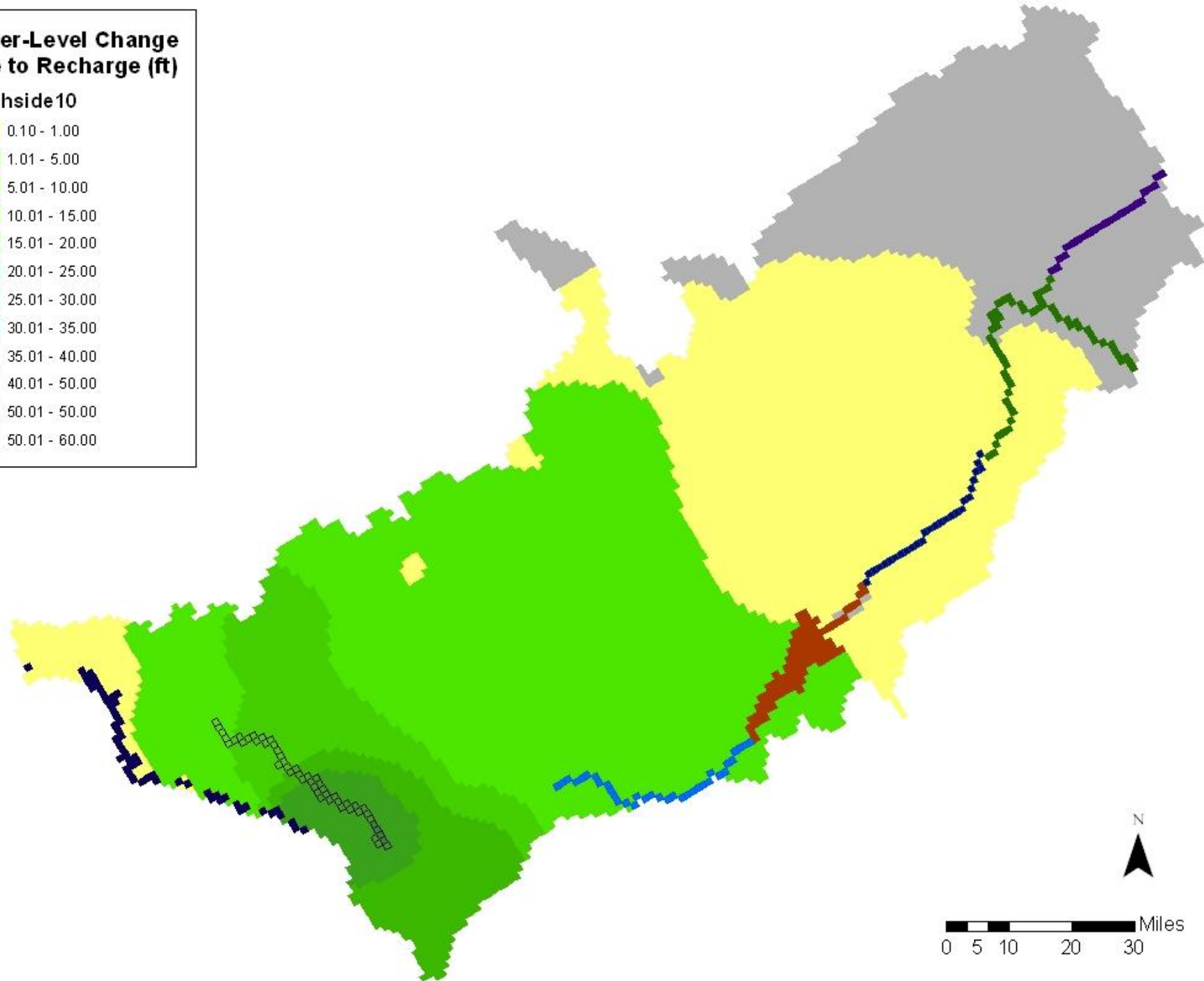
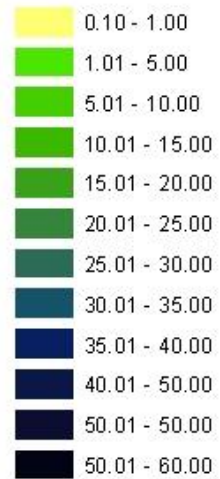
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside9



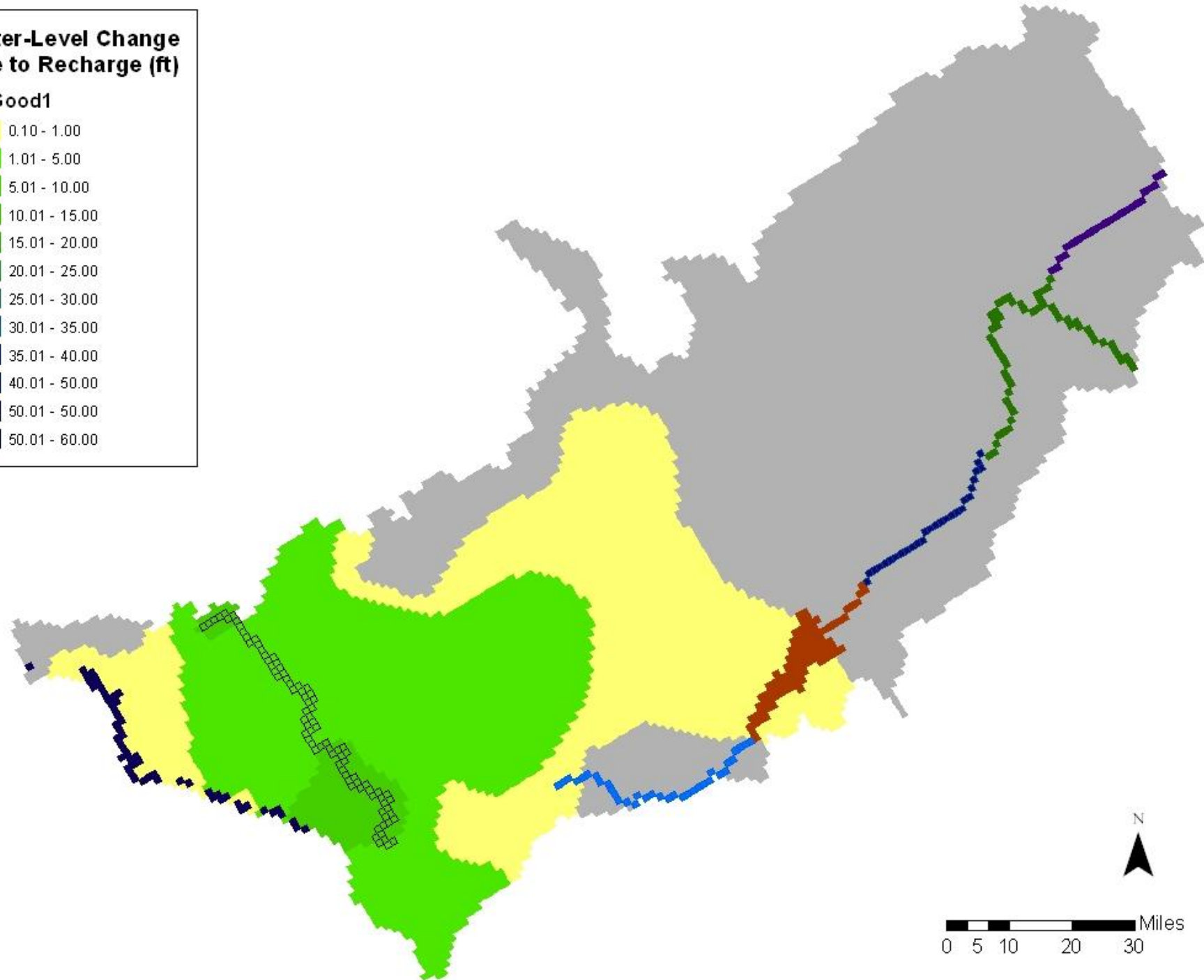
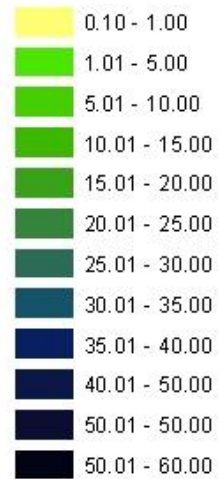
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Northside10



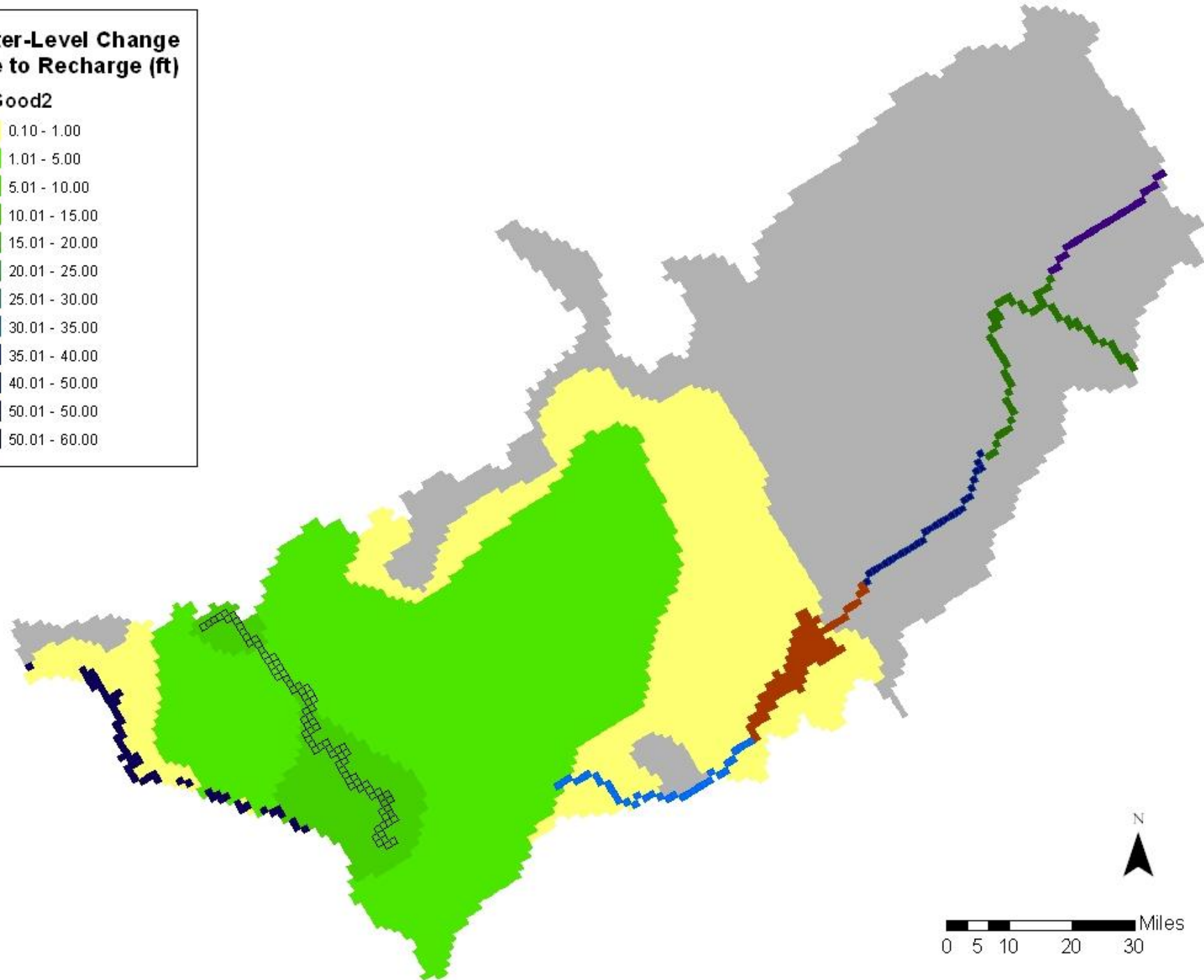
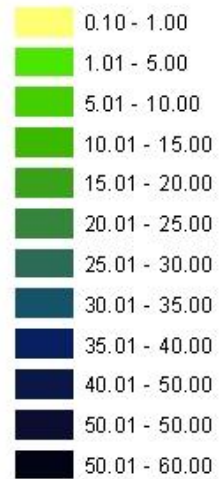
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood1



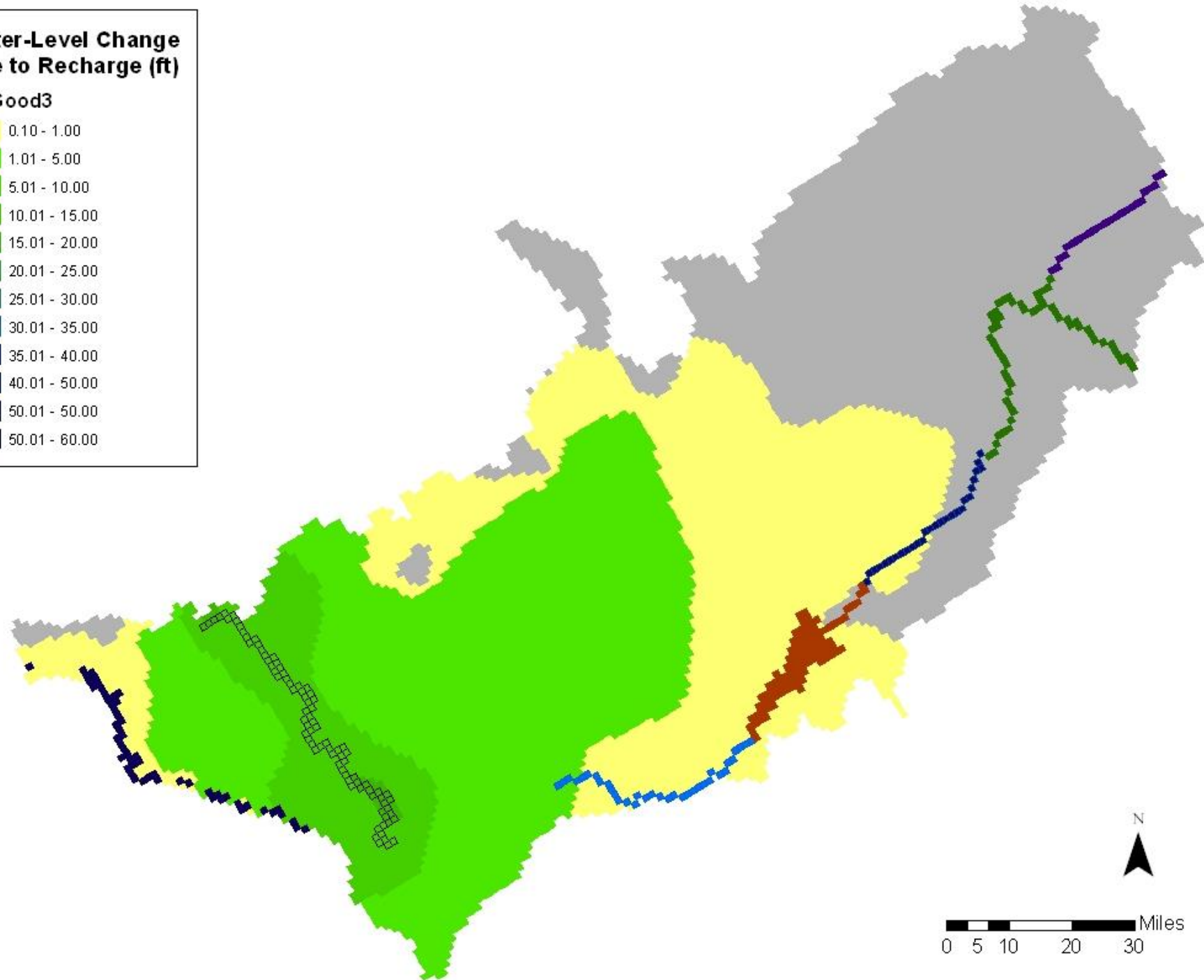
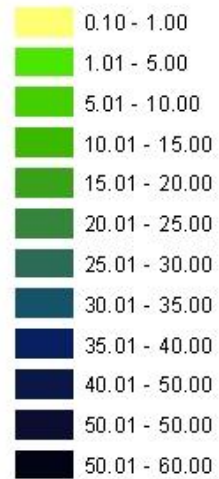
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood2



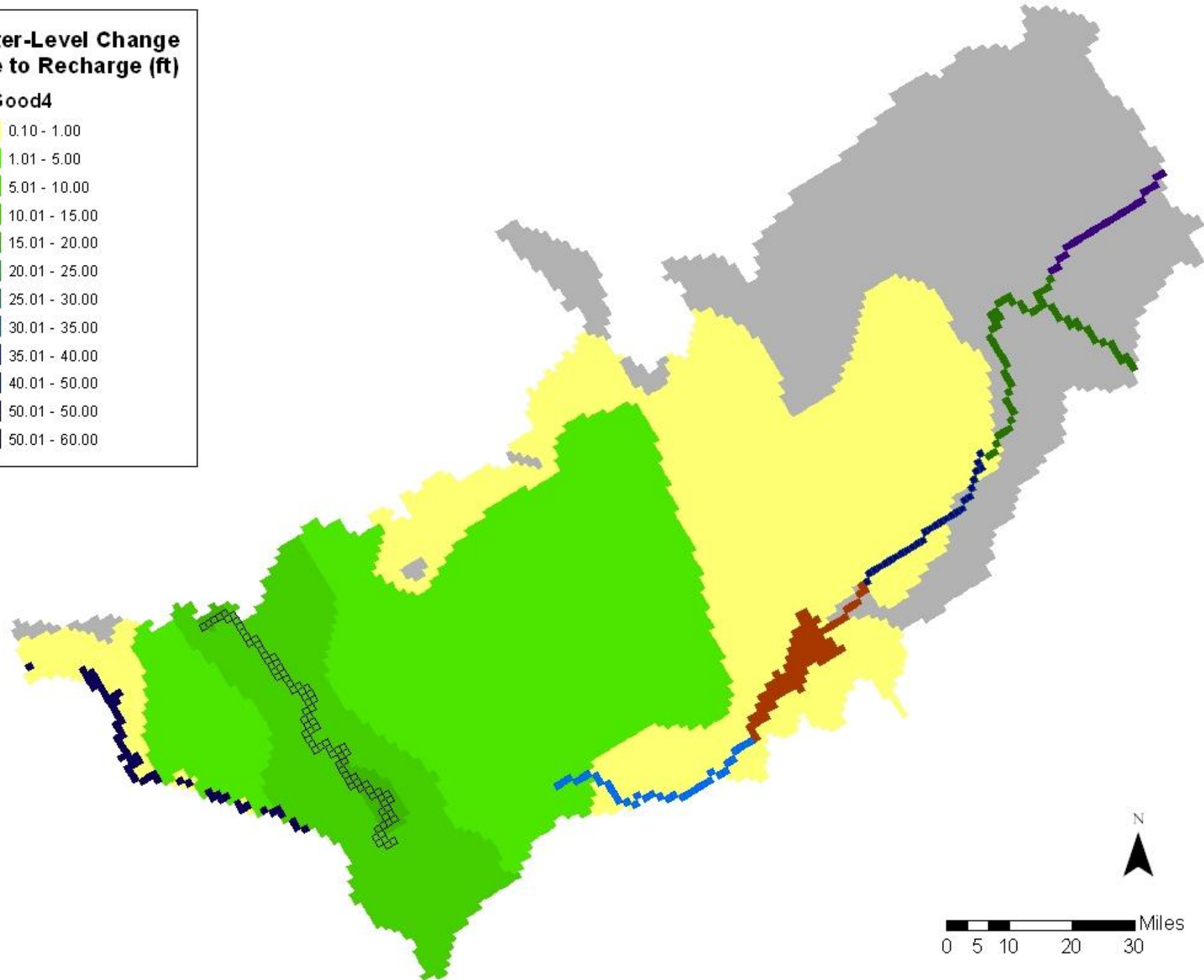
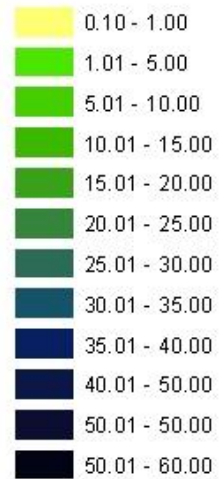
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood3



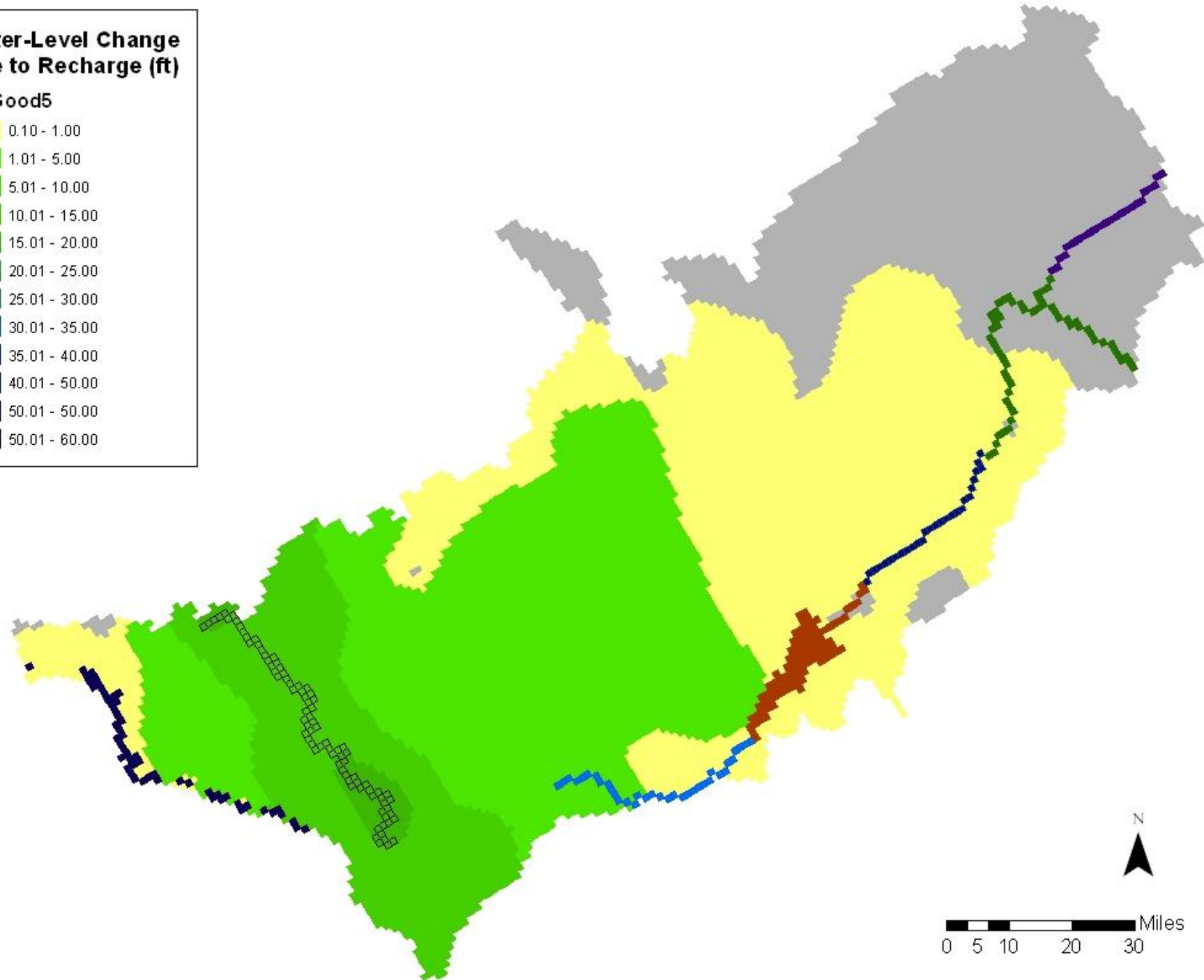
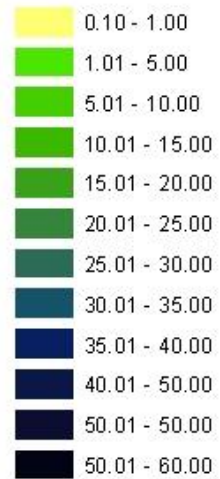
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood4



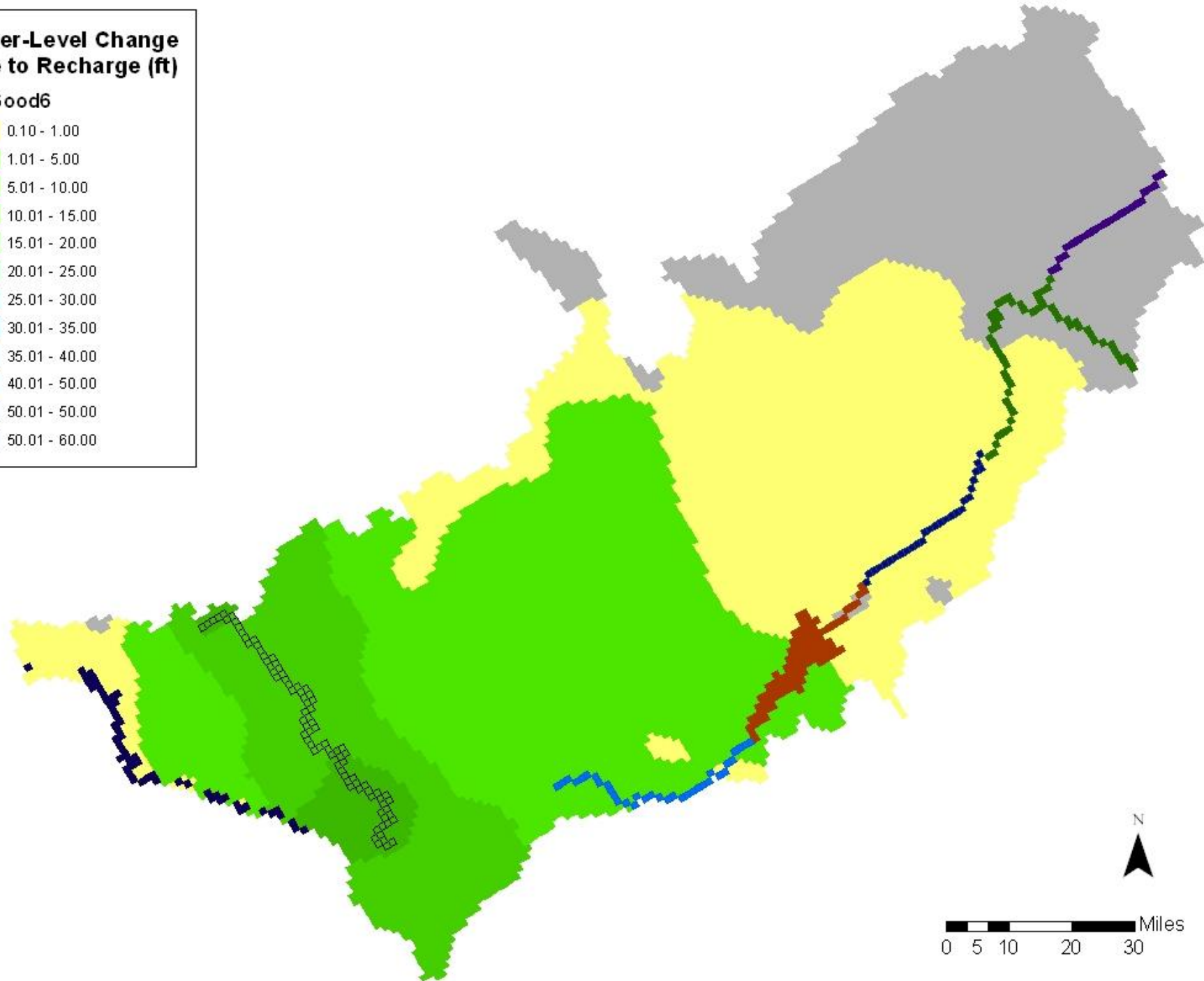
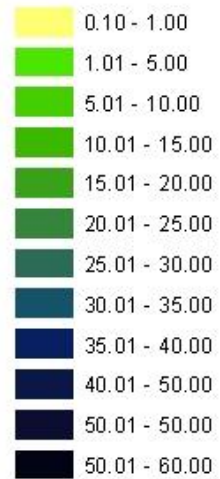
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood5



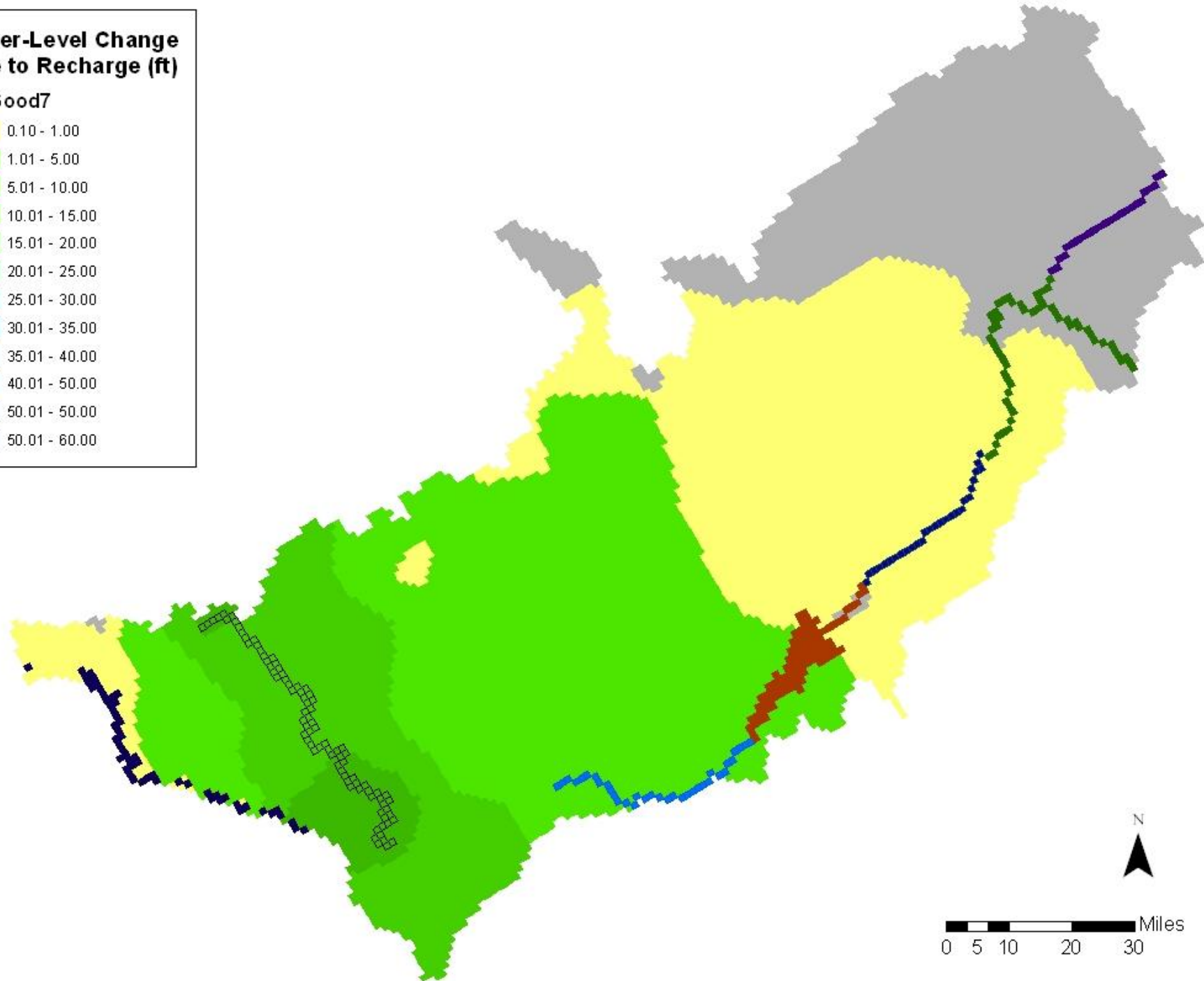
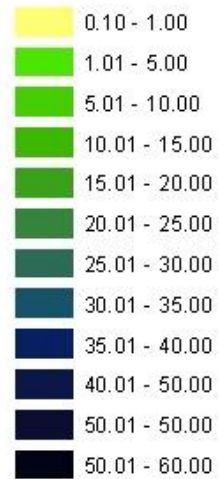
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood6



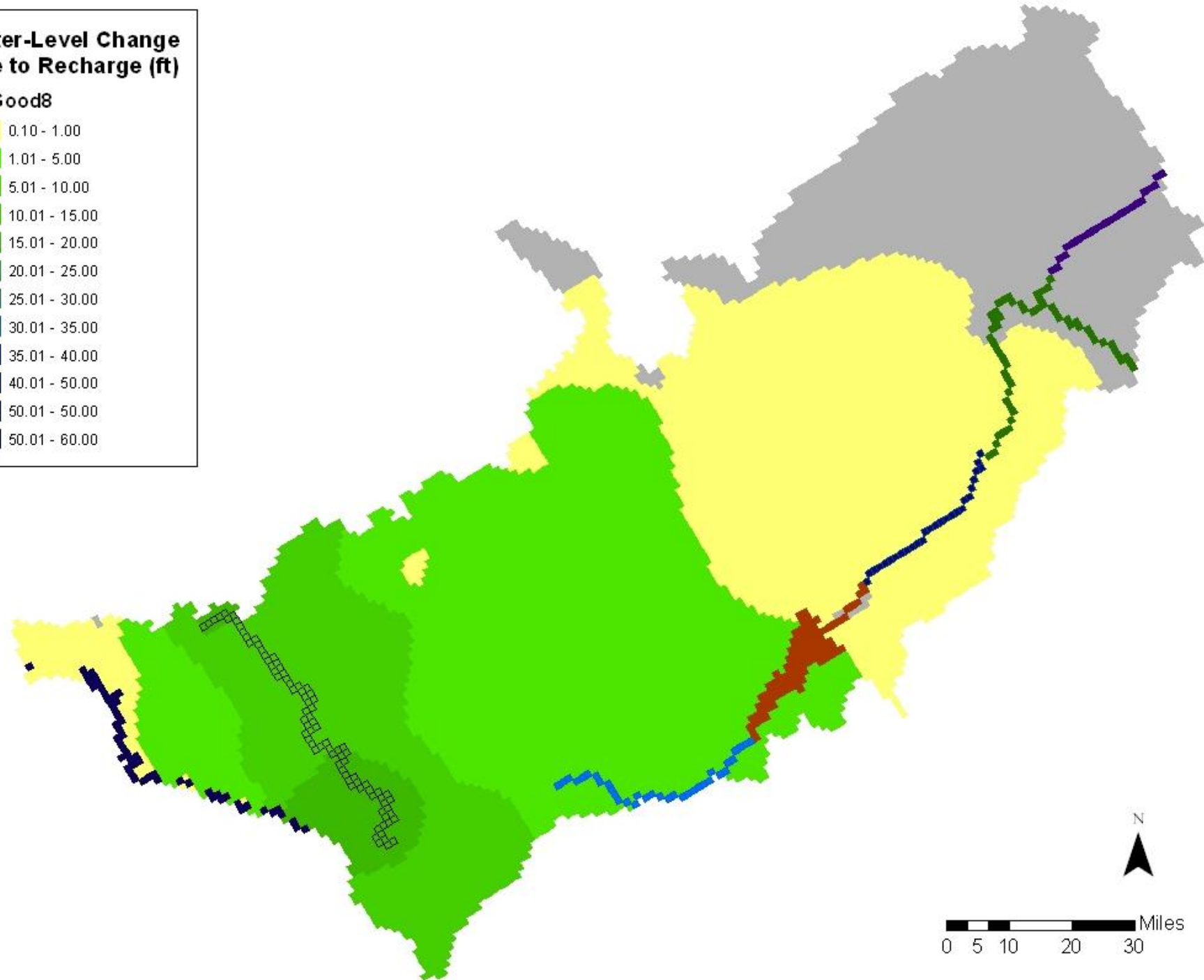
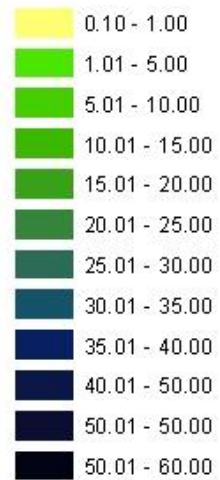
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood7



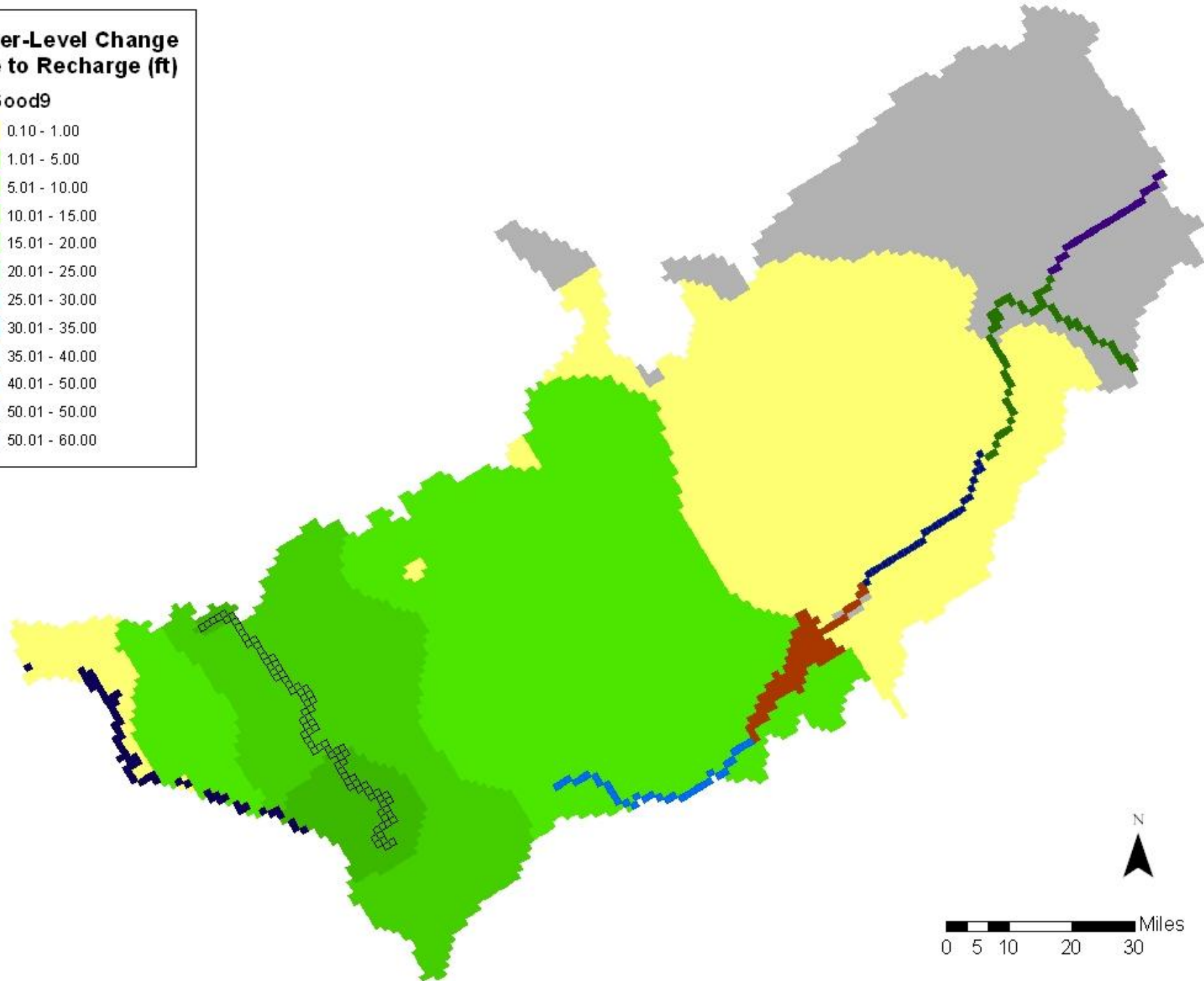
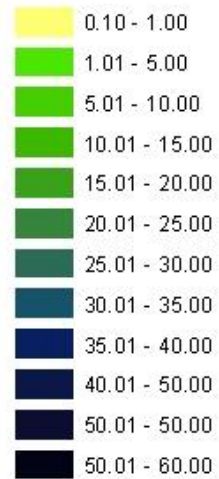
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood8



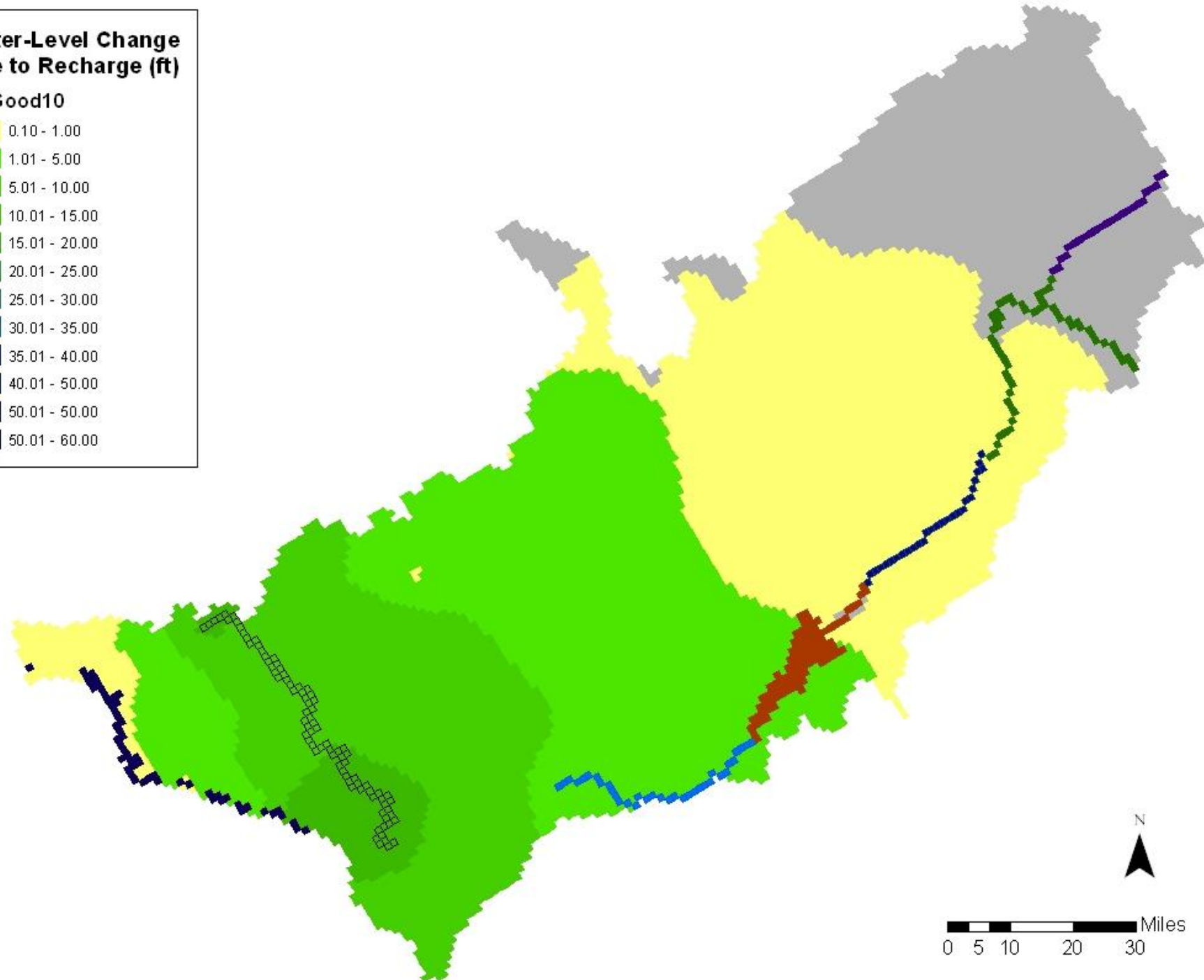
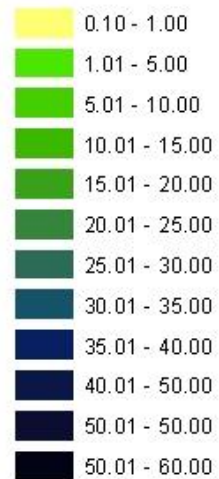
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood9



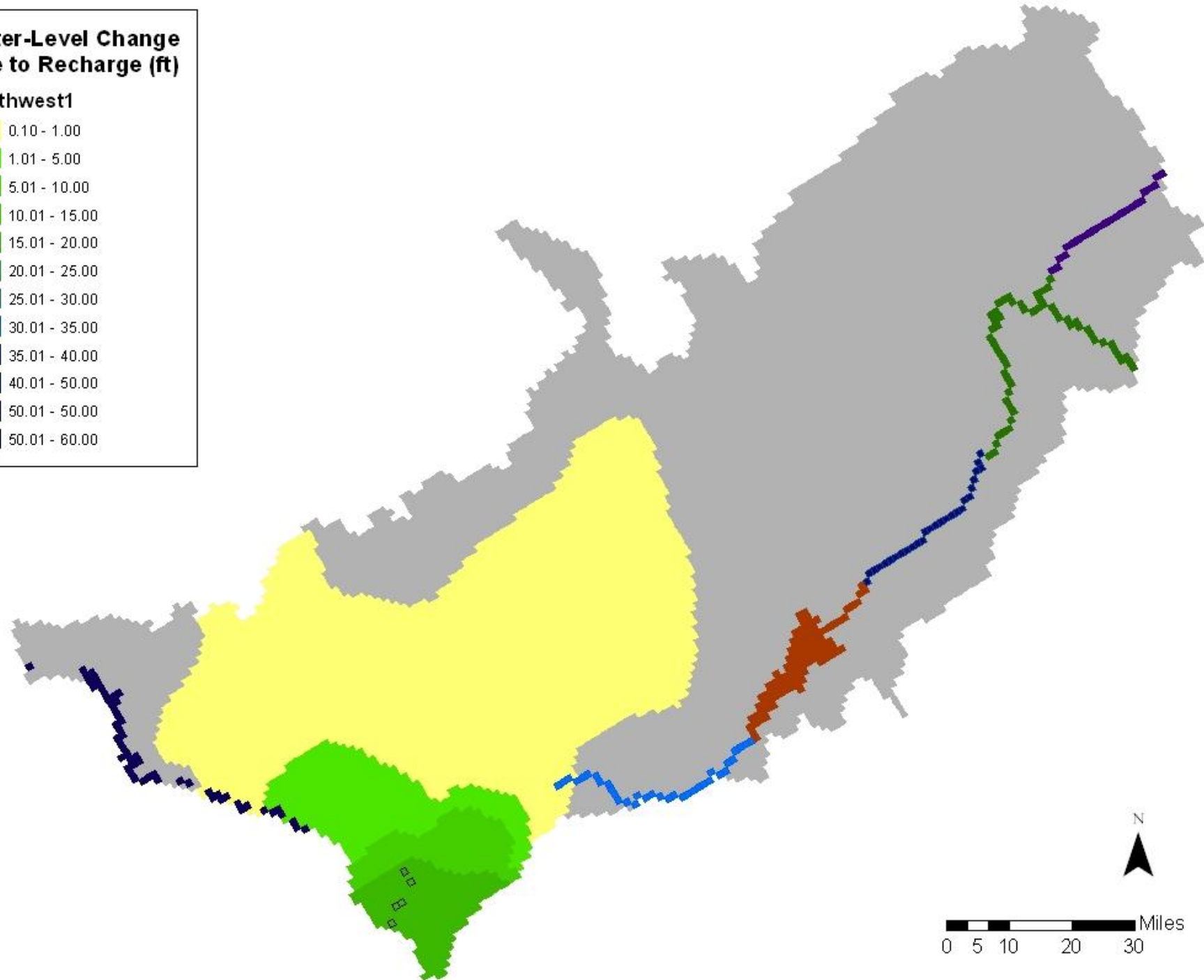
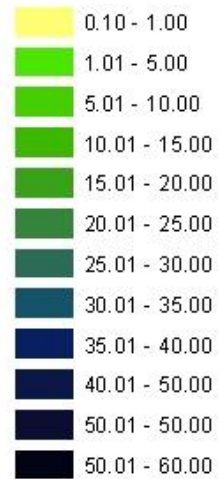
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

MilGood10



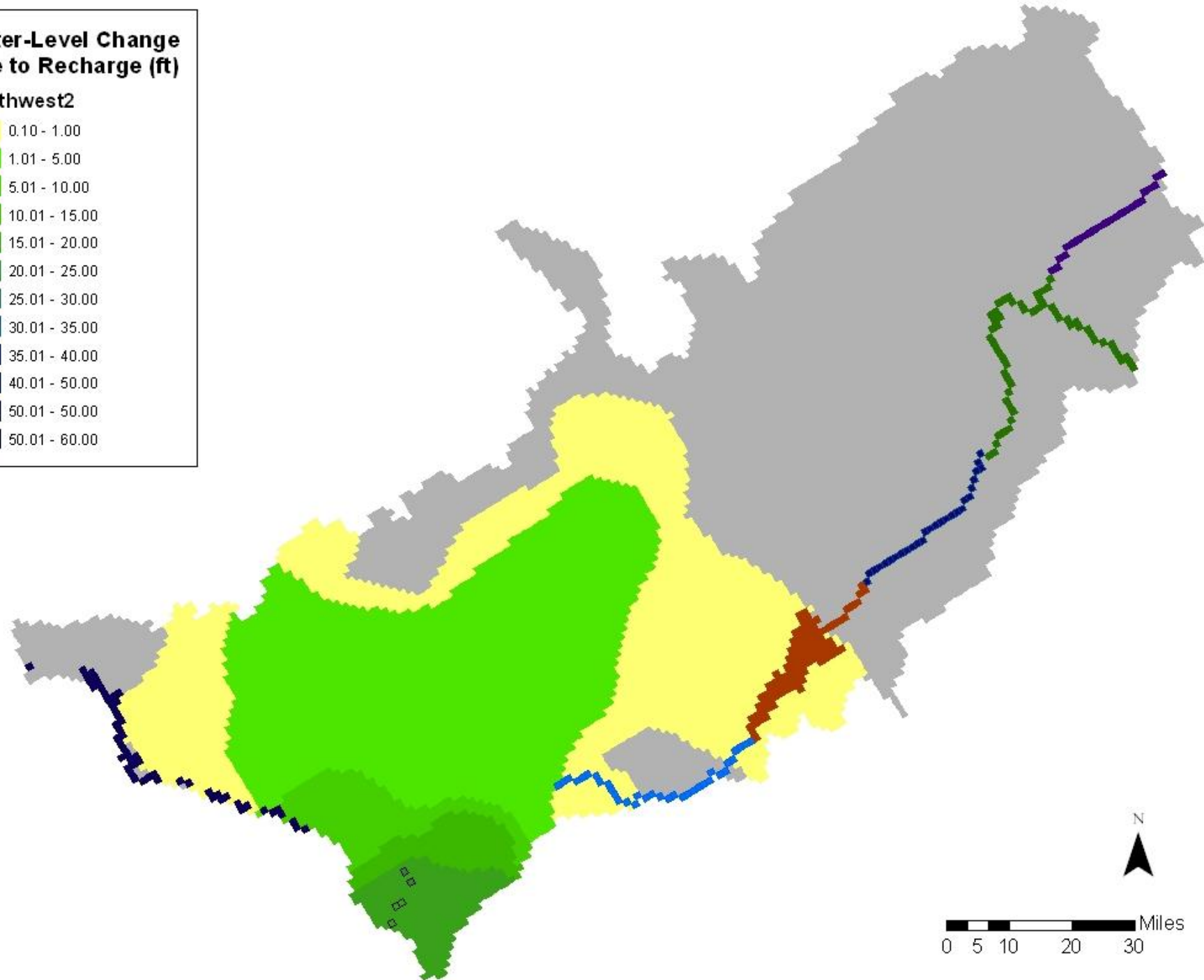
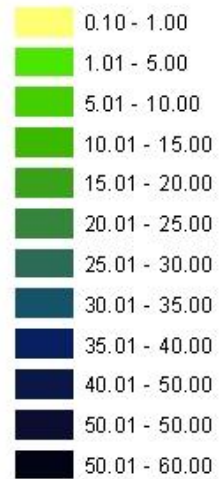
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest1



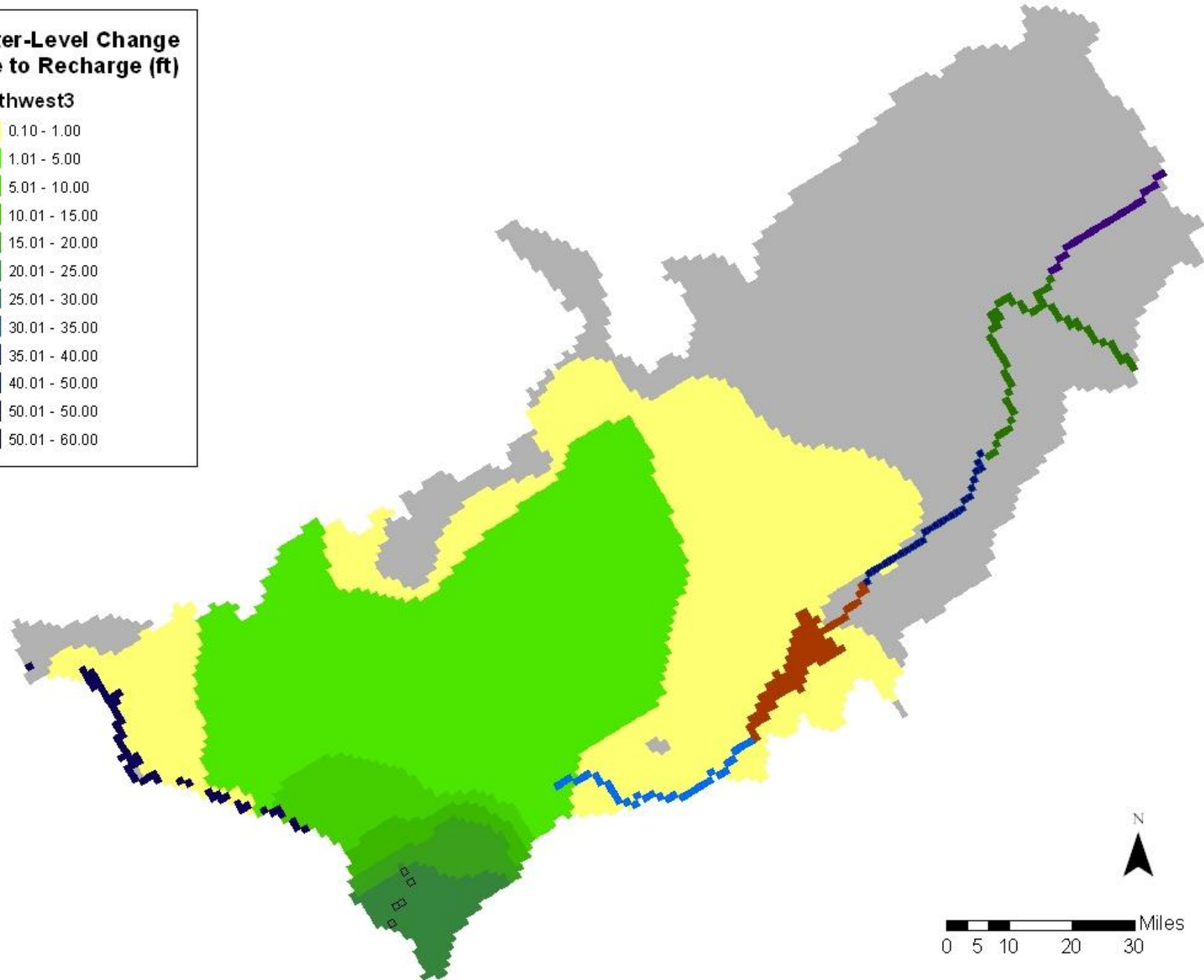
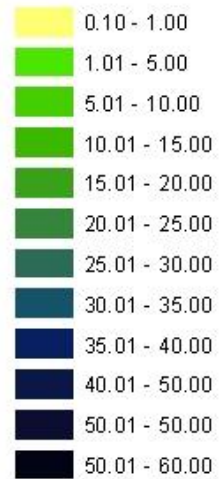
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest2



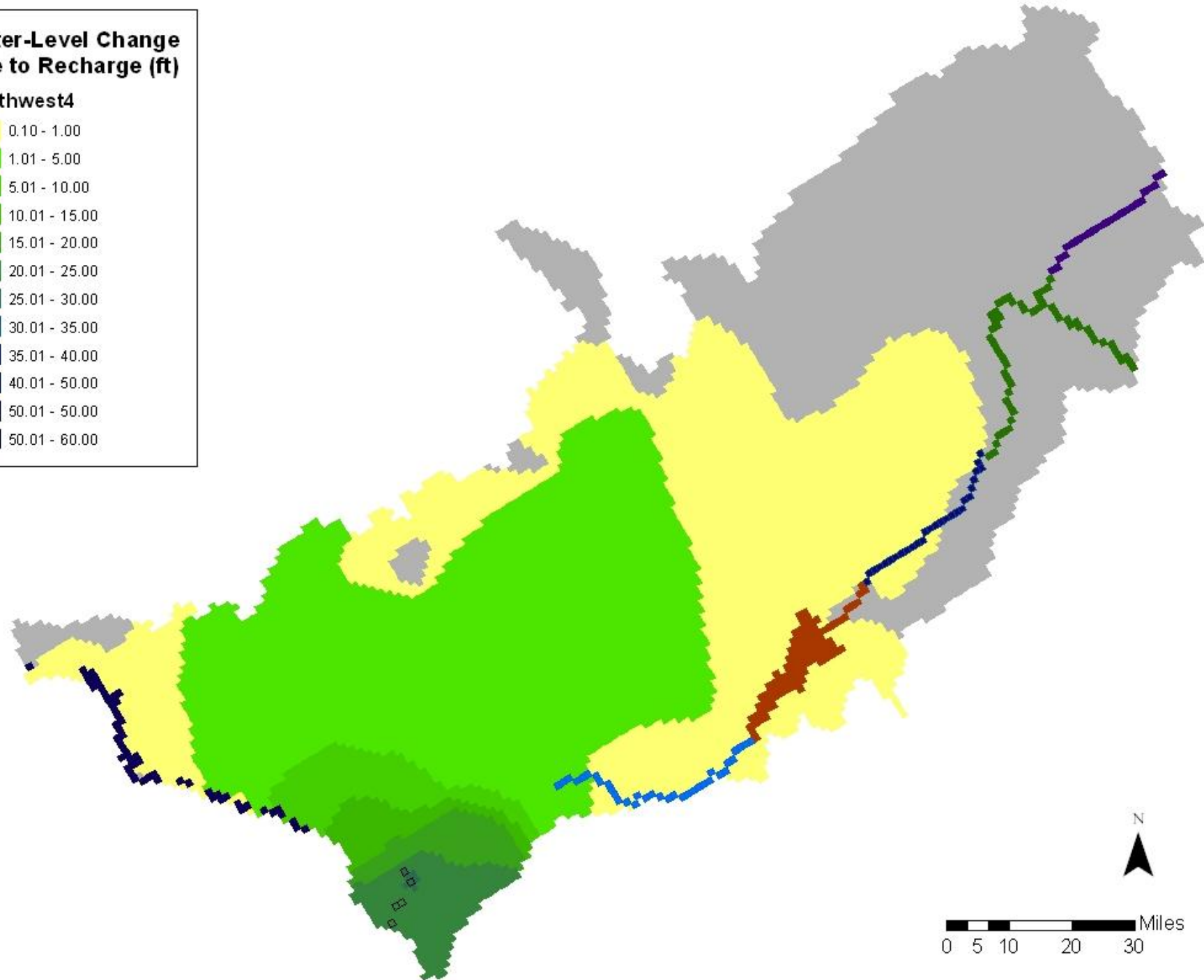
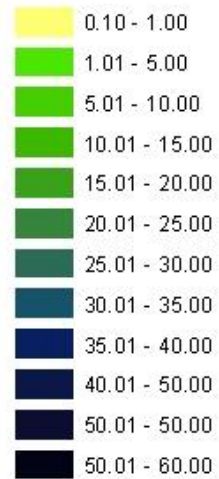
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest3



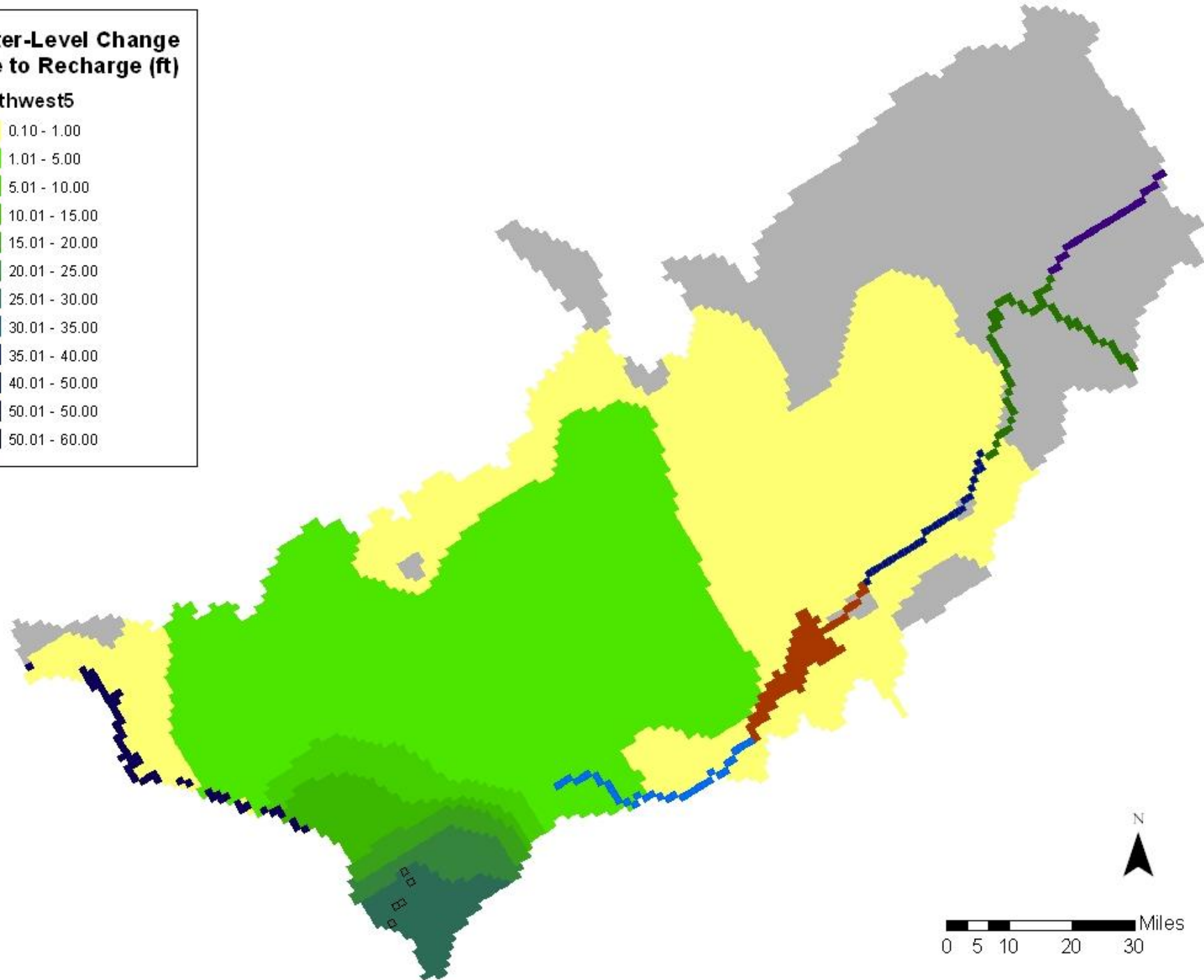
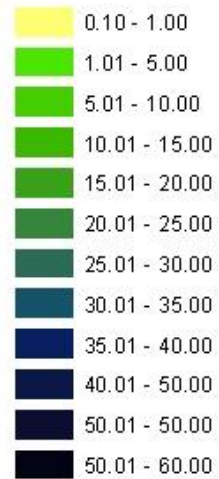
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest4



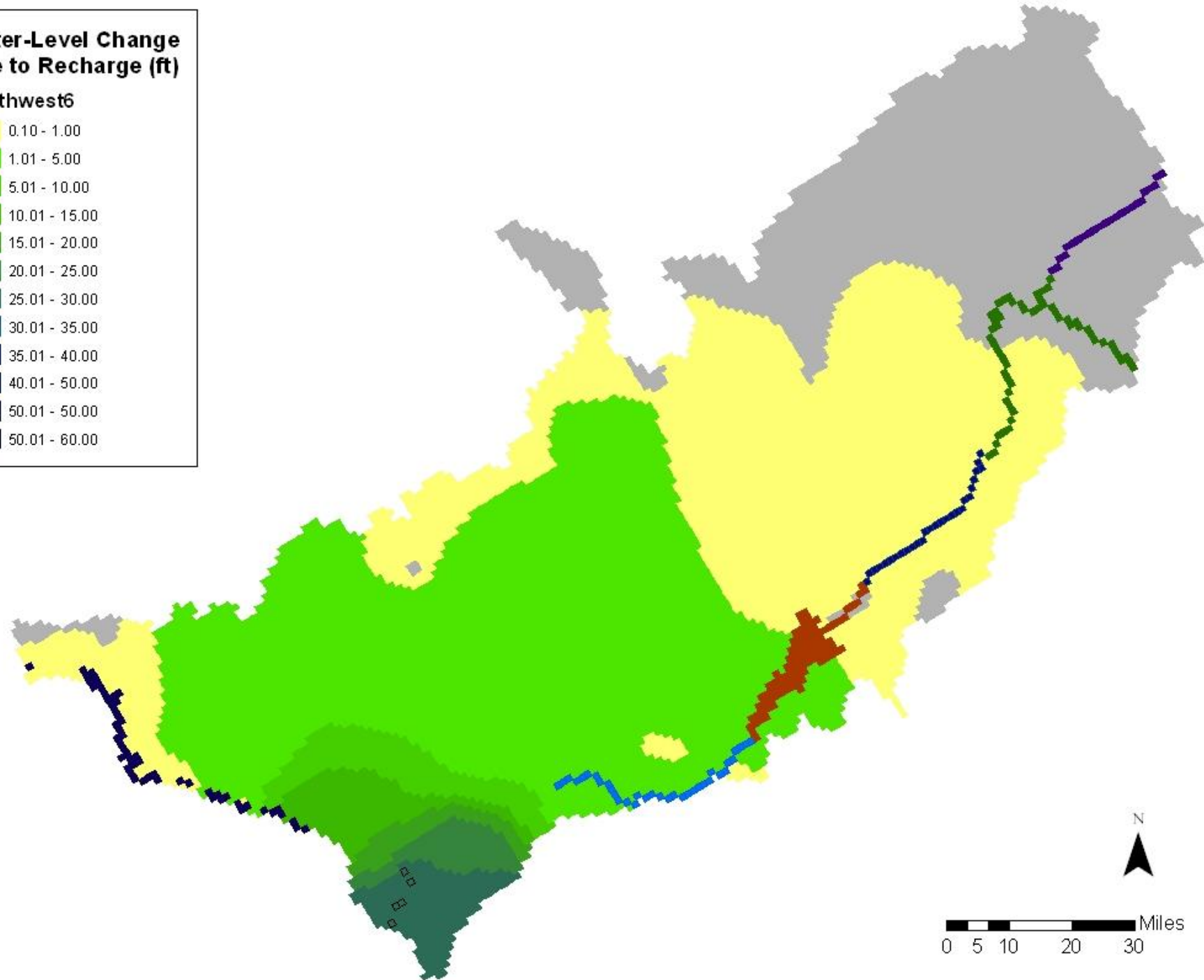
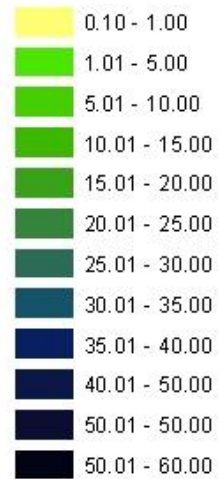
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest5



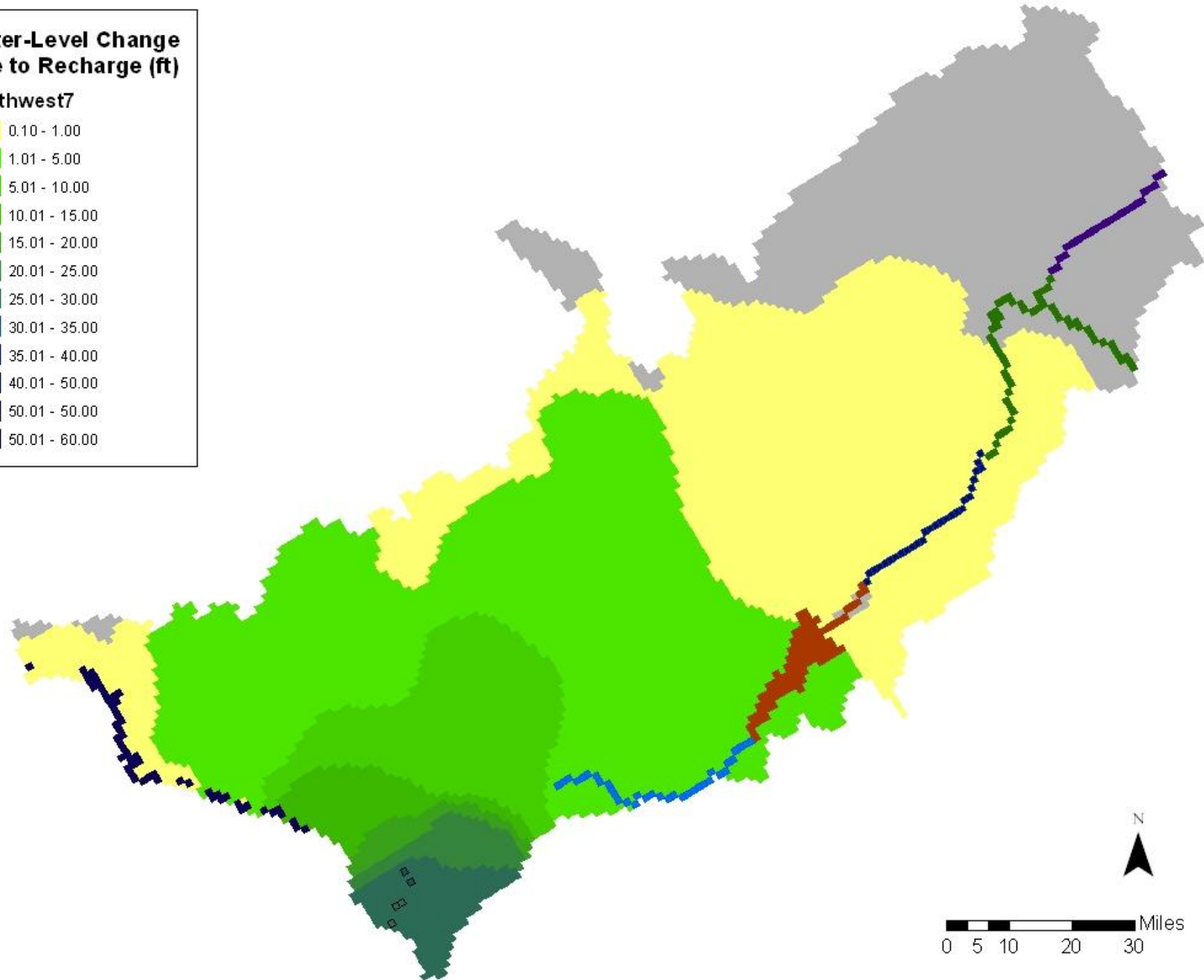
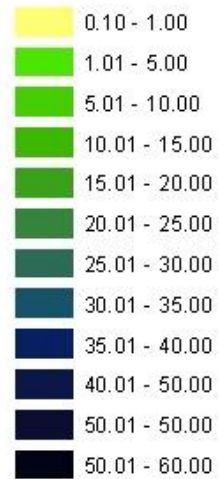
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest6



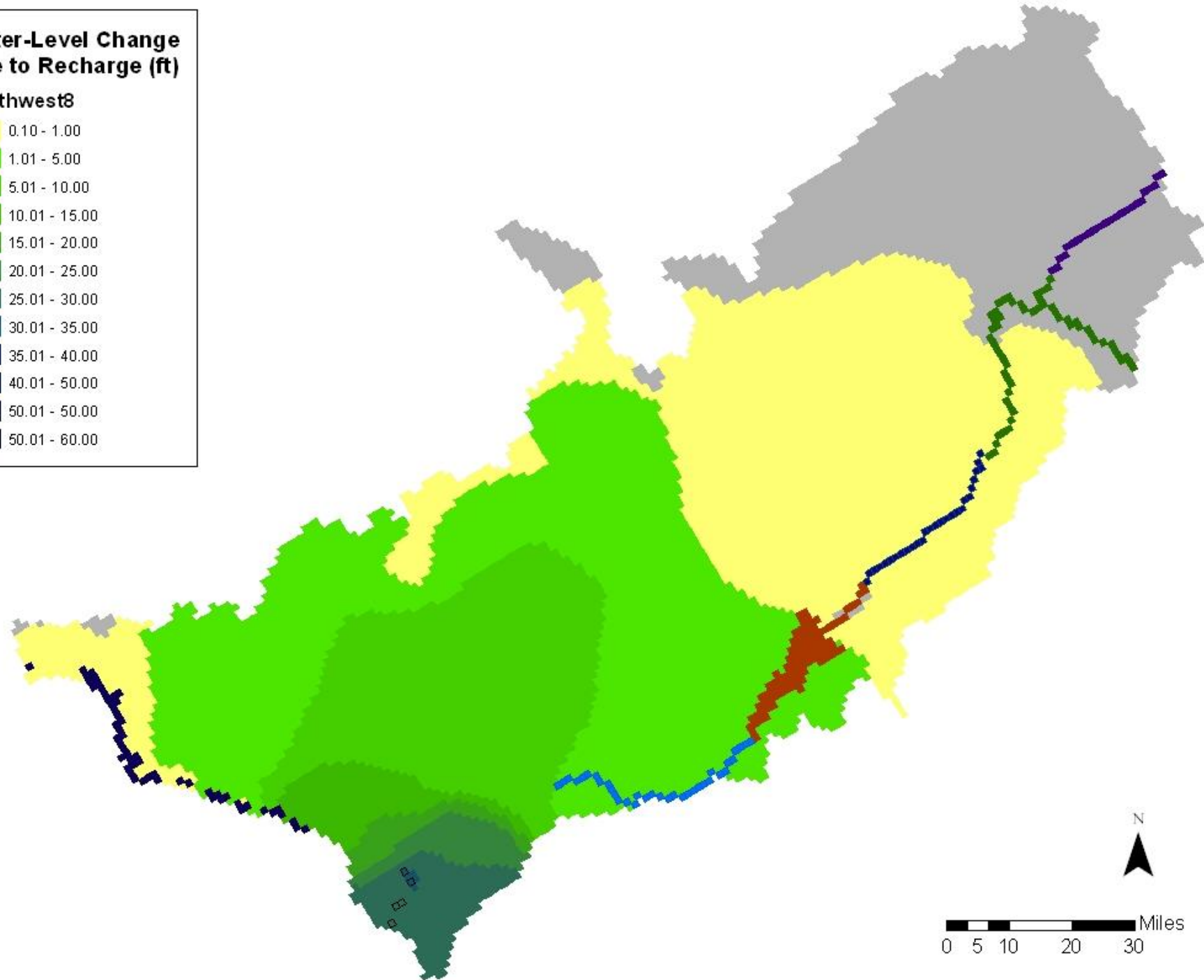
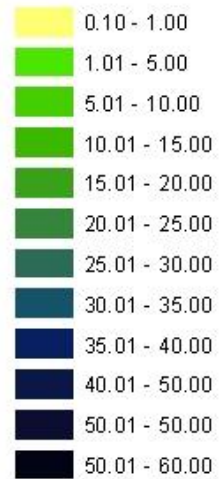
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest7



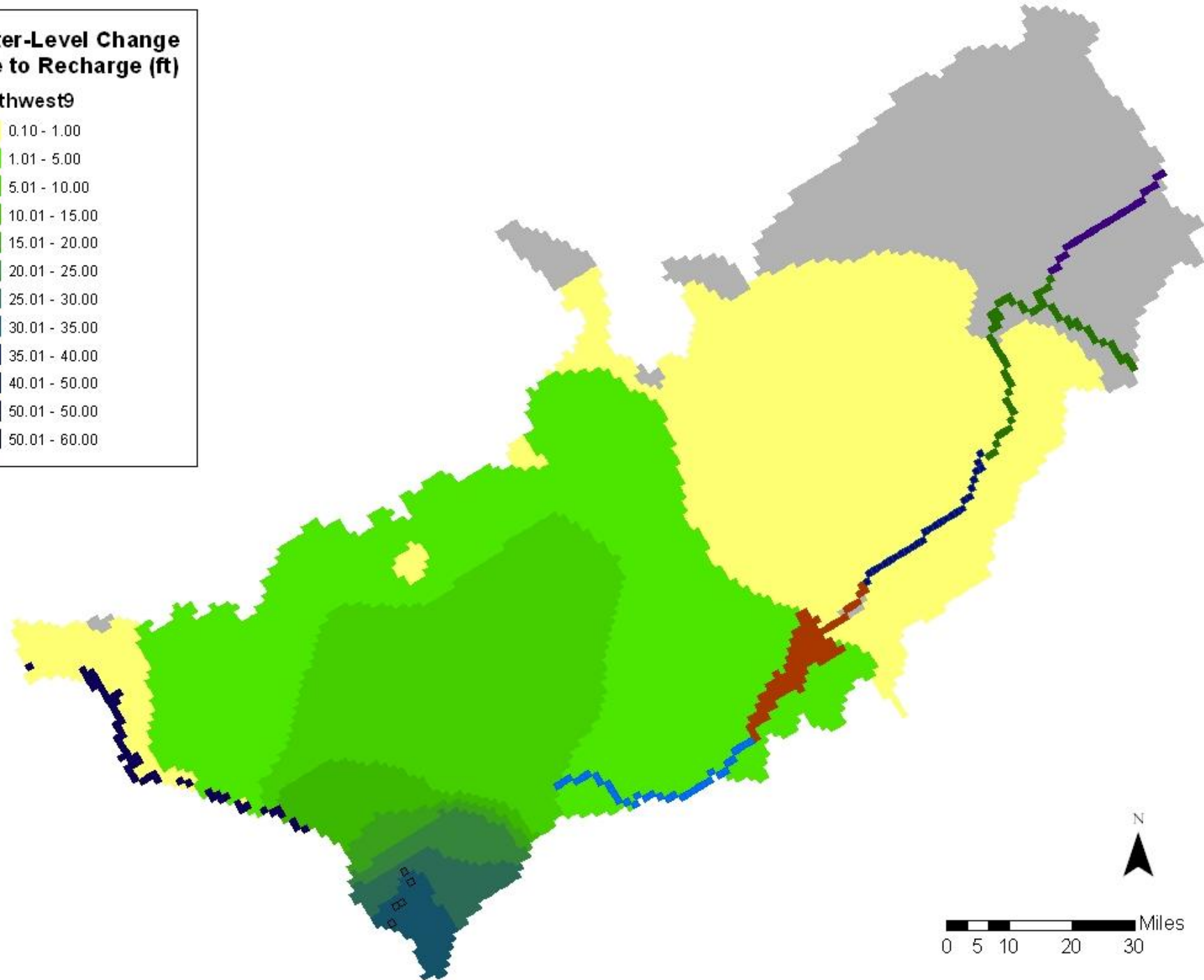
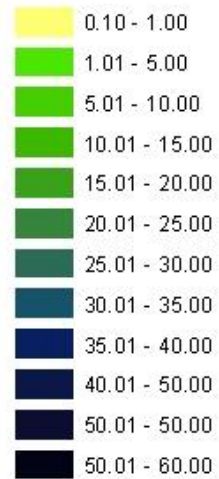
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest8



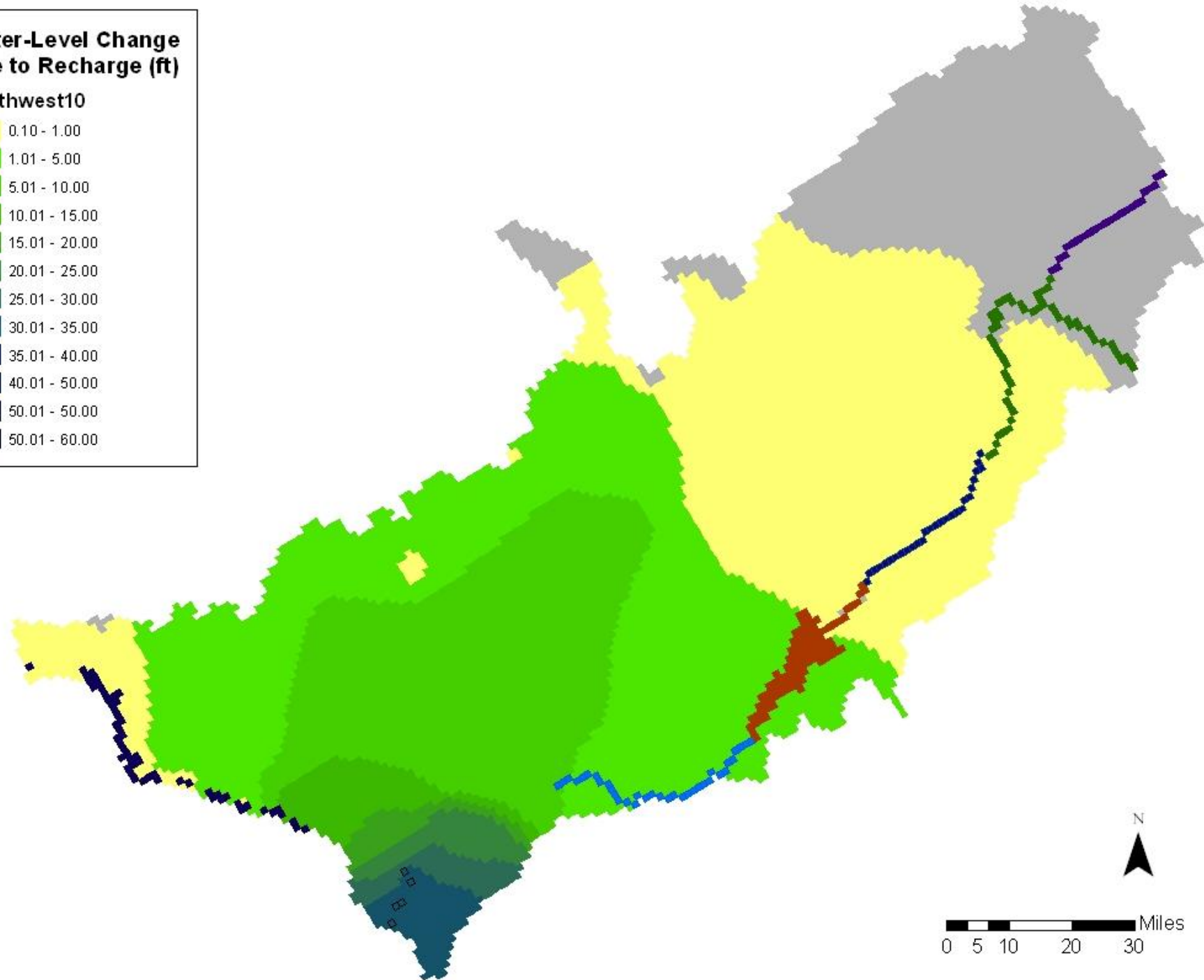
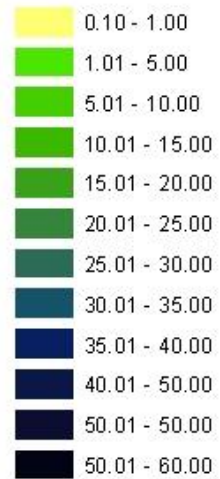
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest9



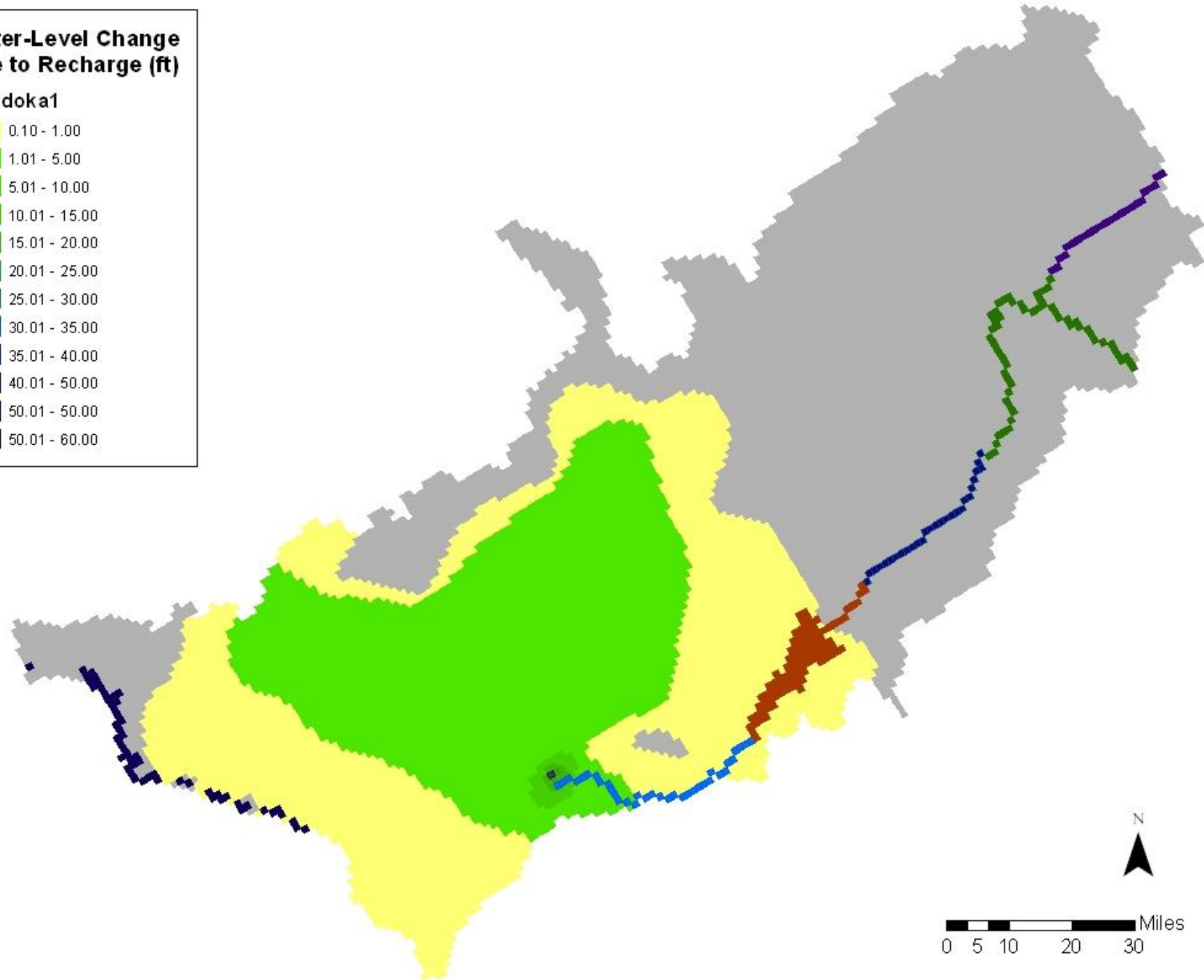
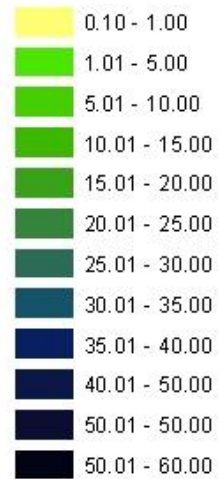
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Southwest10



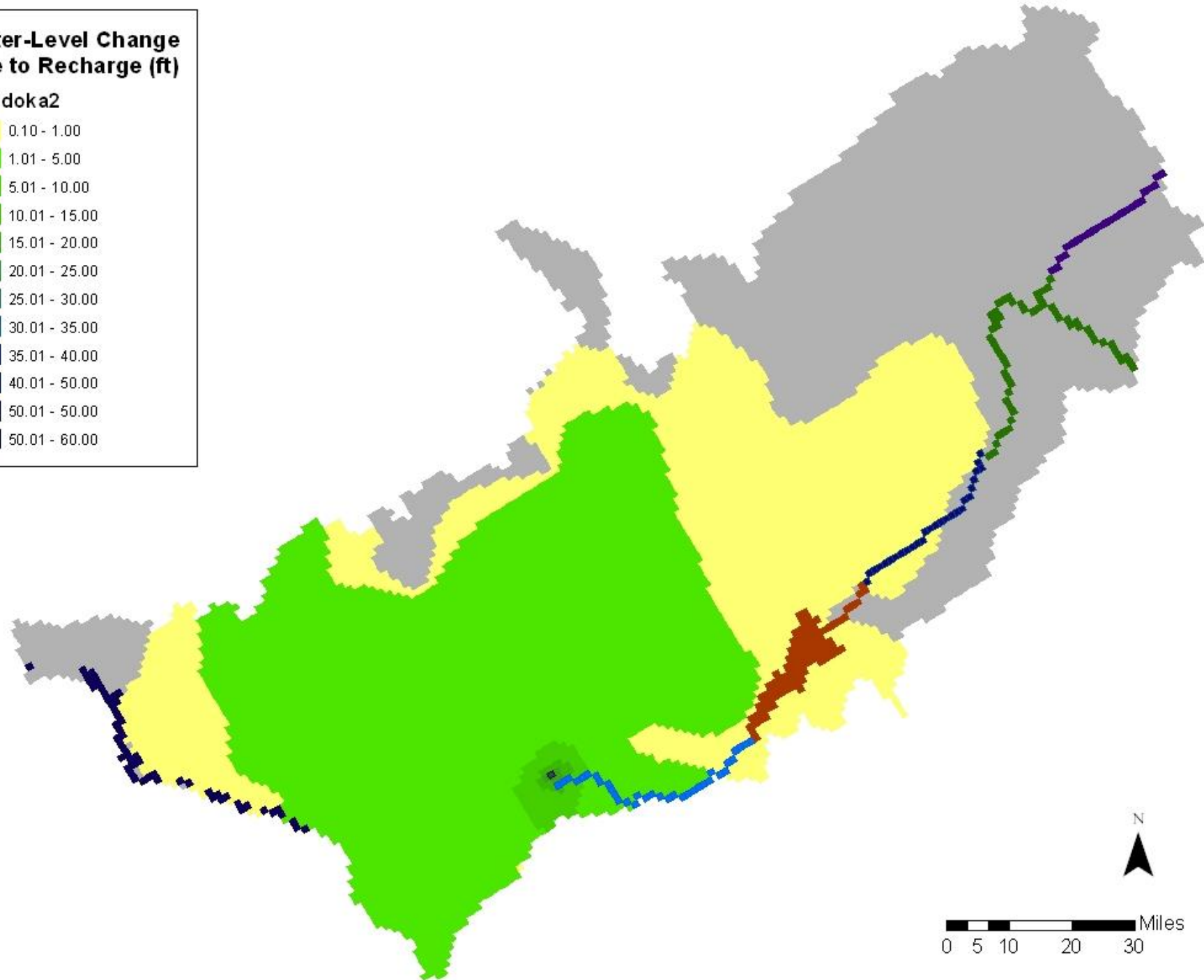
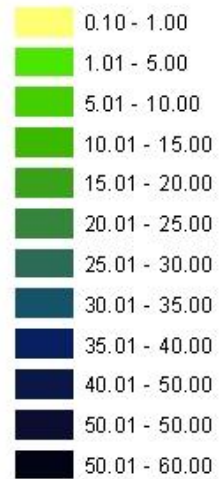
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka1



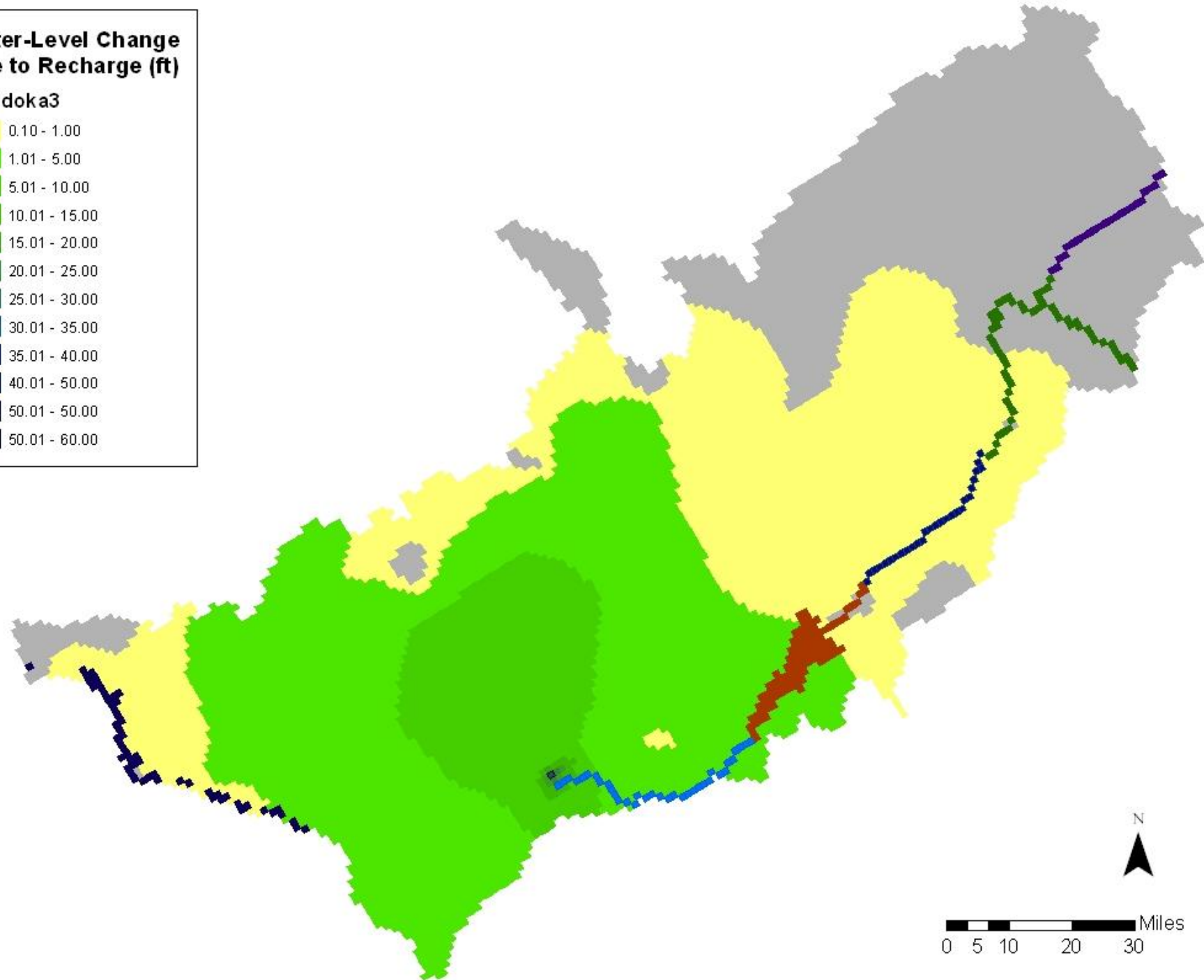
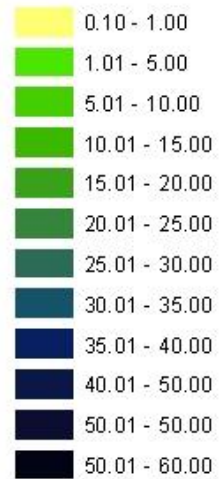
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka2



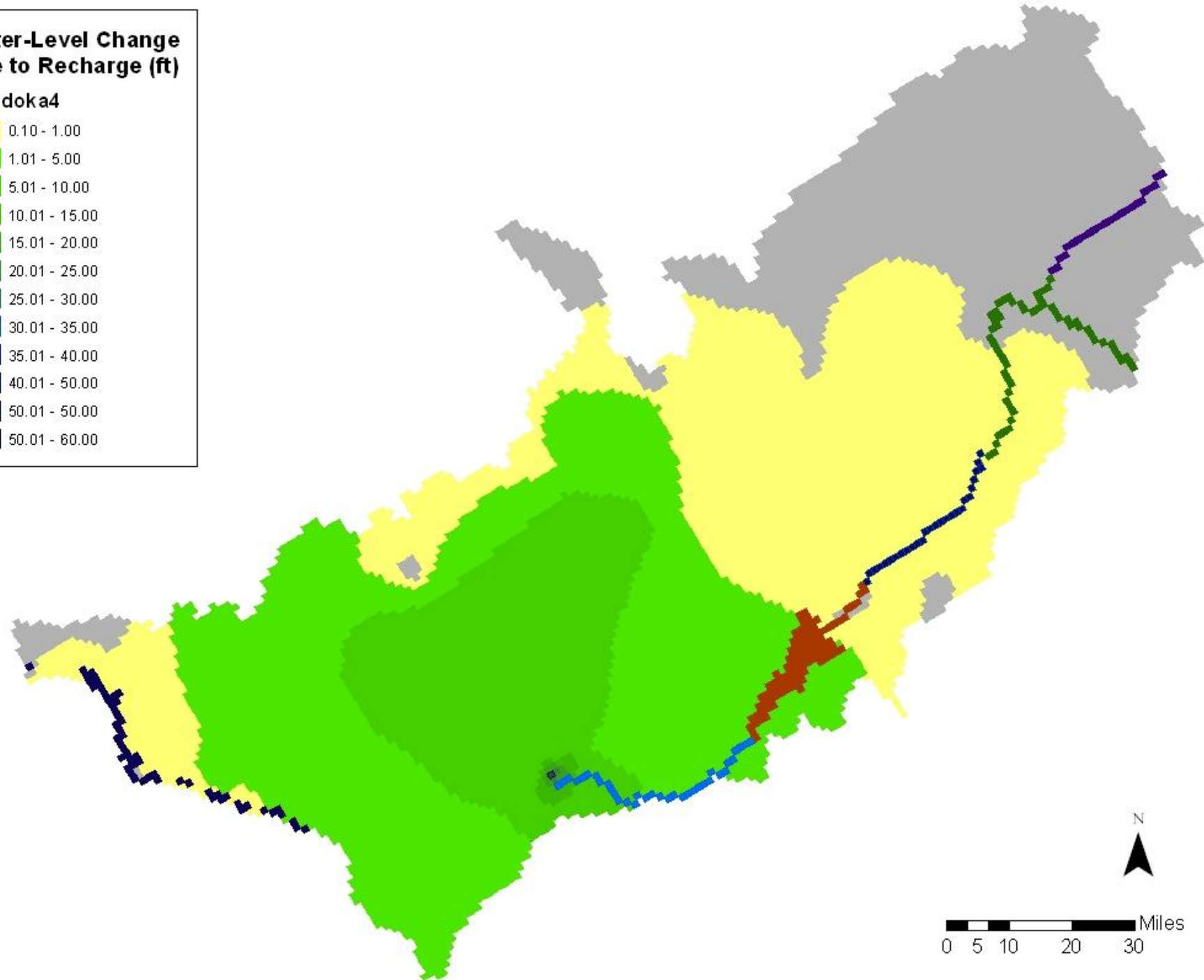
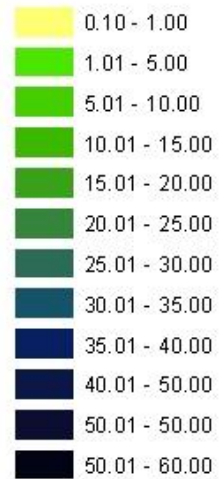
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka3



Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka4

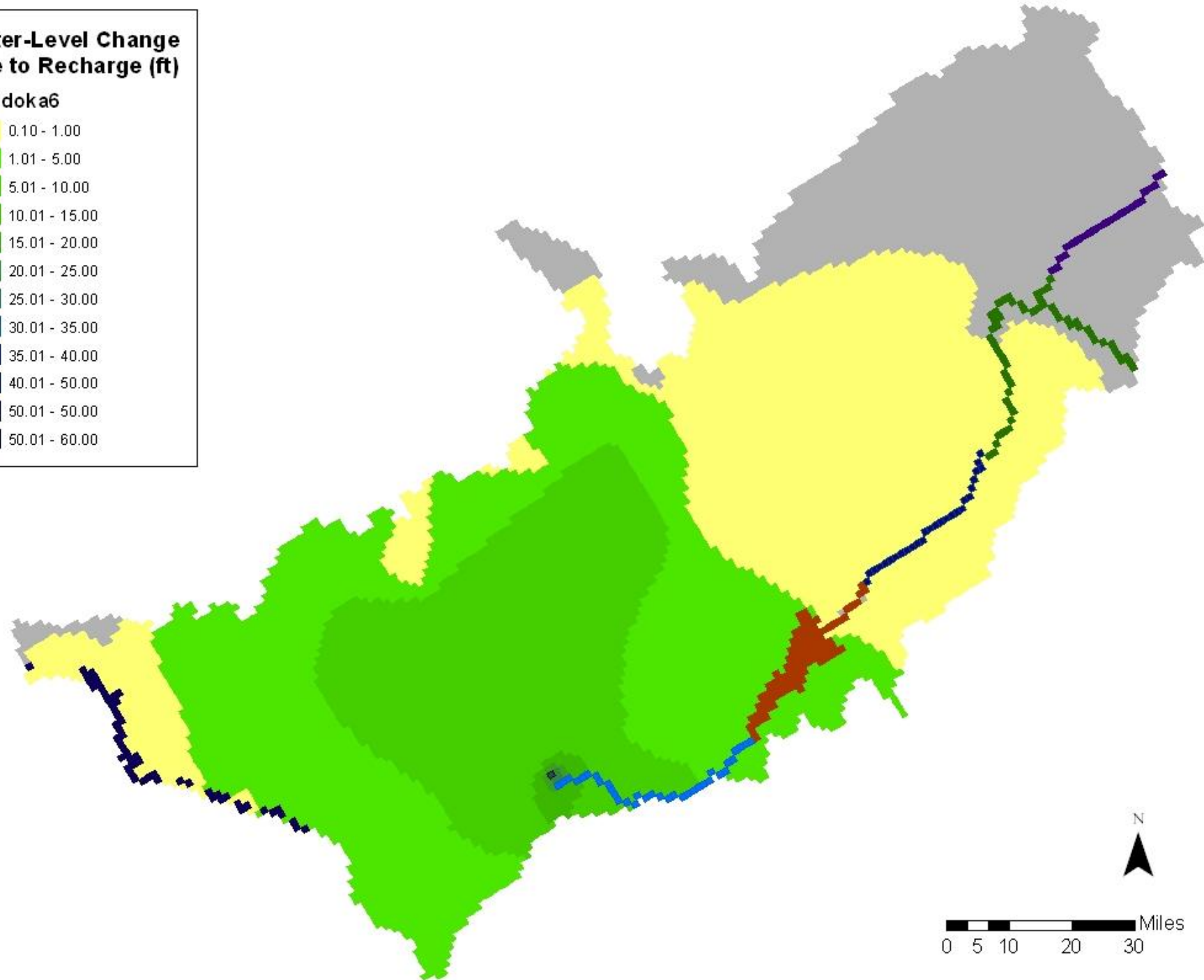
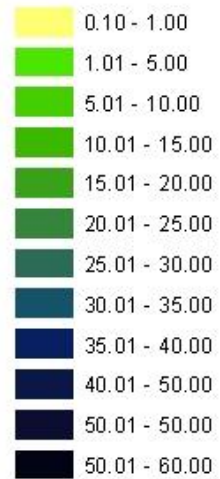


Minidoka5

N

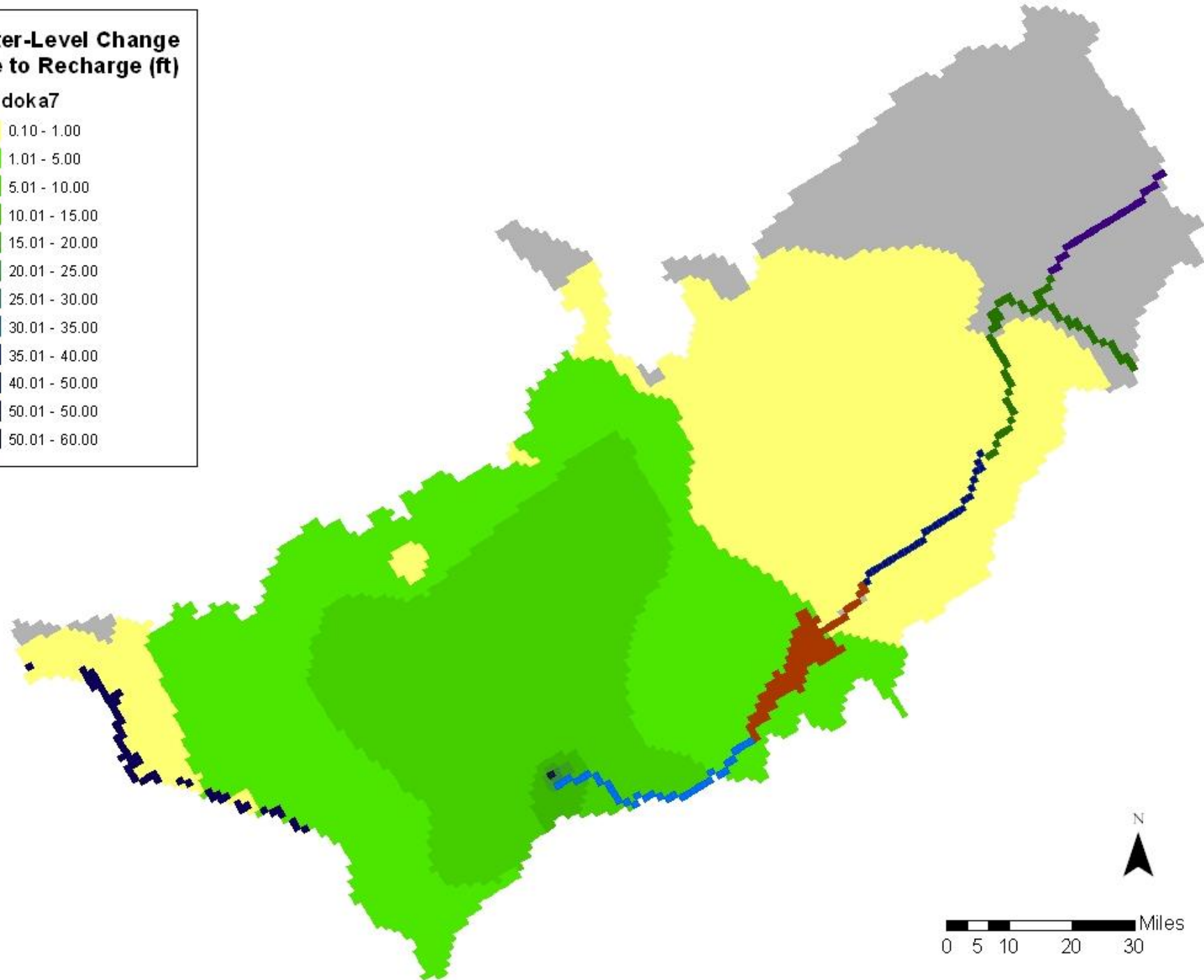
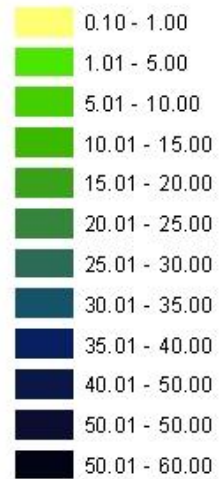
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka6



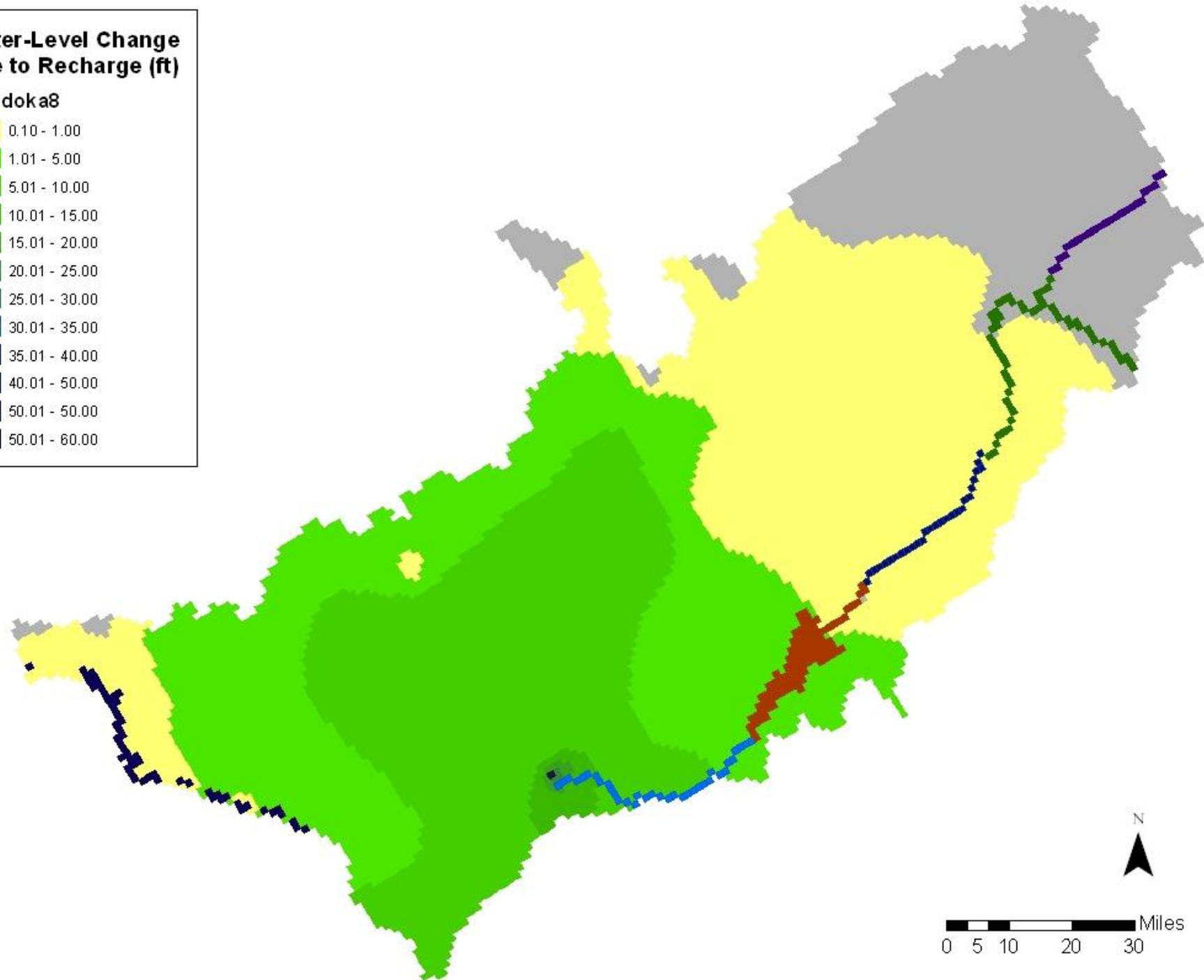
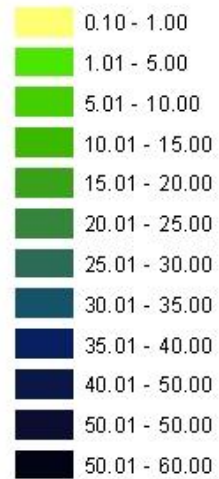
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka7



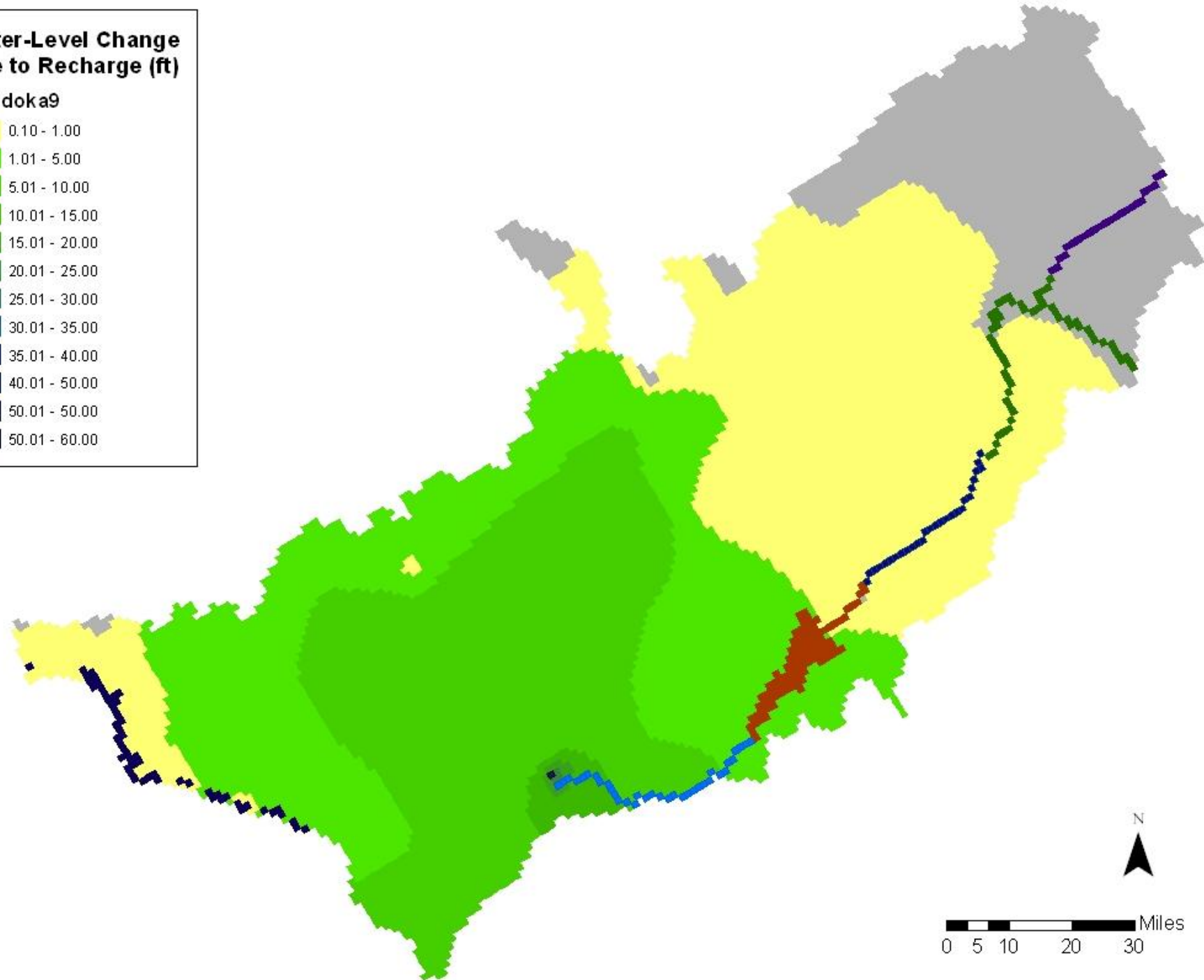
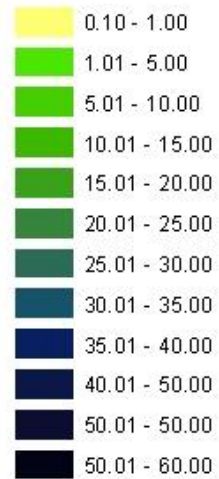
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka8



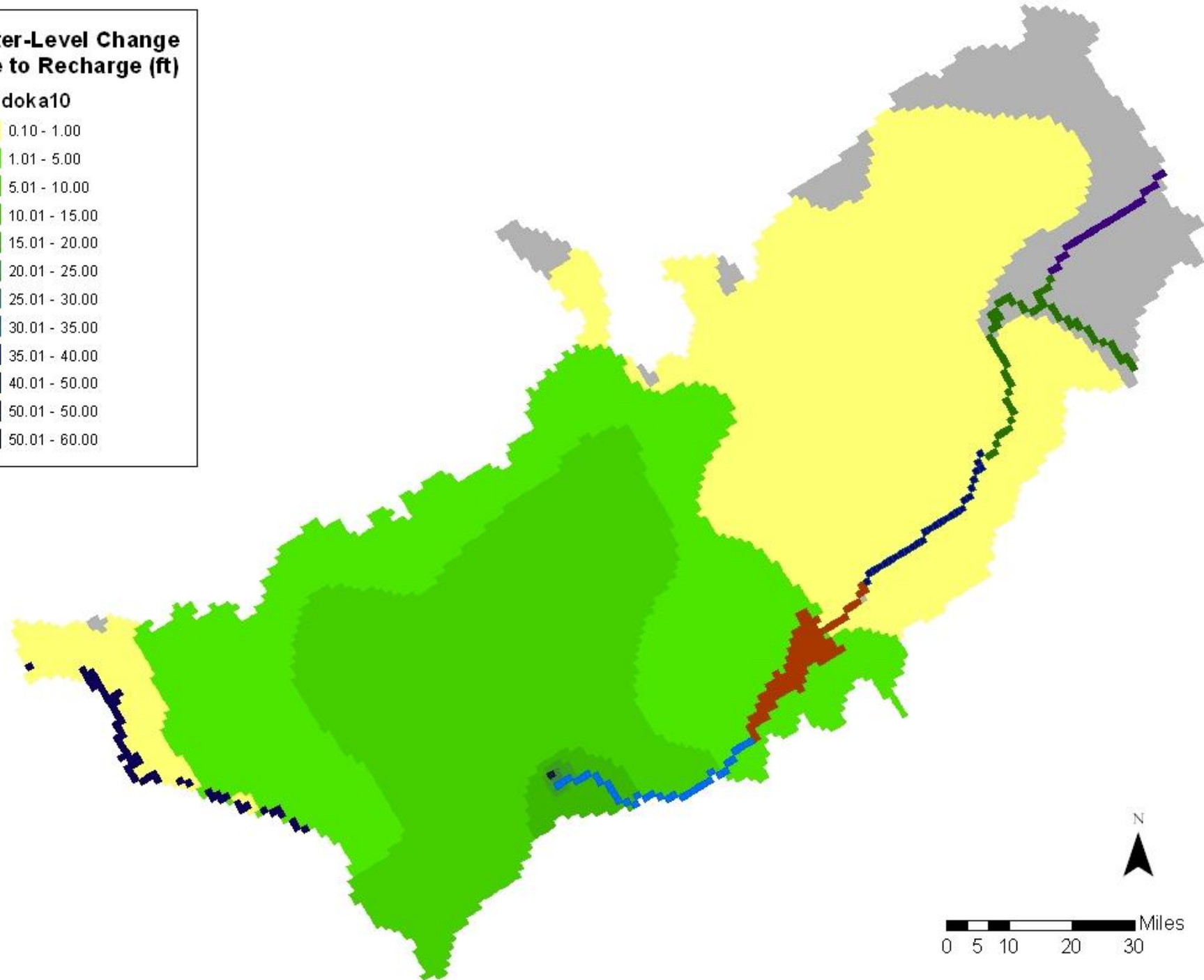
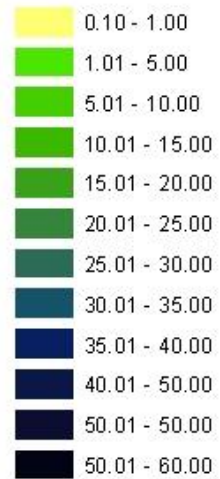
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka9



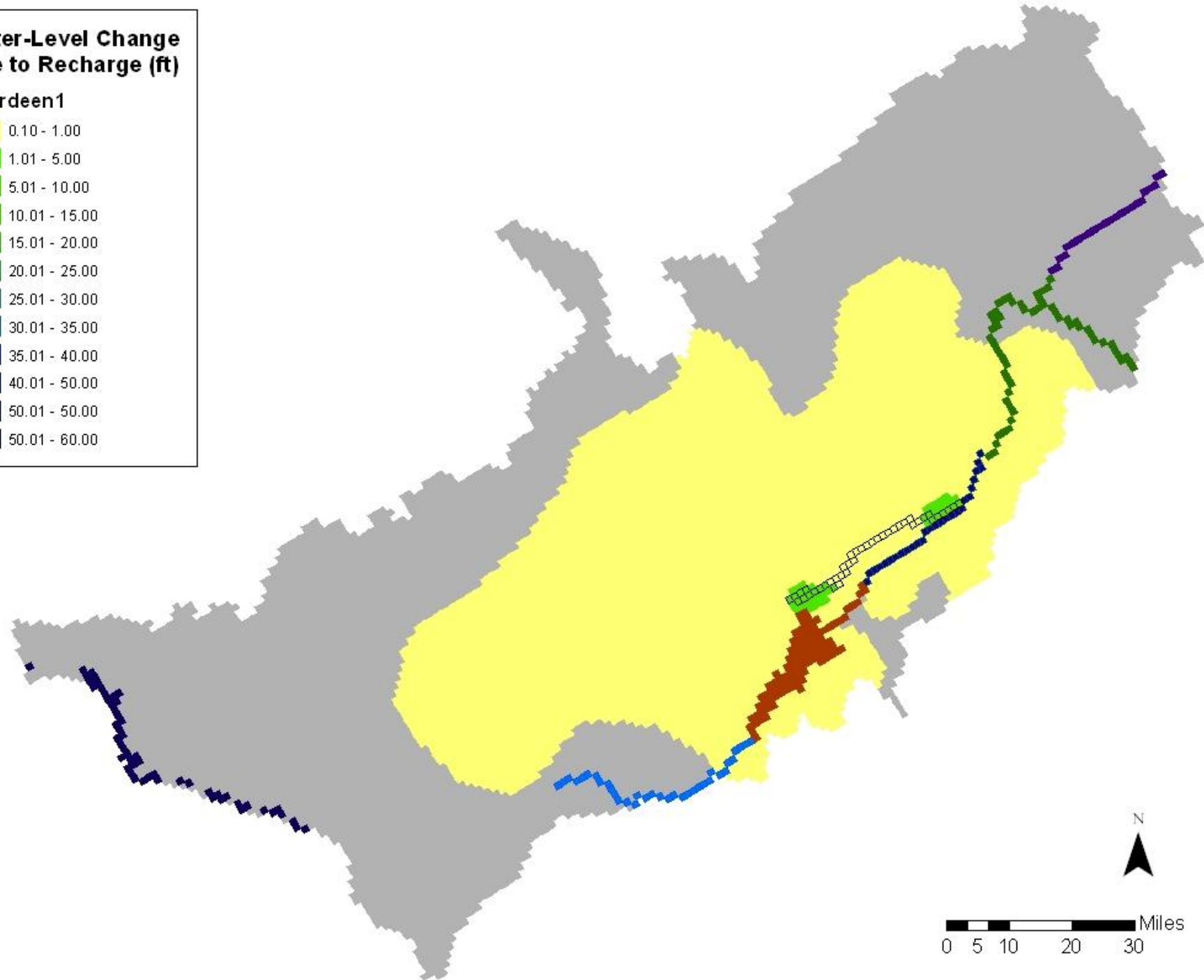
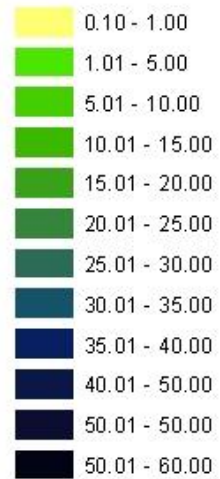
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Minidoka10



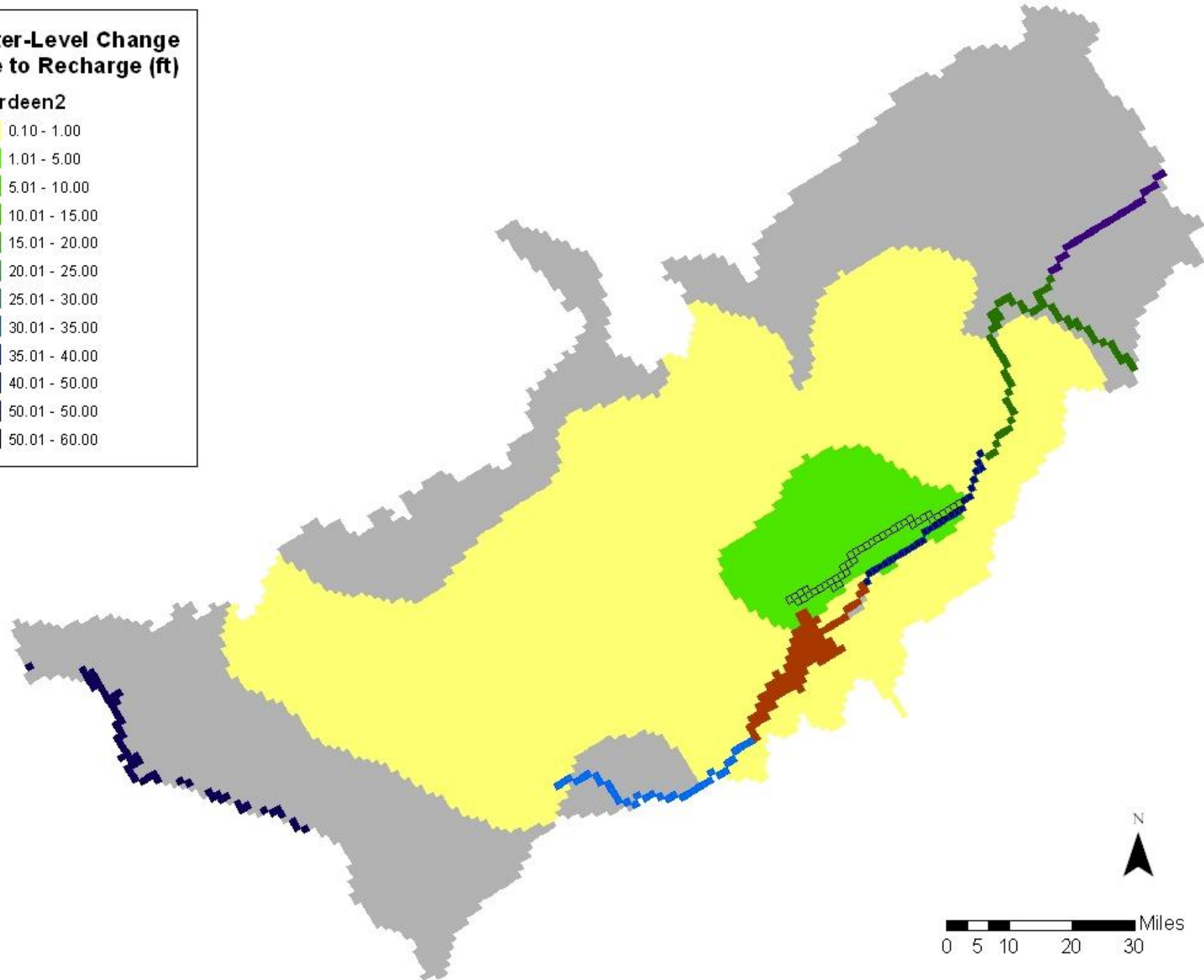
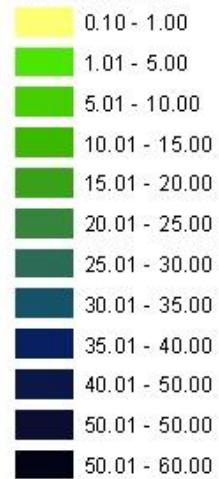
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen1



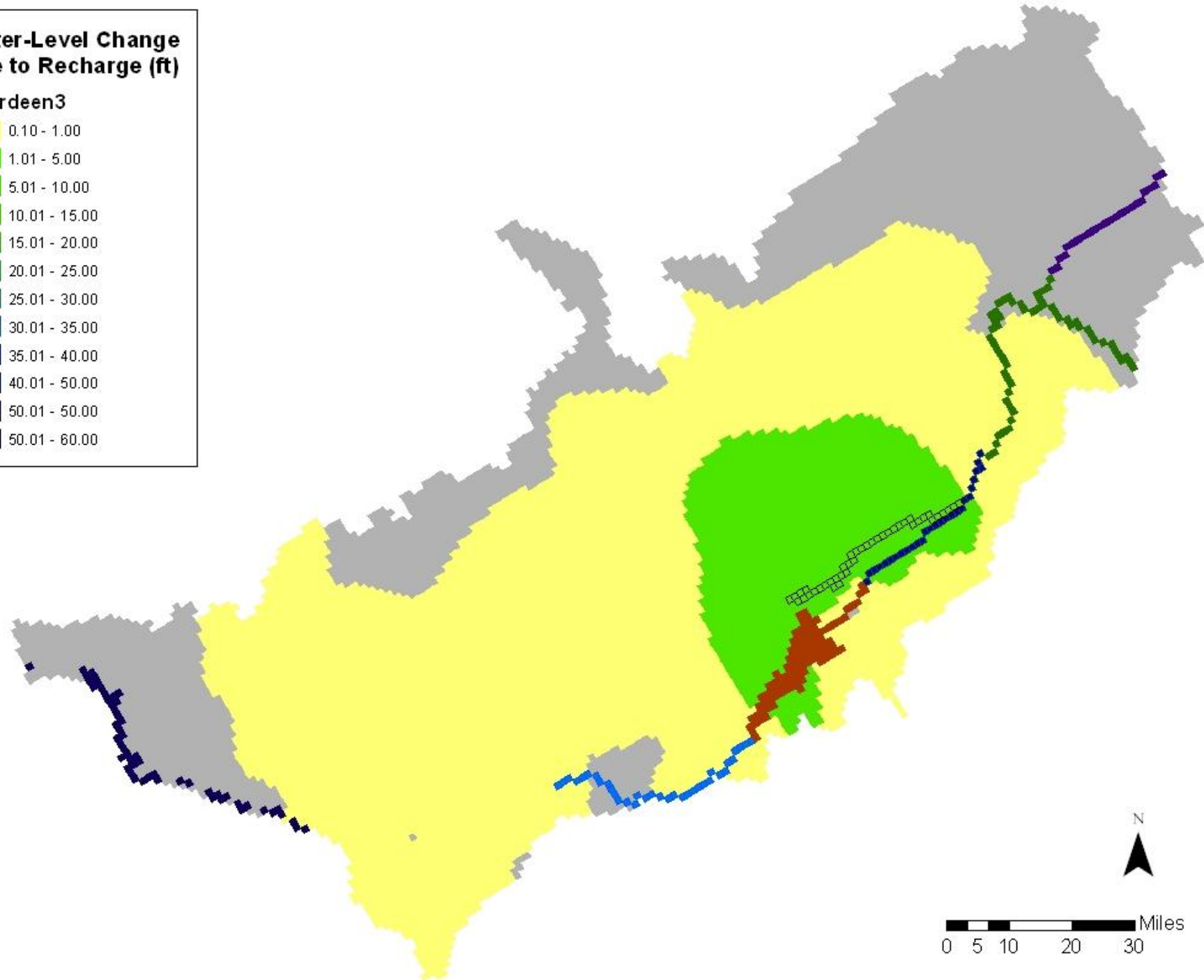
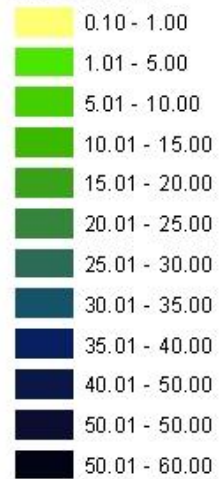
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen2



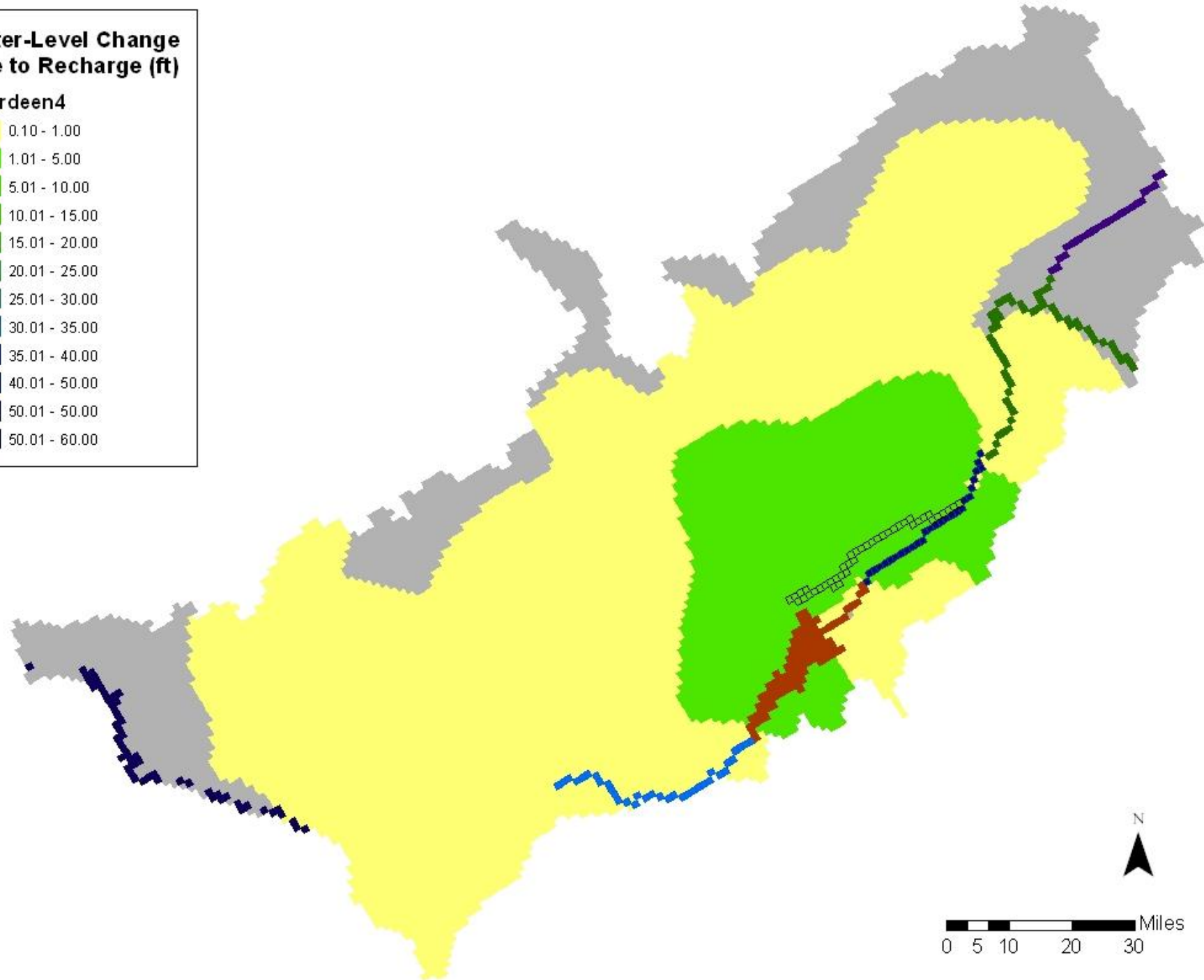
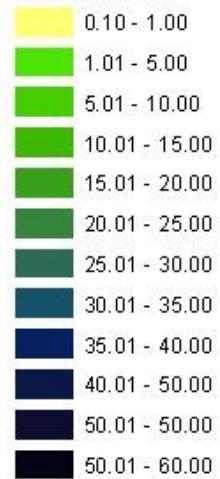
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen3



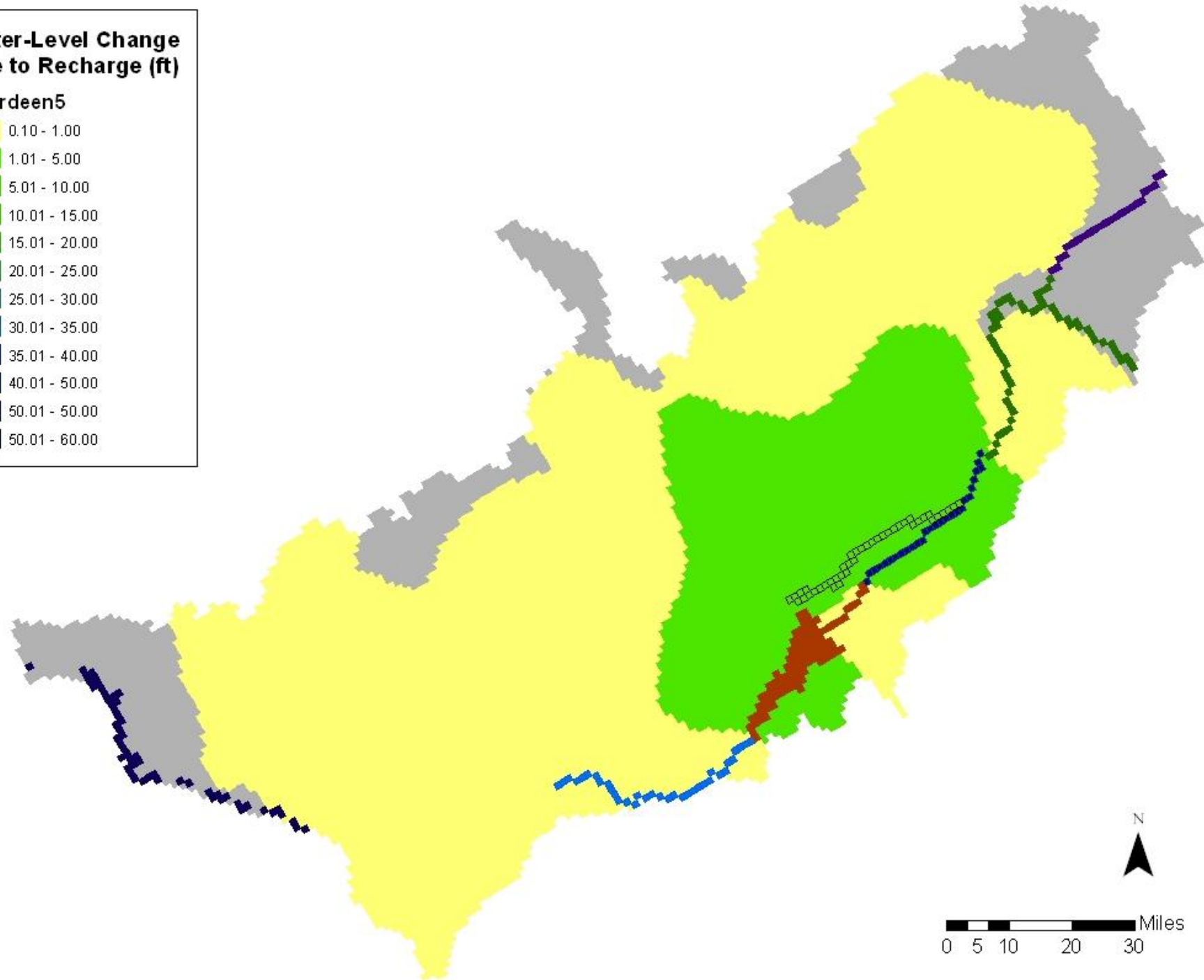
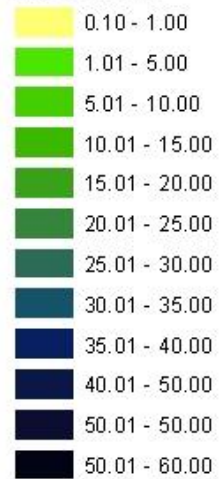
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen4



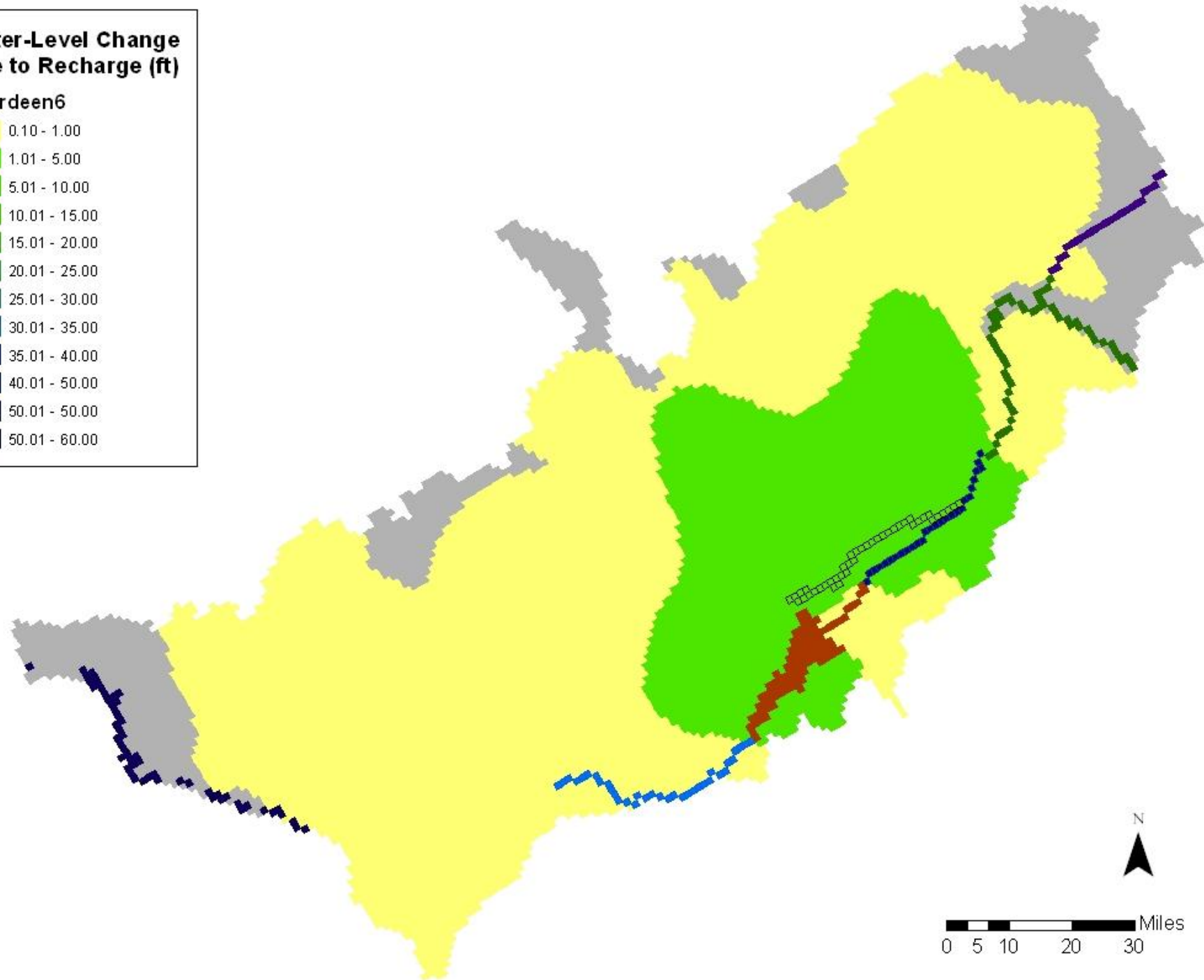
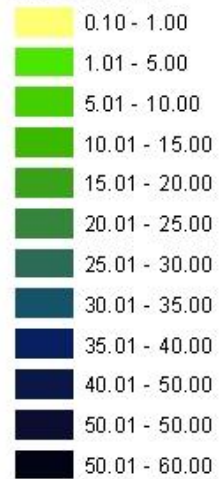
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen5



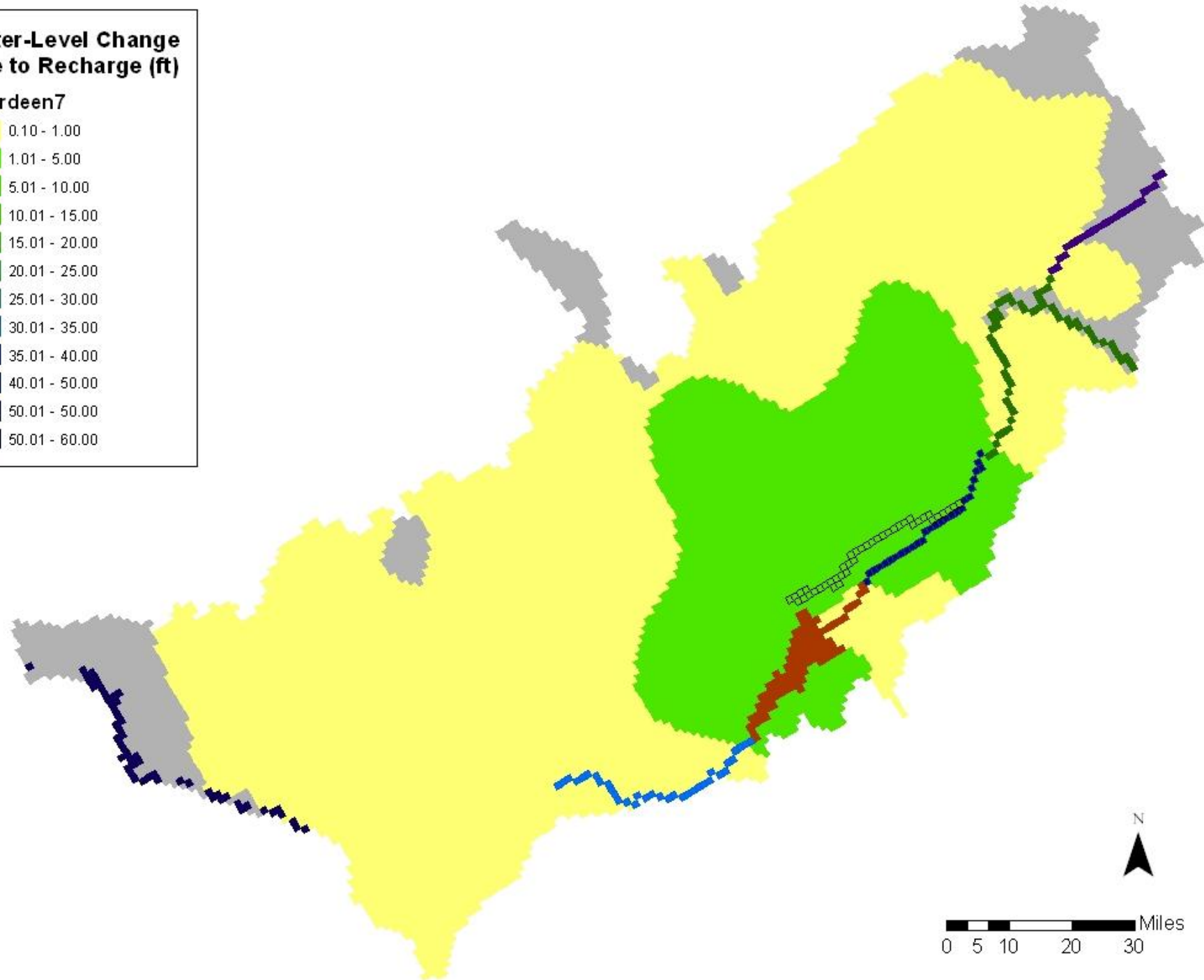
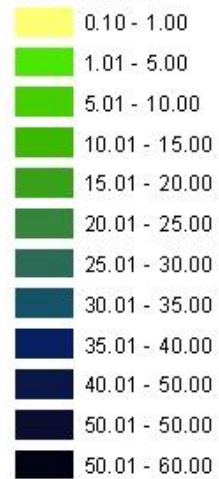
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen6



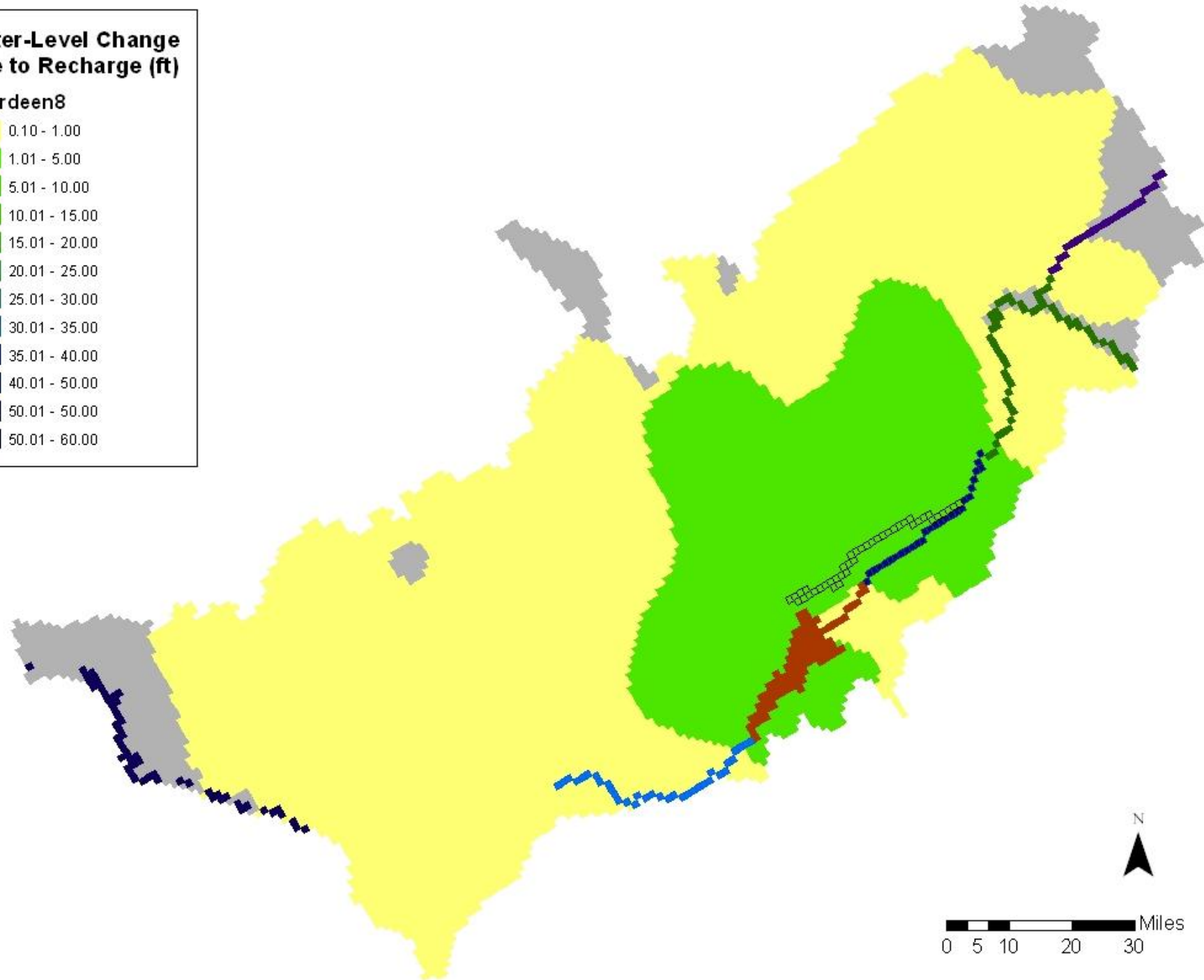
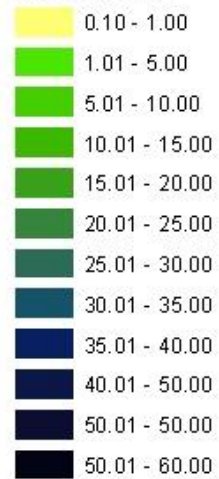
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen7



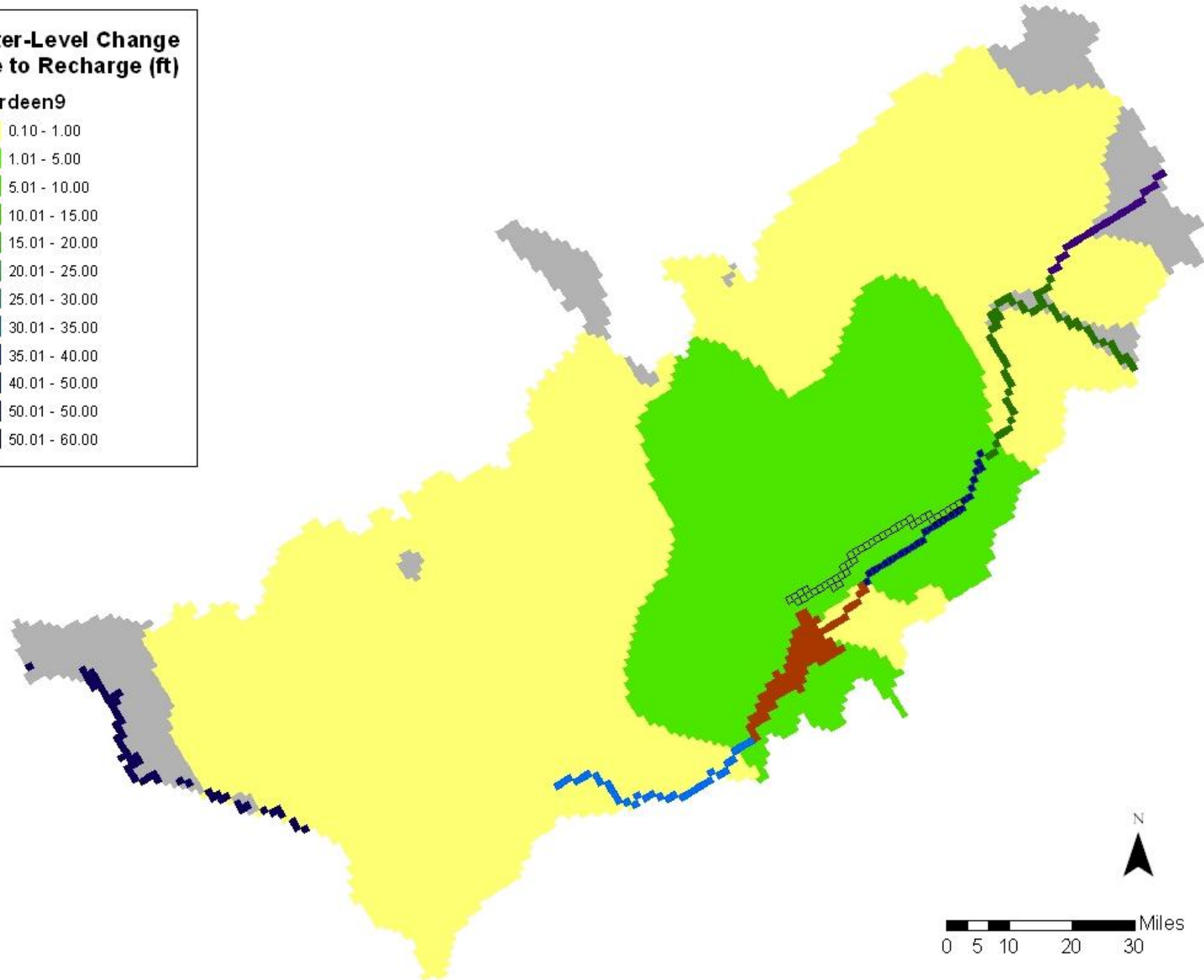
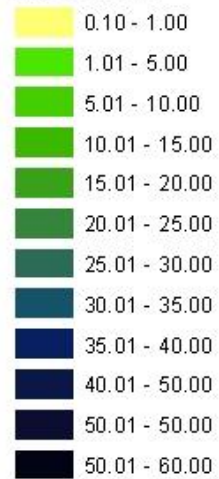
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen8



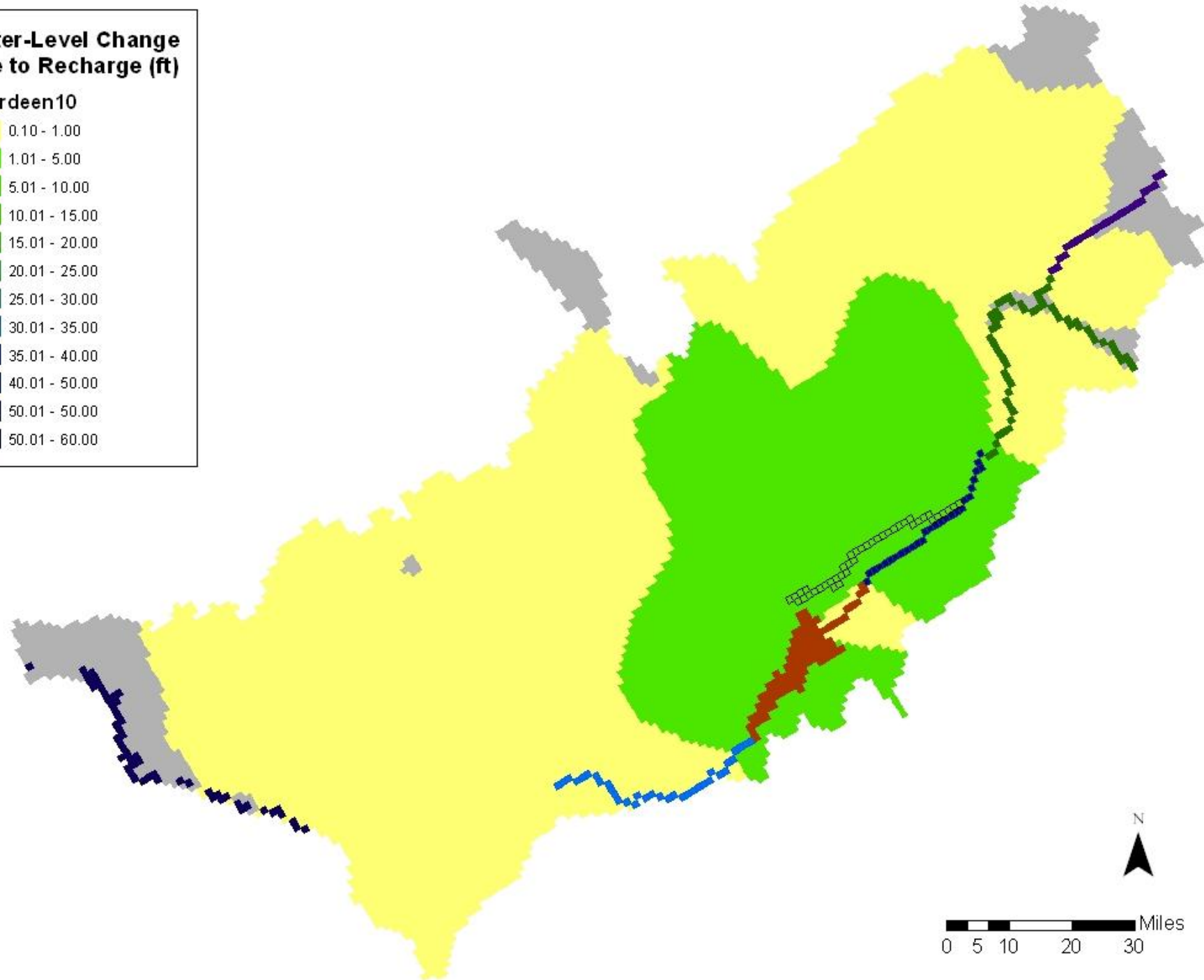
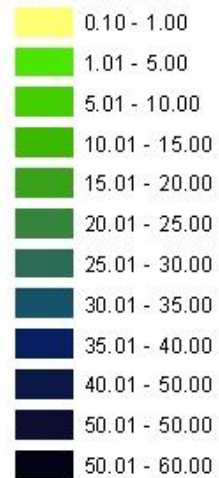
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen9



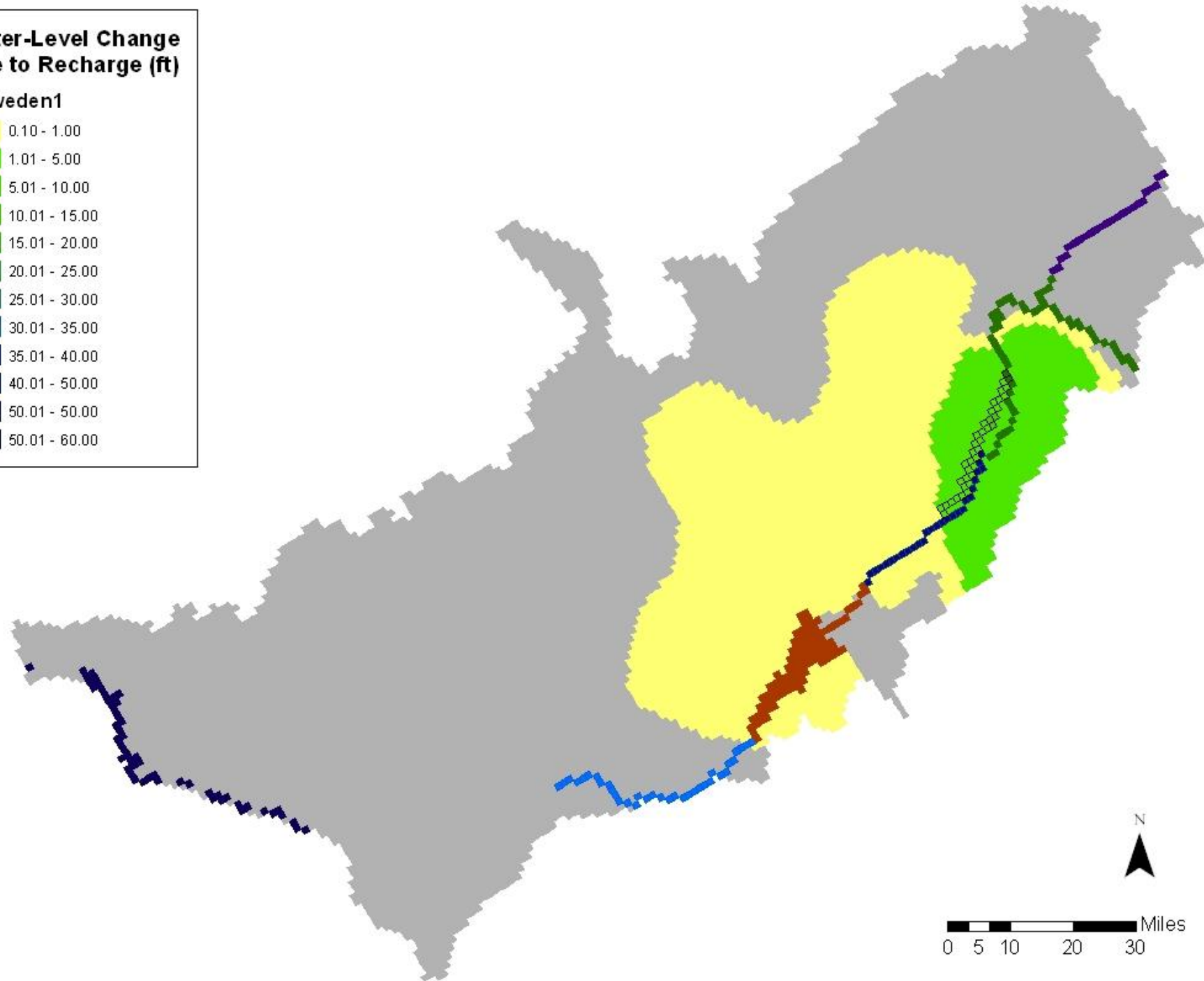
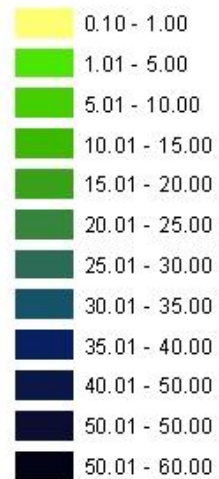
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Aberdeen10



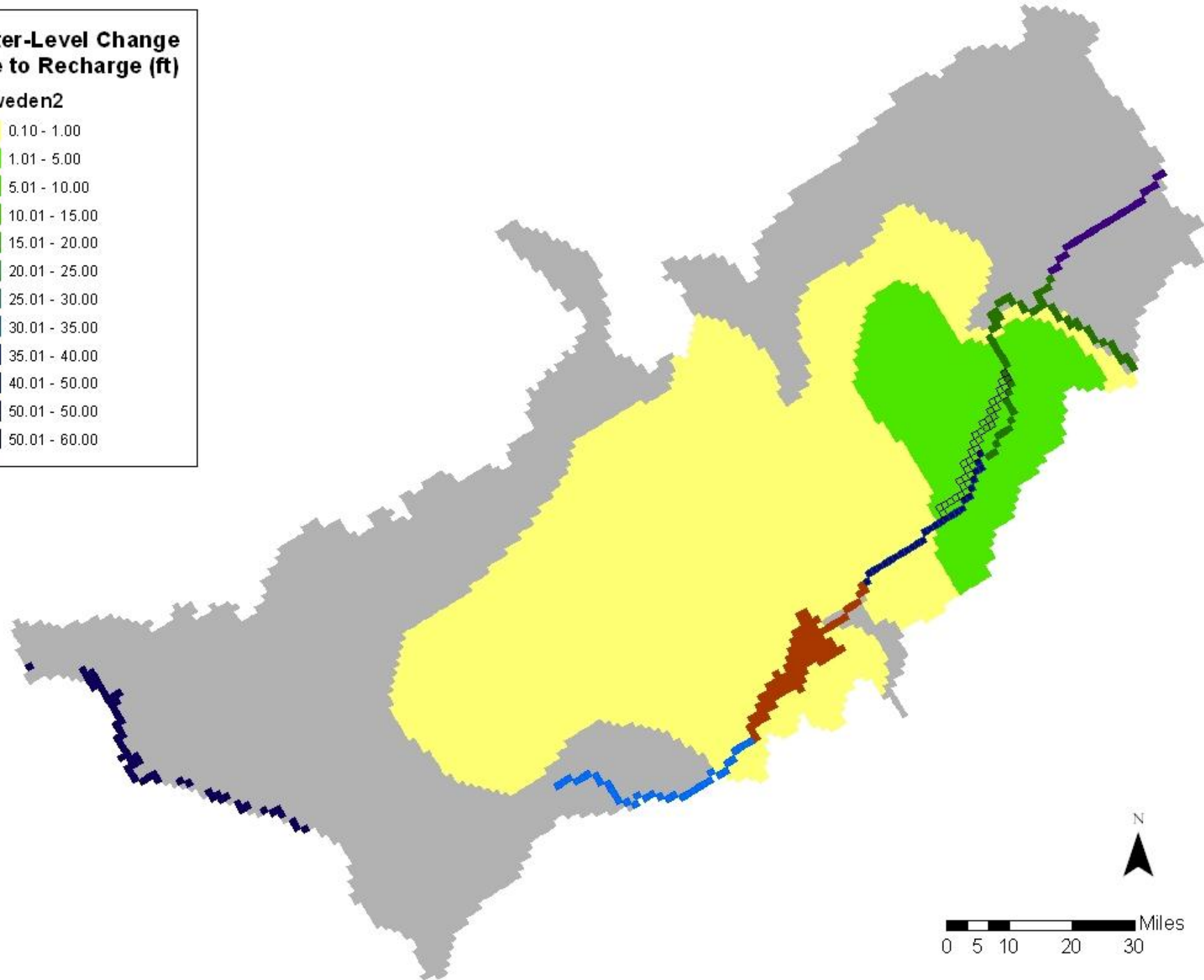
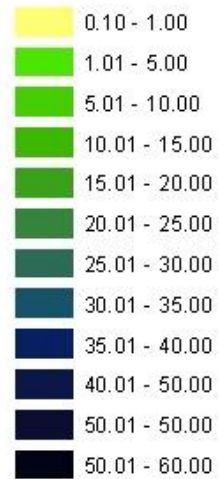
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden1



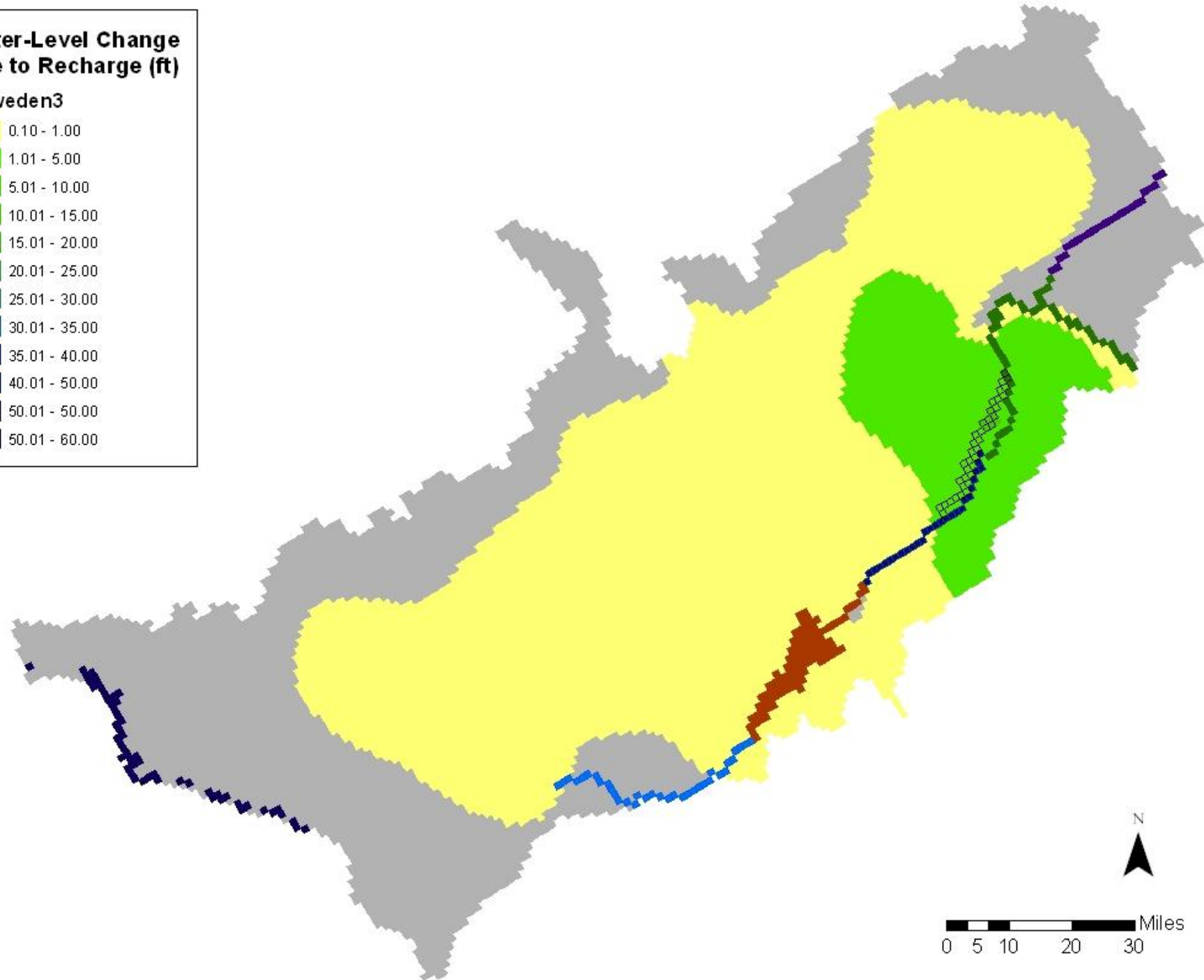
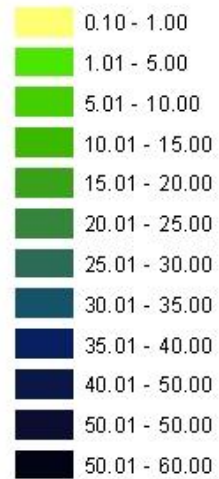
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden2



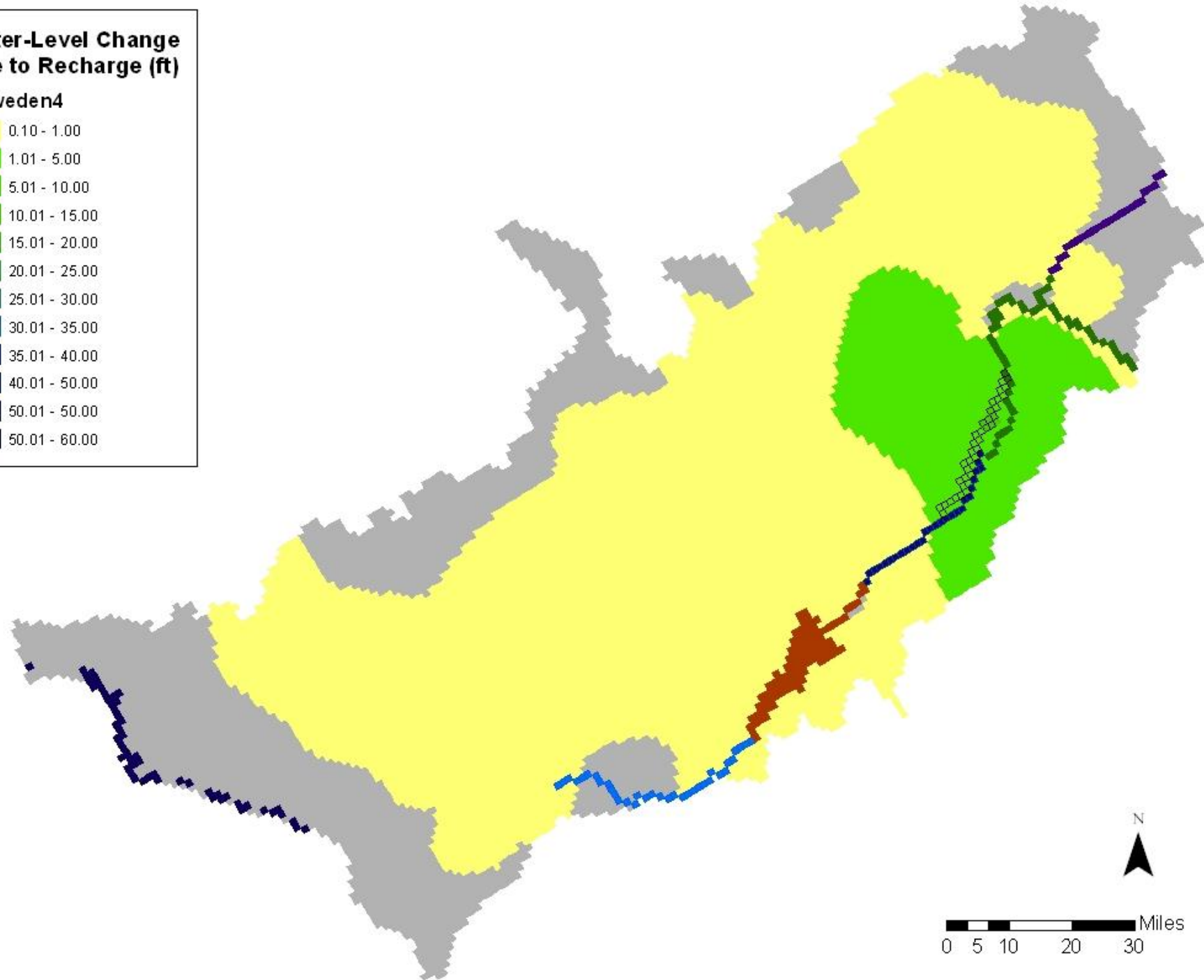
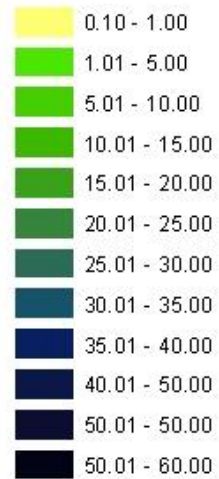
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden3



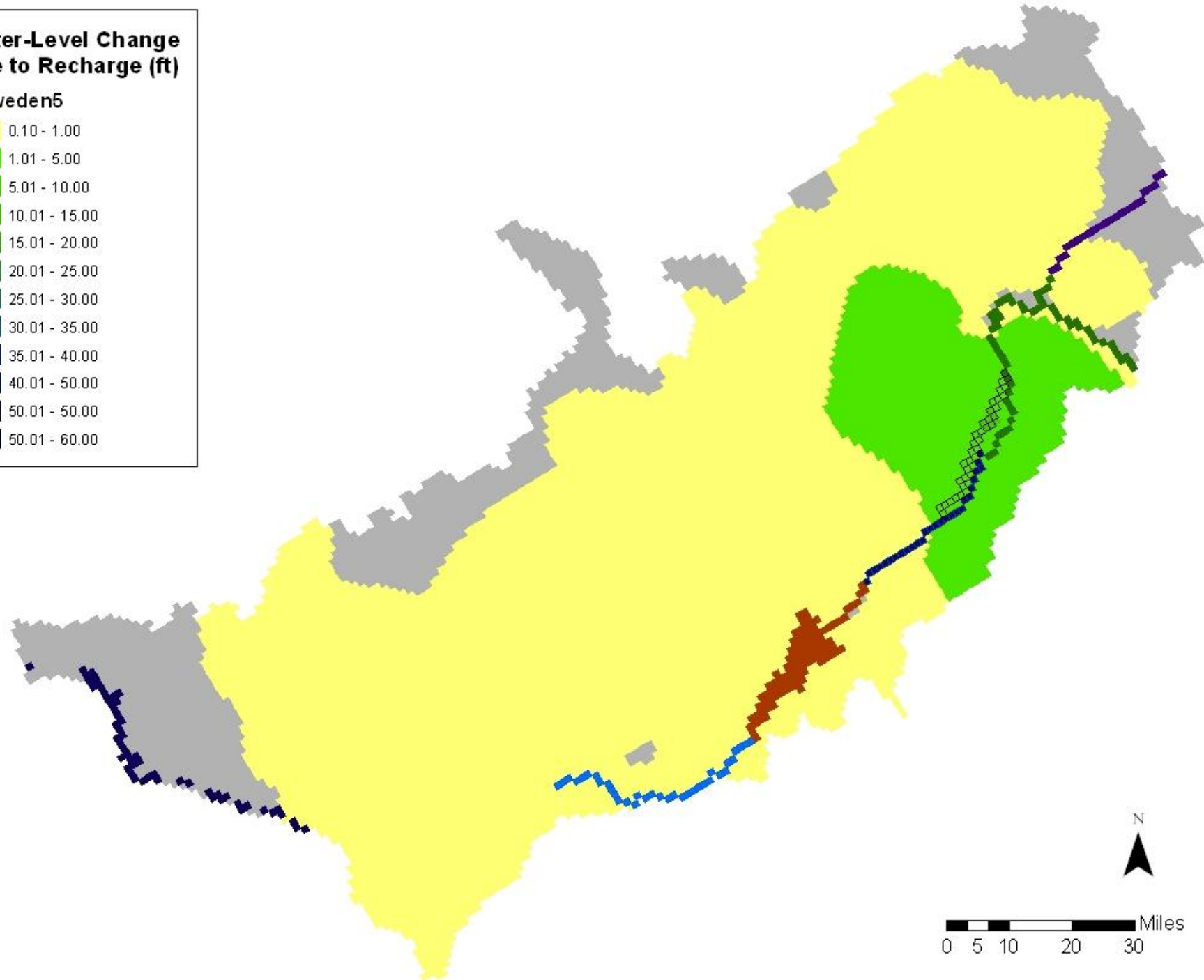
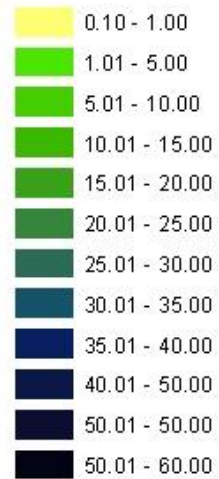
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden4



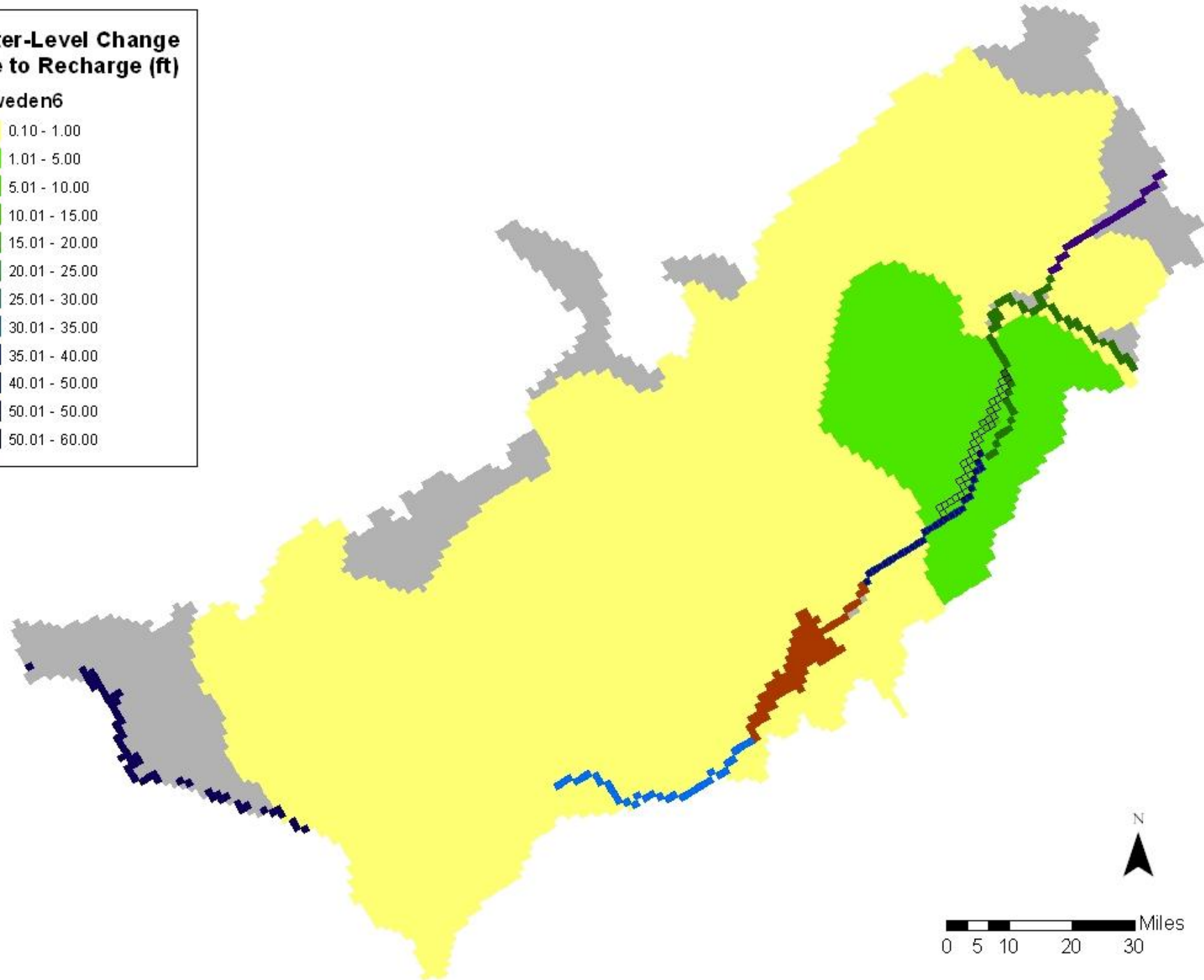
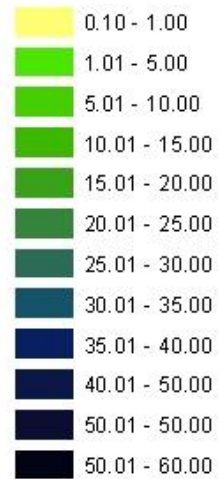
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden5



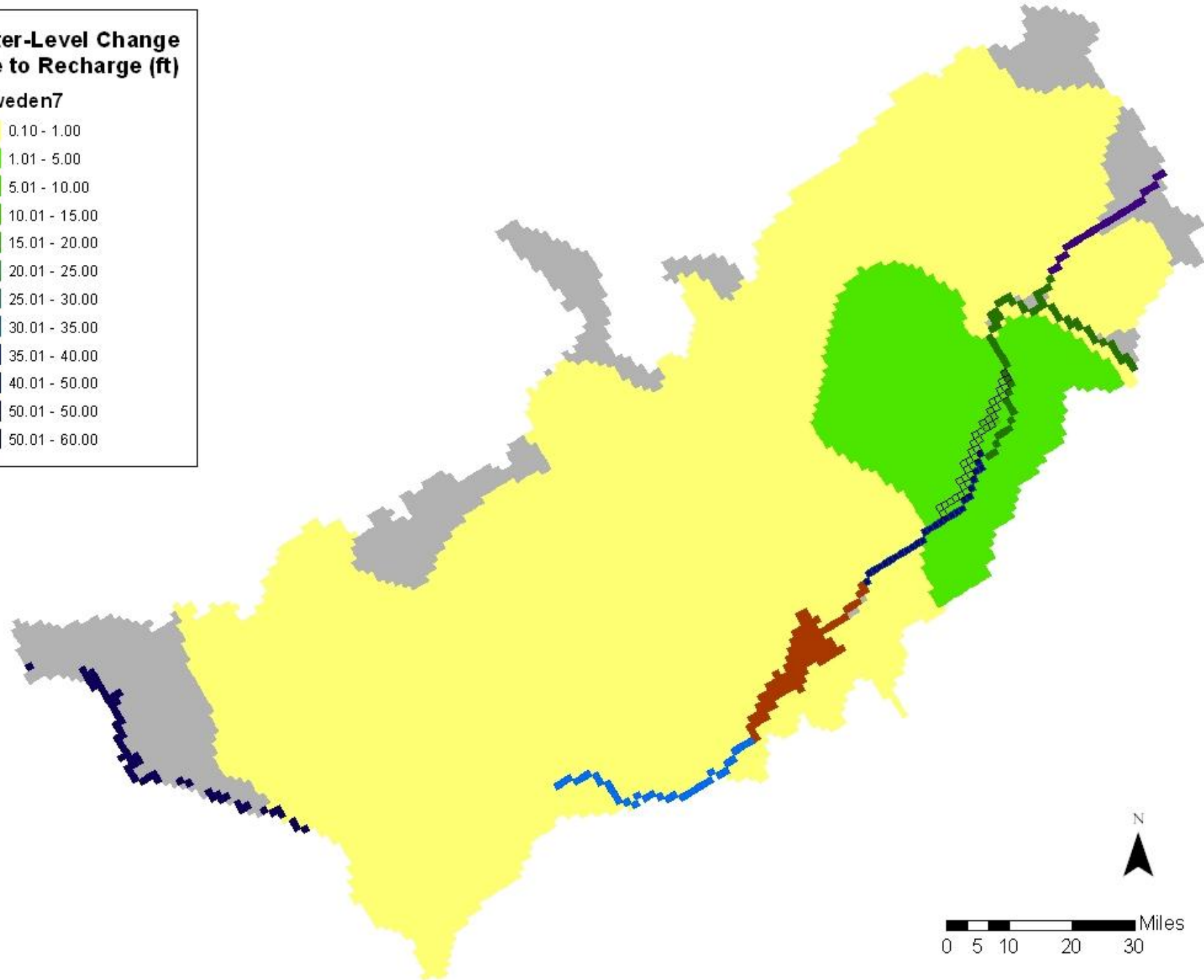
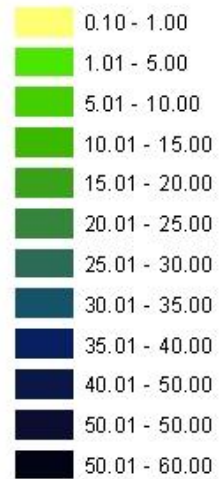
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden6



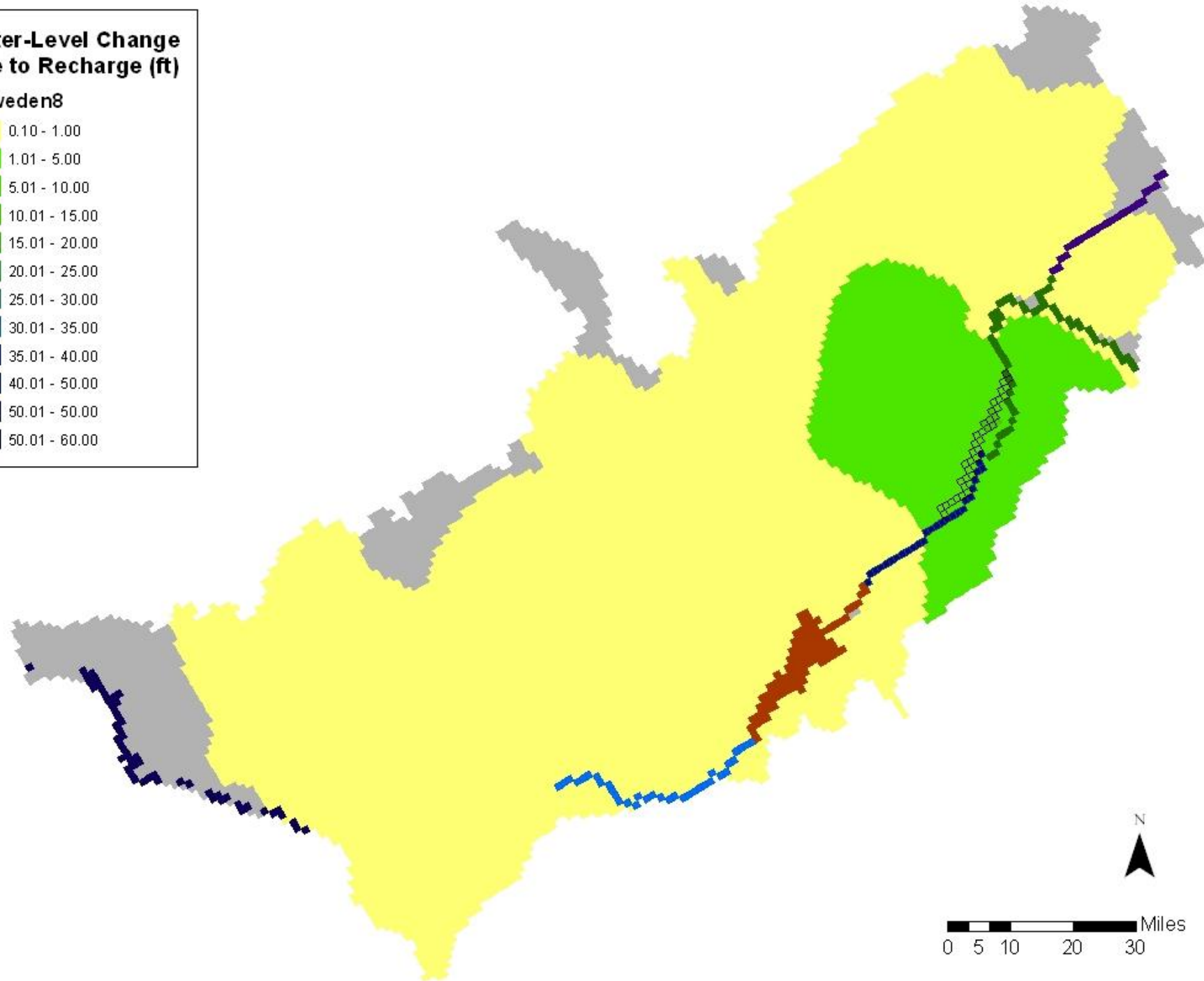
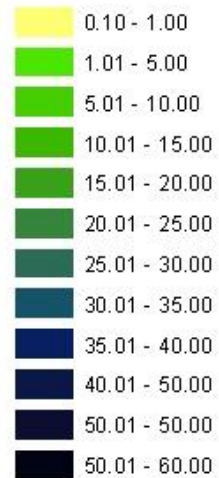
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden7



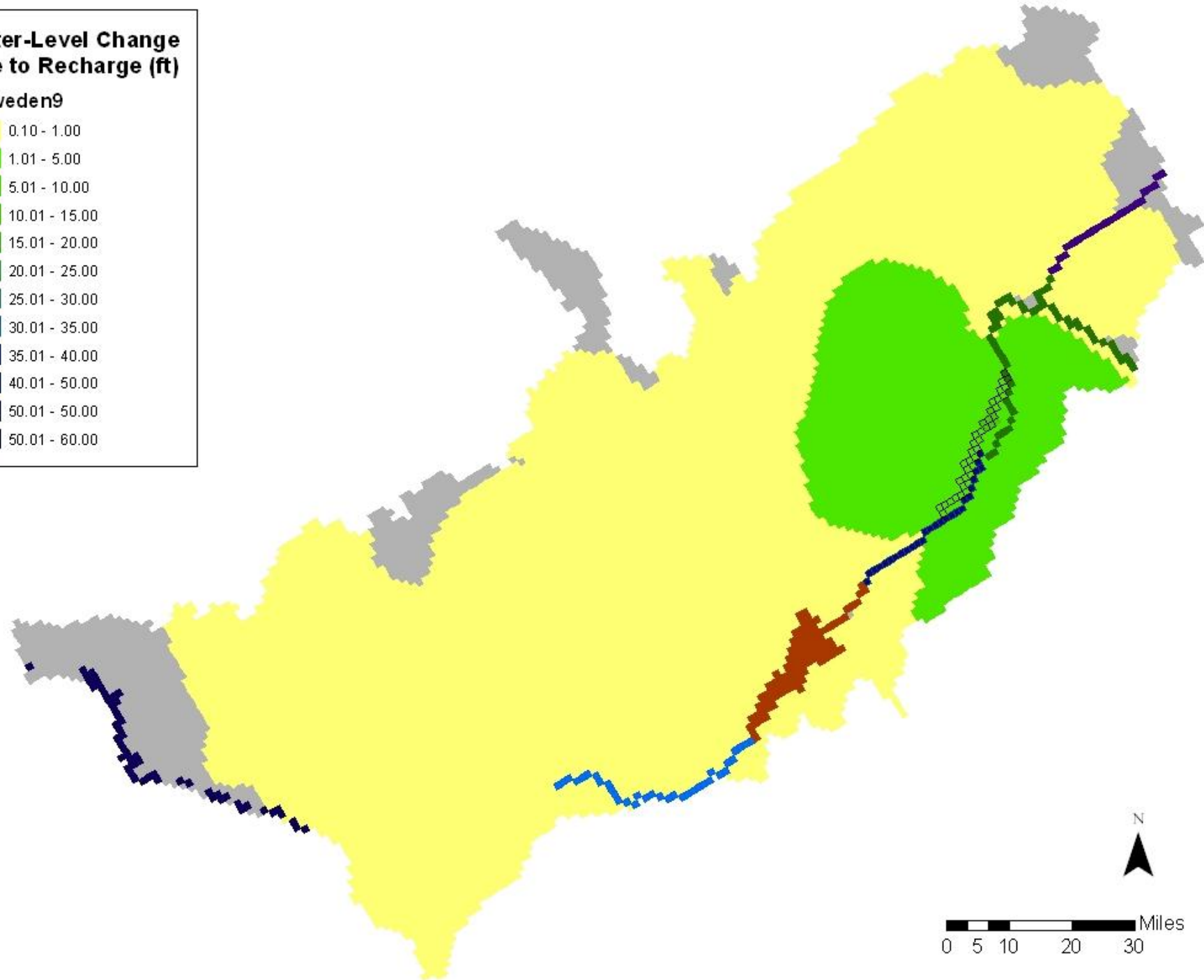
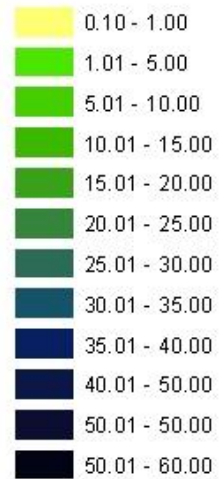
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden8



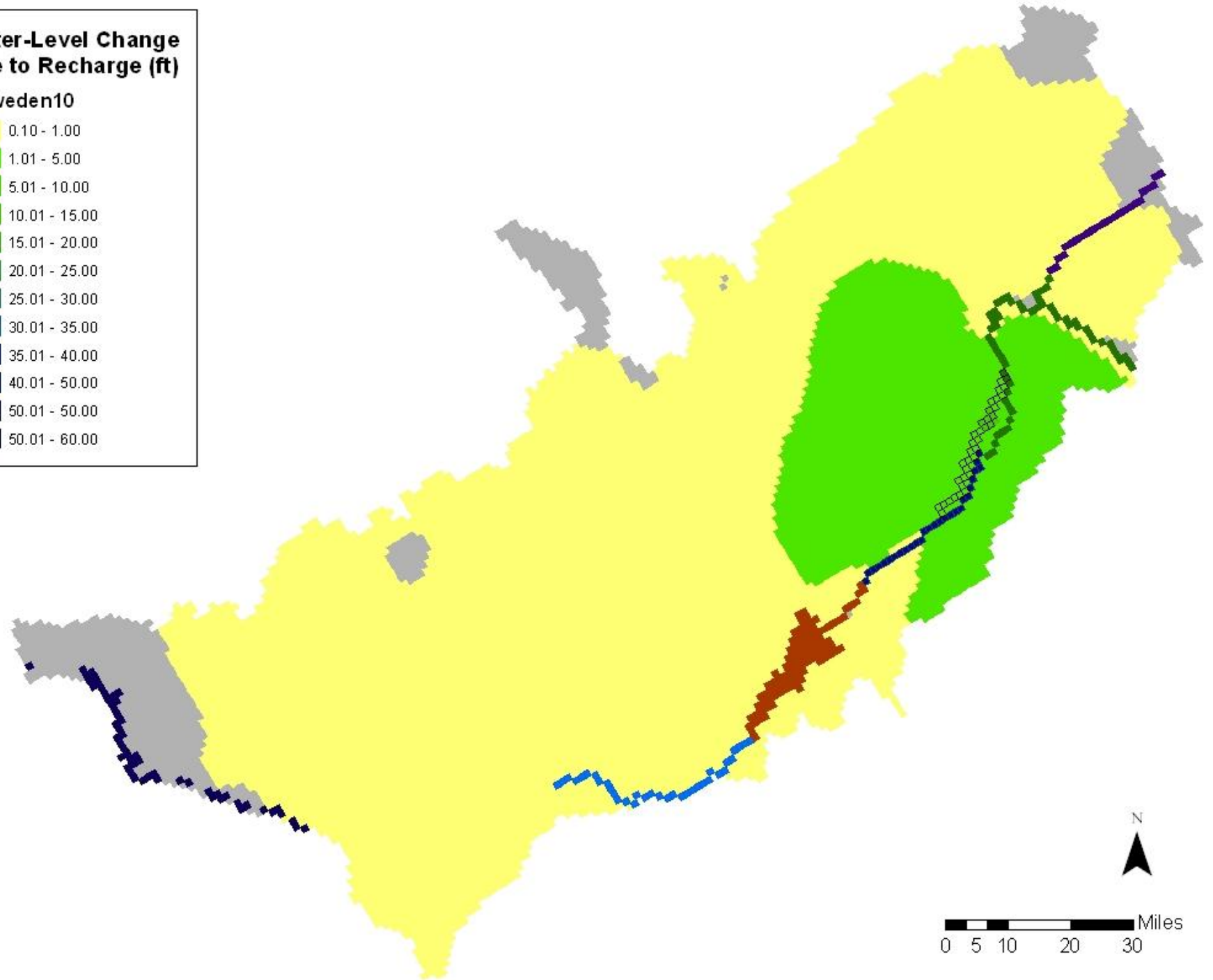
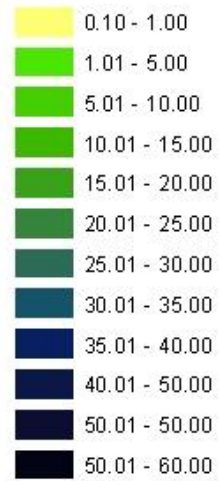
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden9



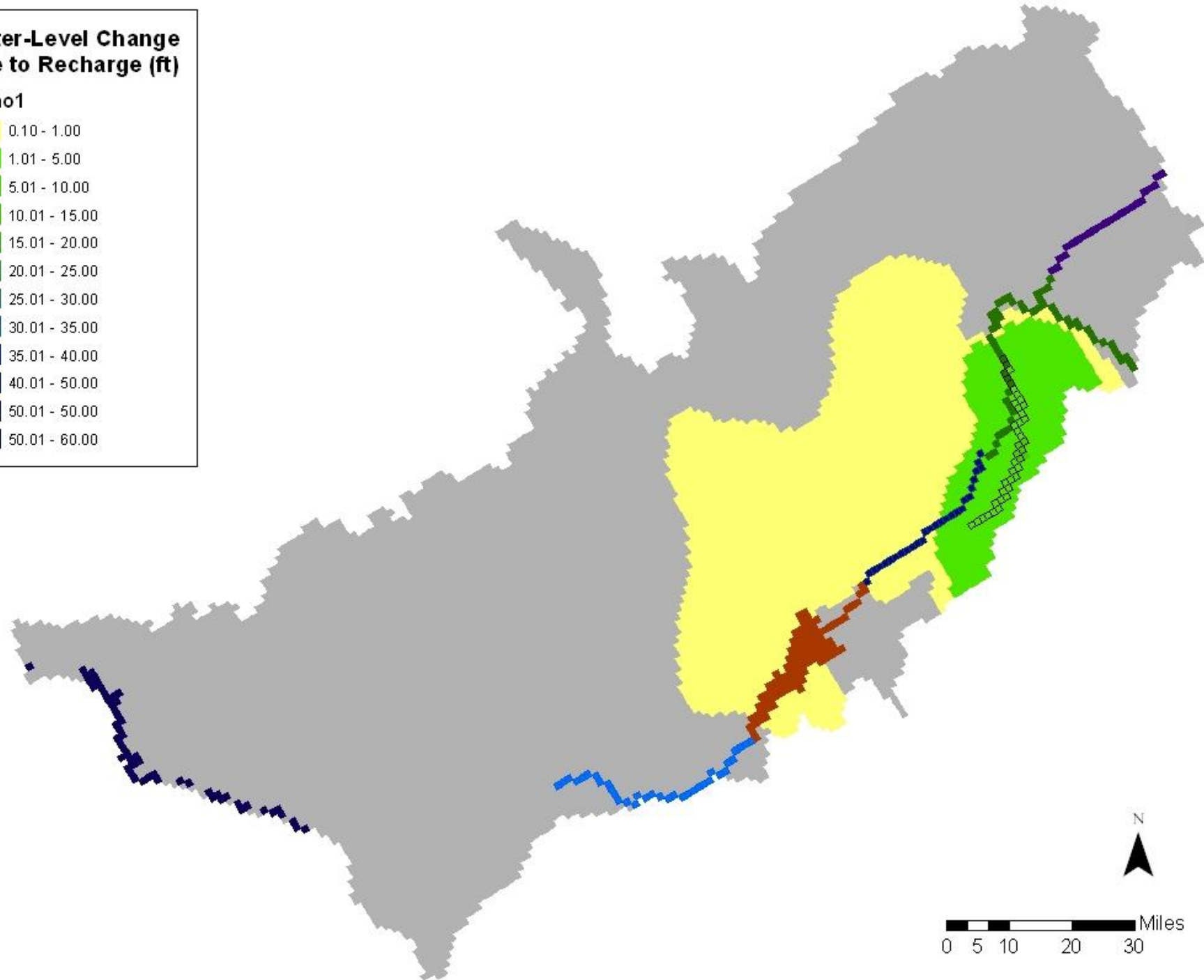
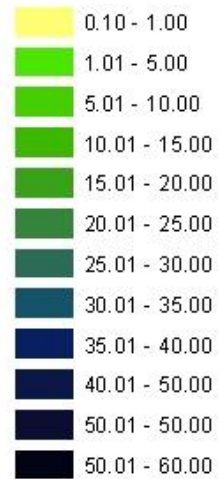
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

NSweden10



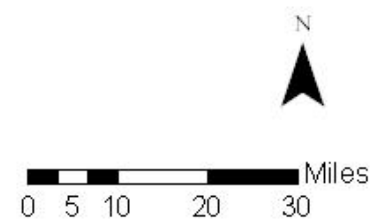
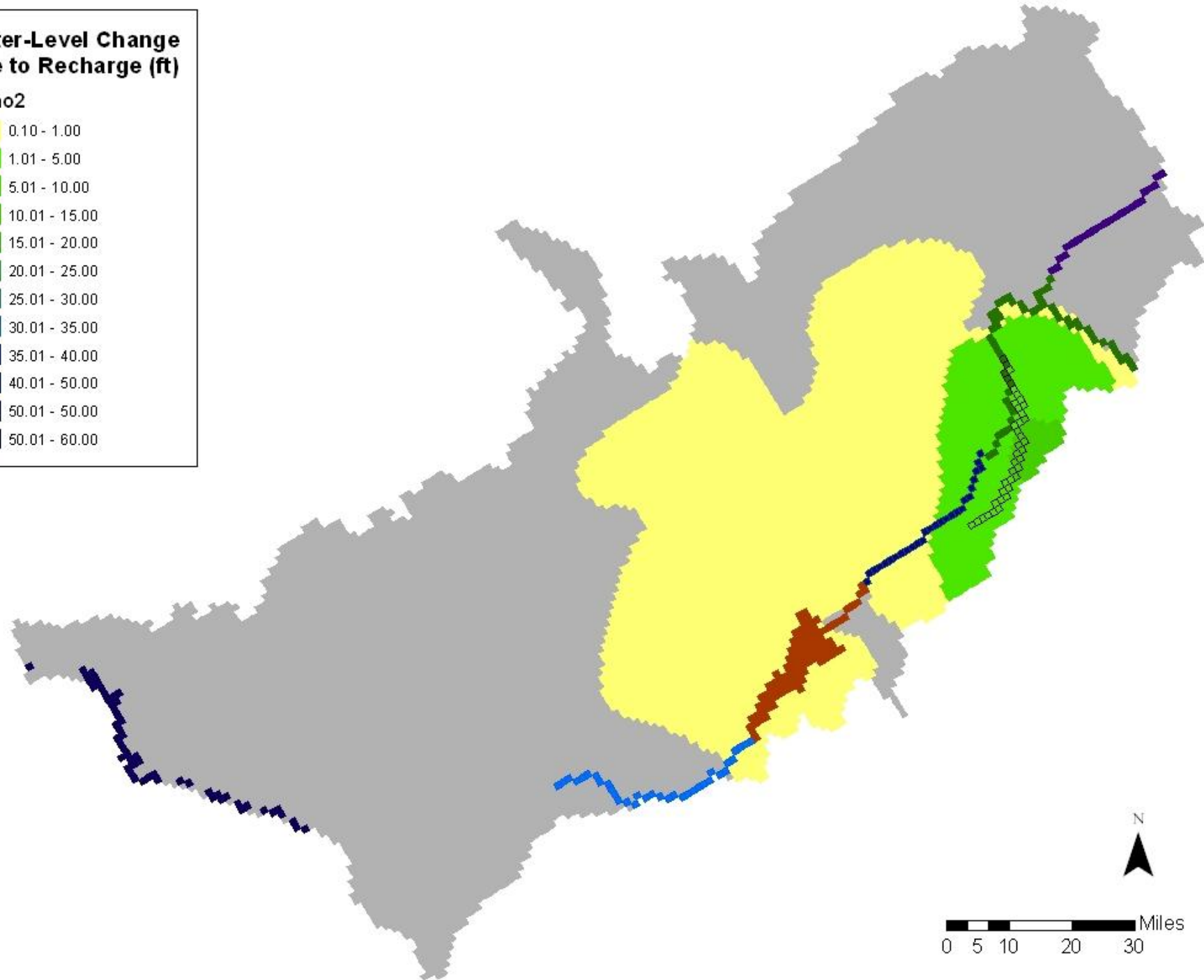
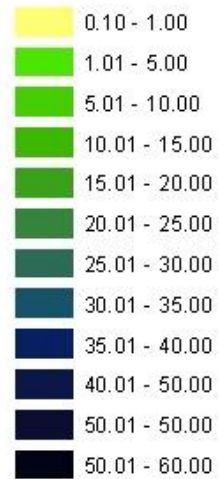
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho1



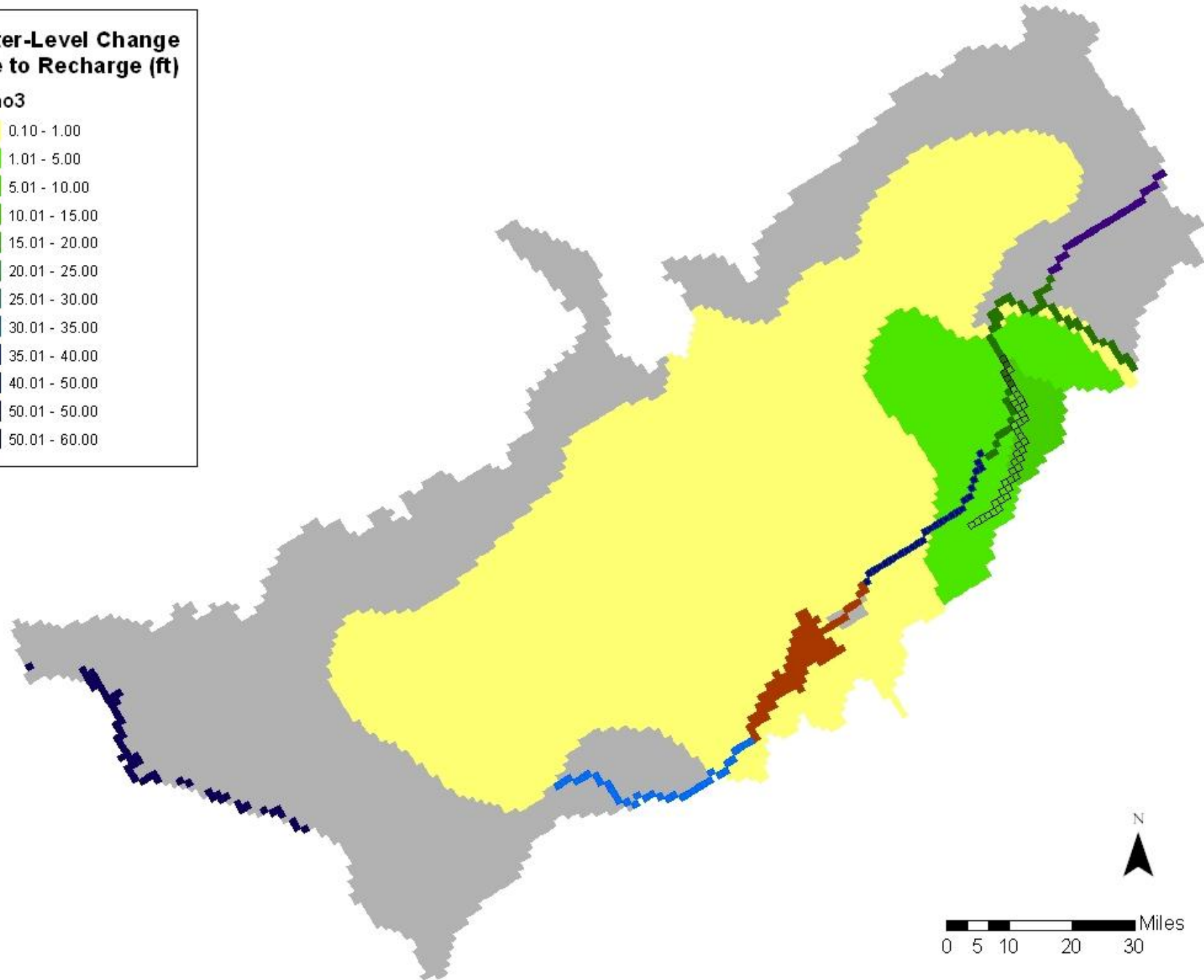
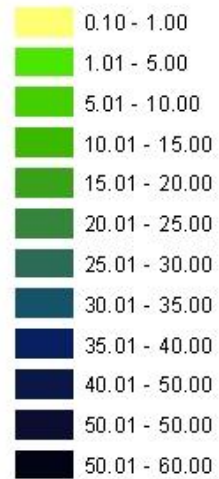
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho2



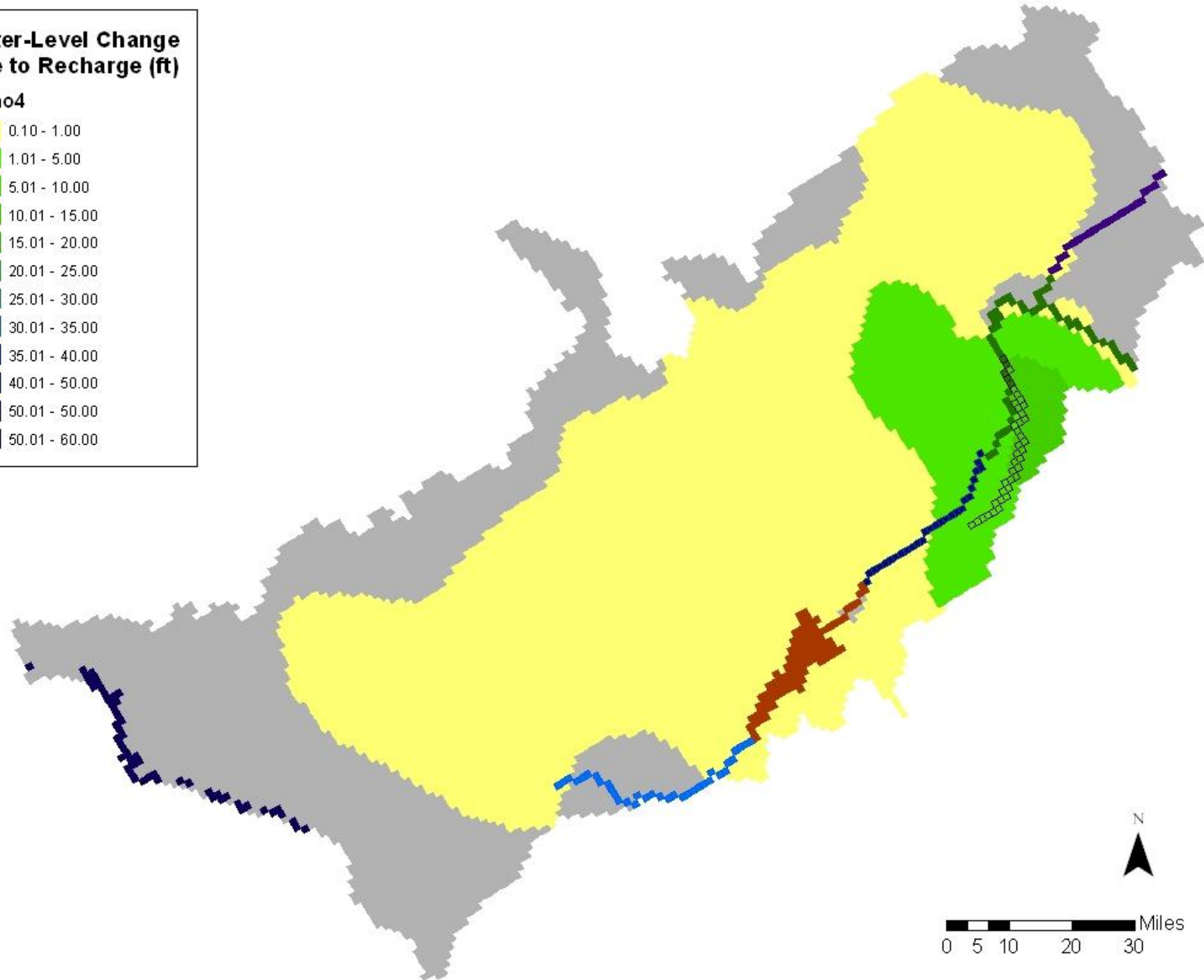
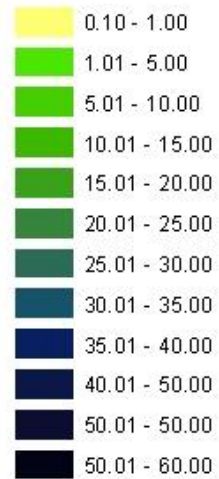
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho3



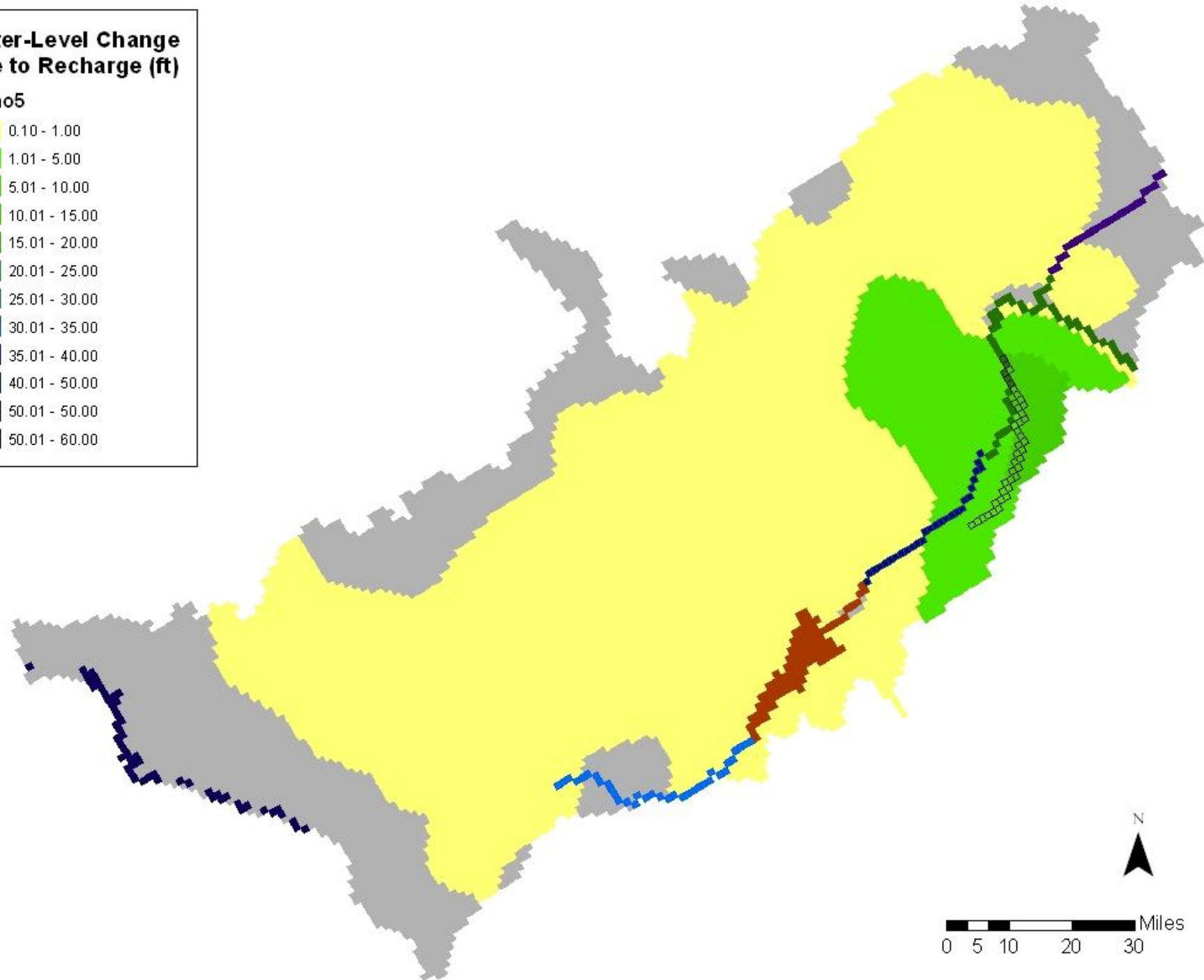
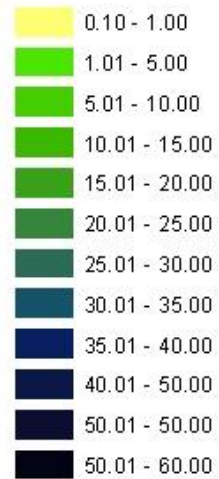
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho4

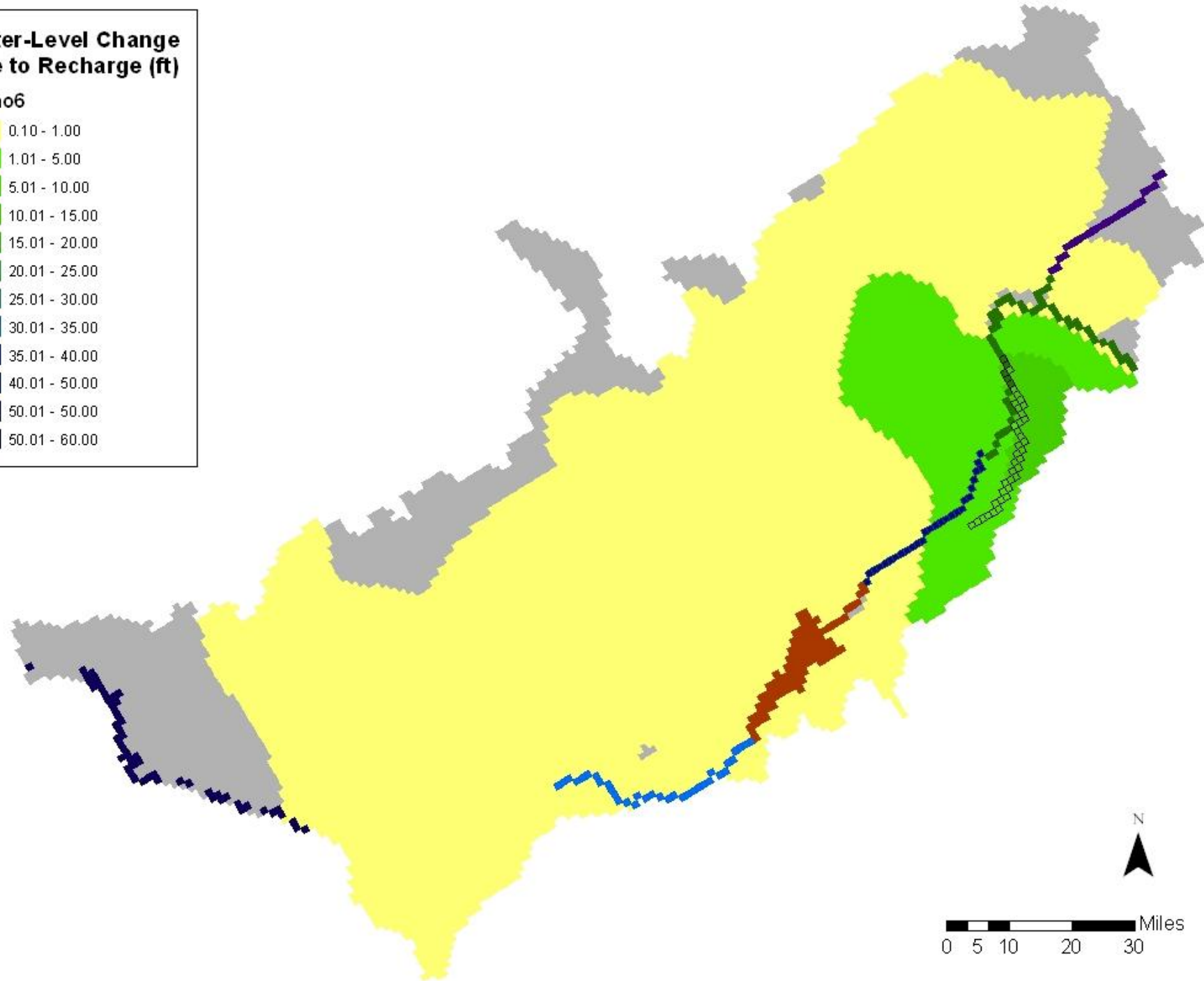


Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho5



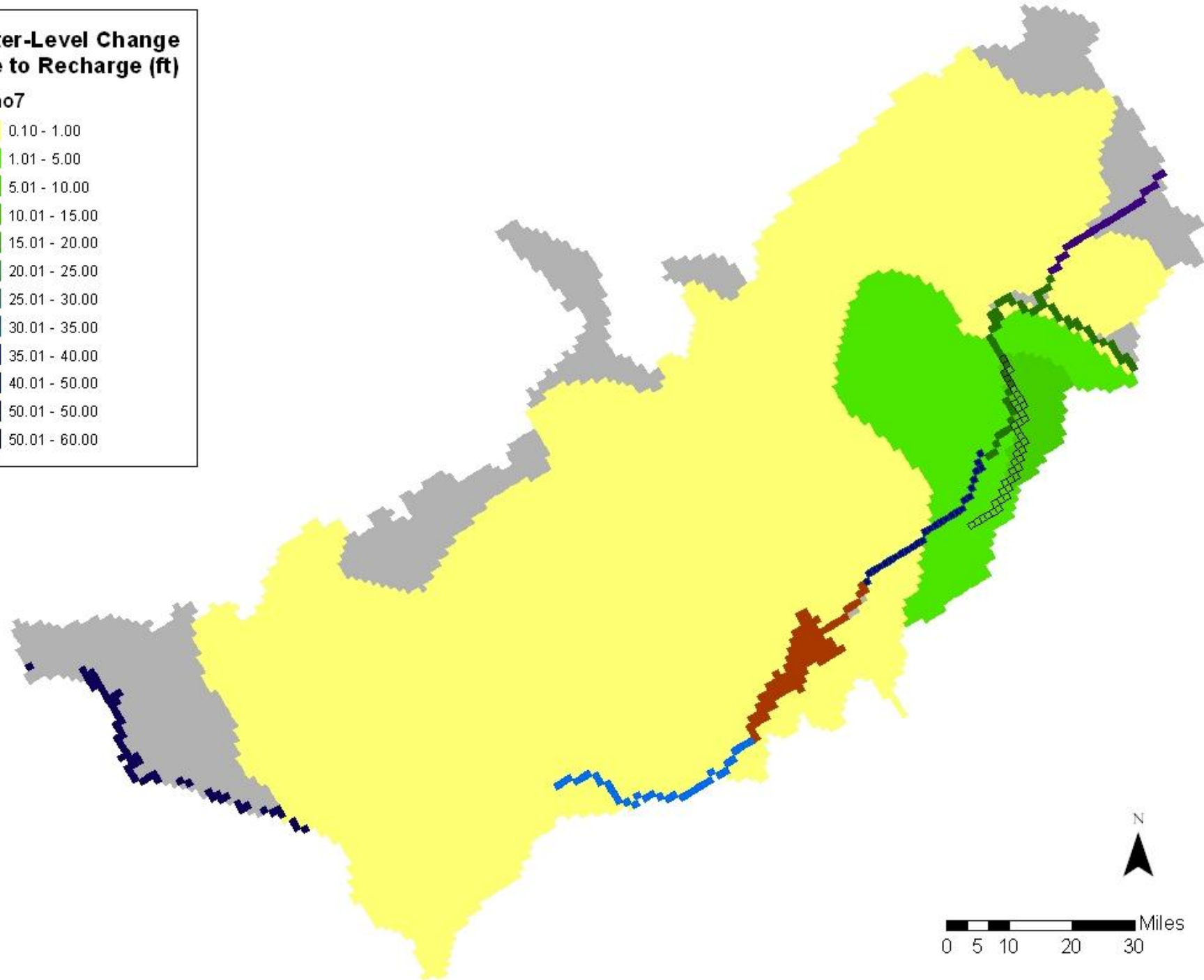
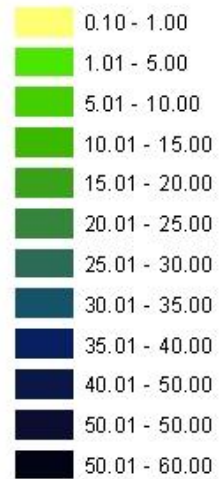
Idaho6



1

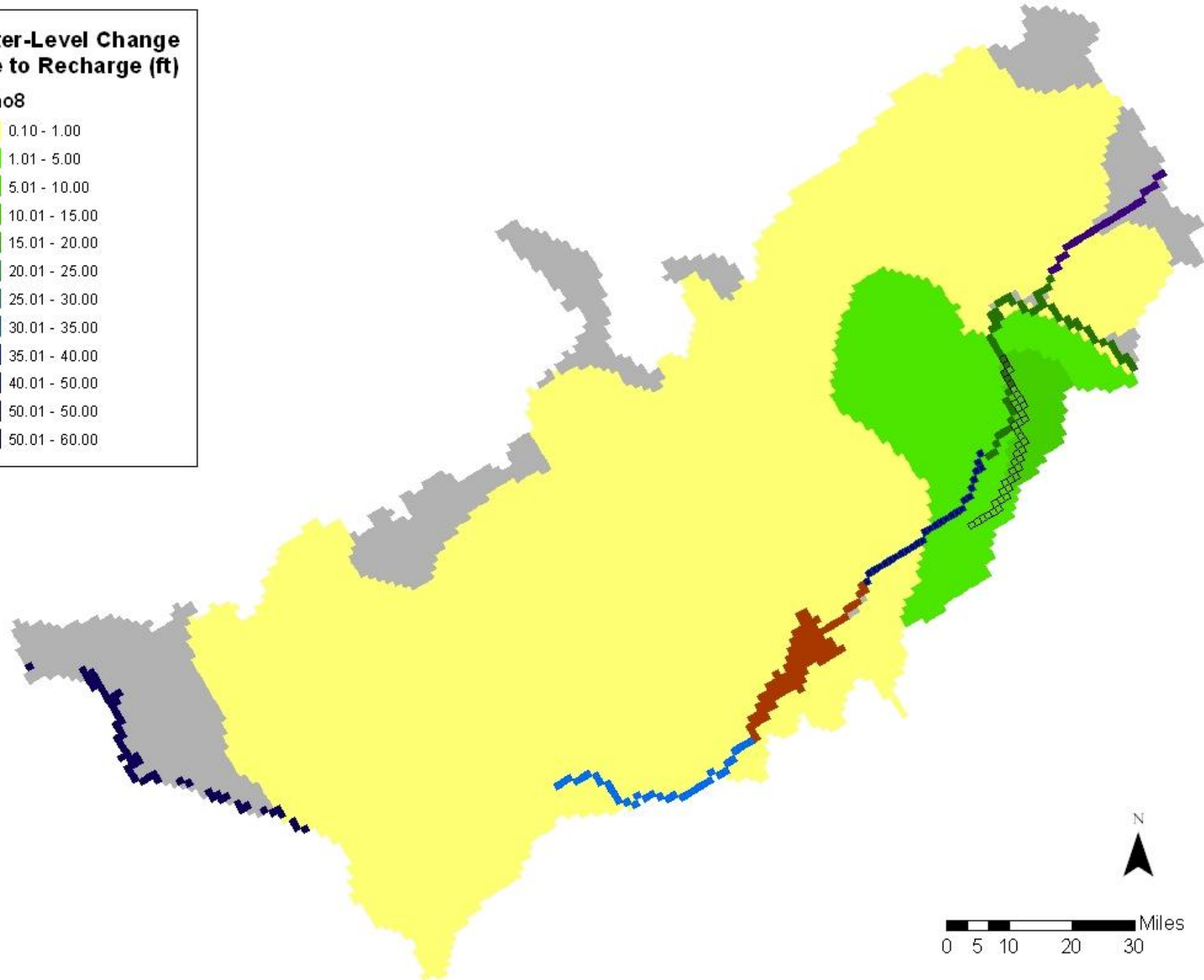
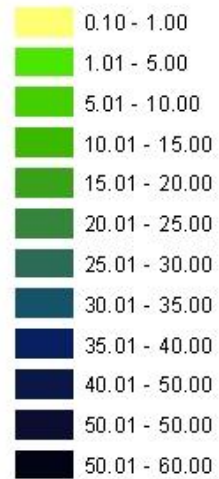
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho7



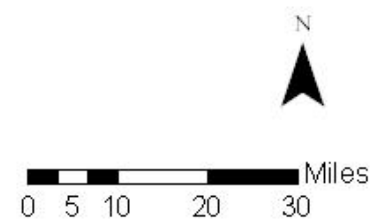
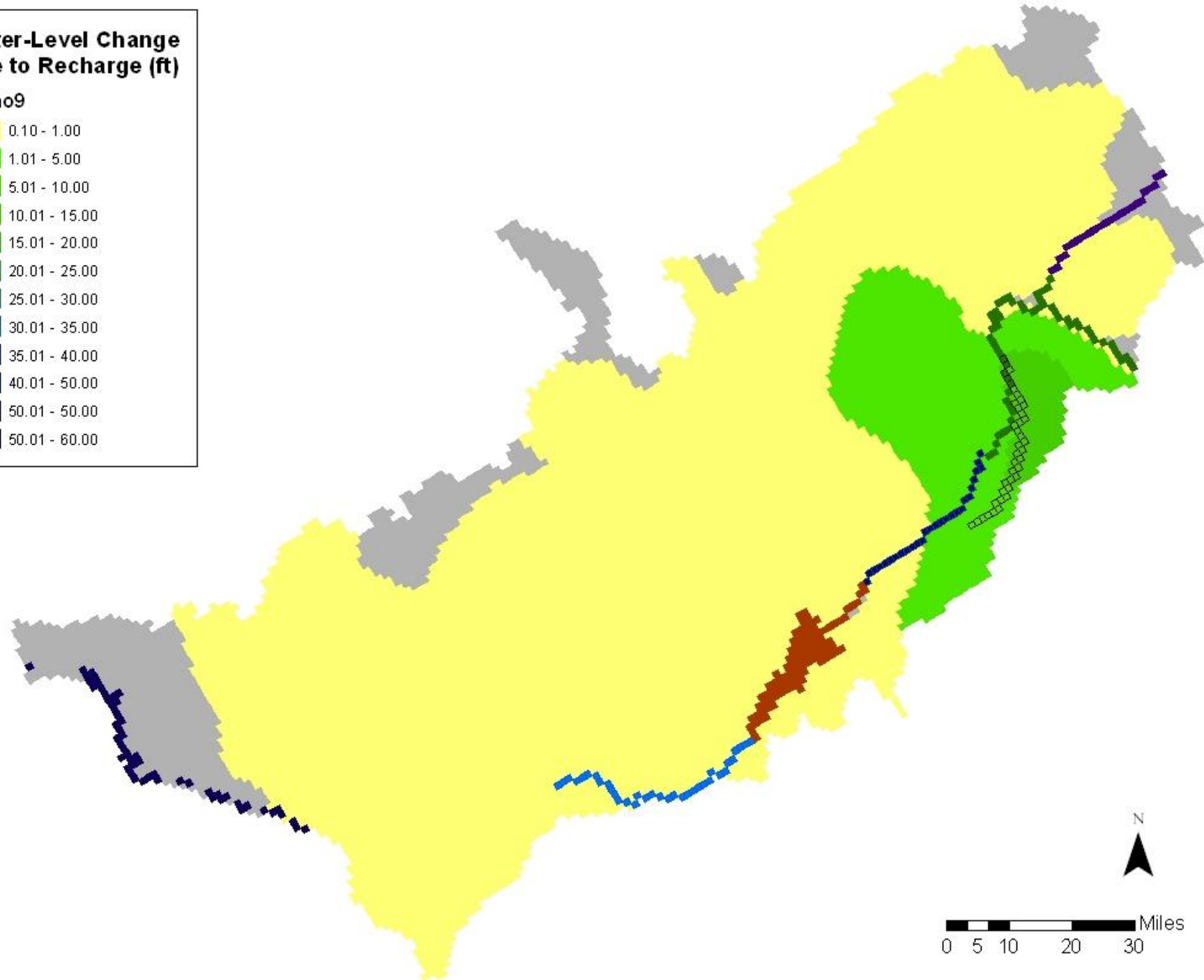
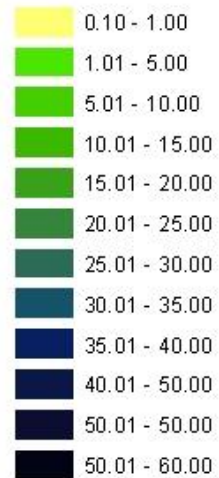
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho8



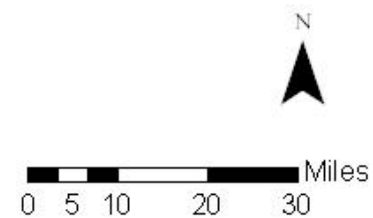
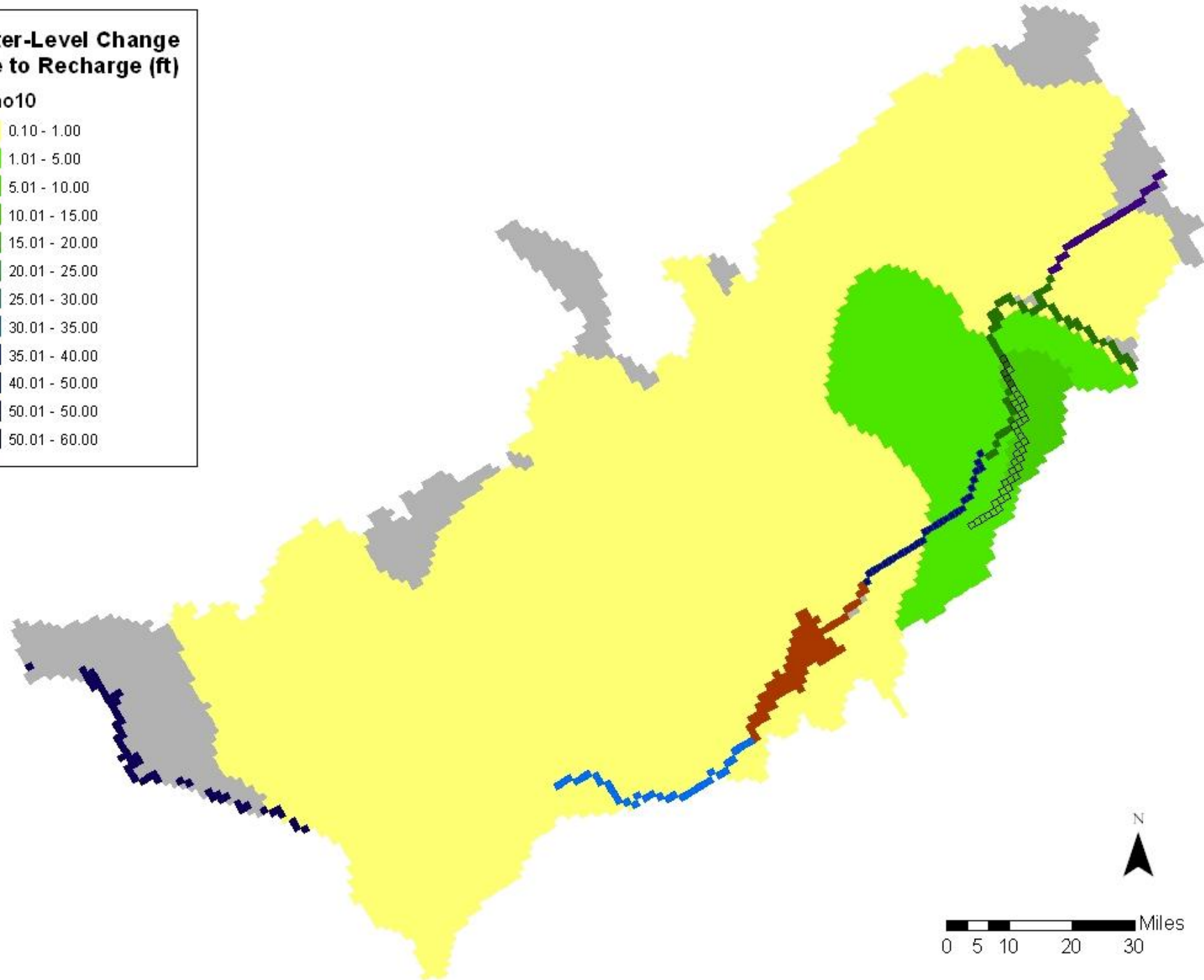
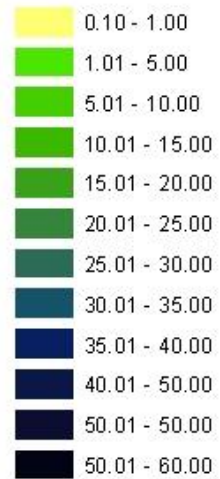
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho9



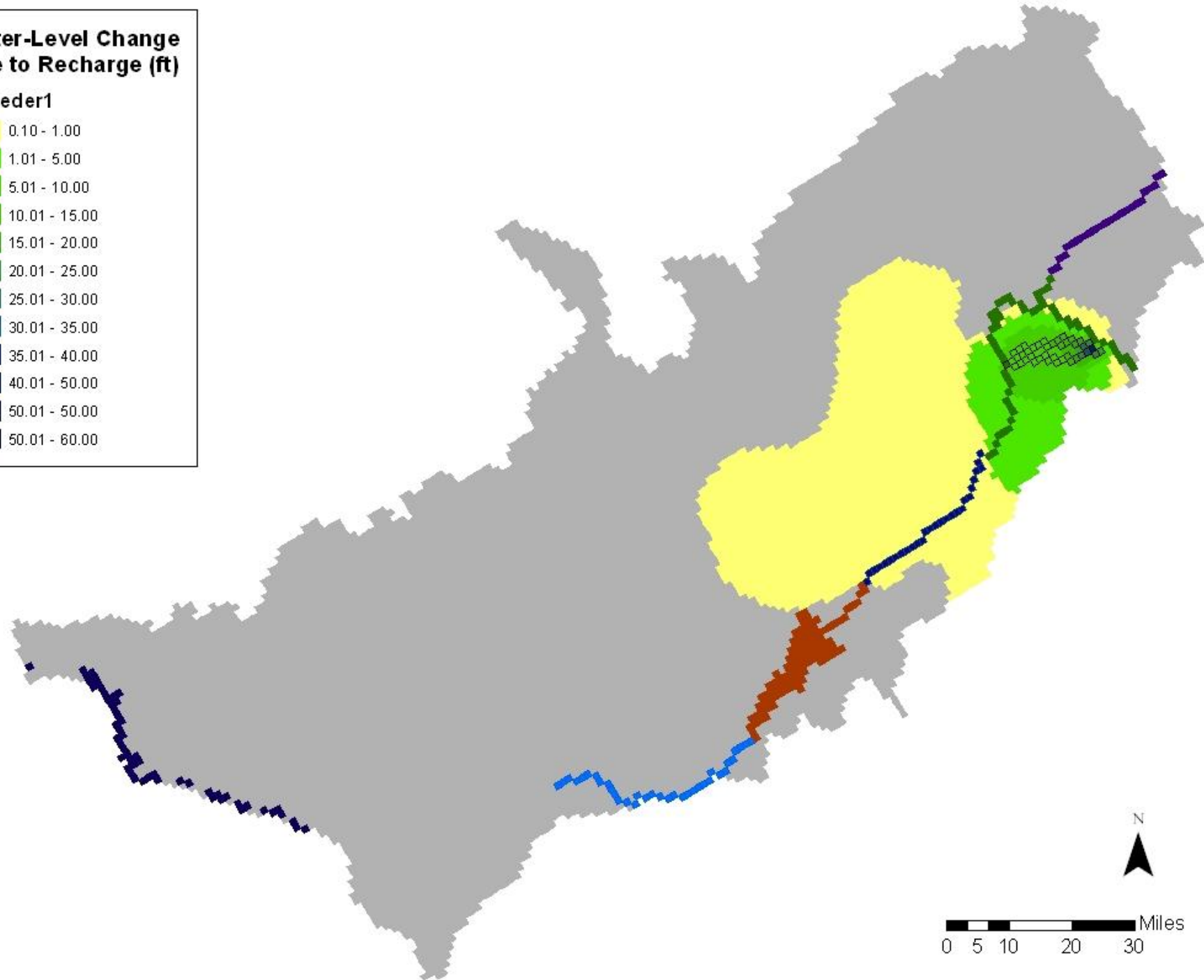
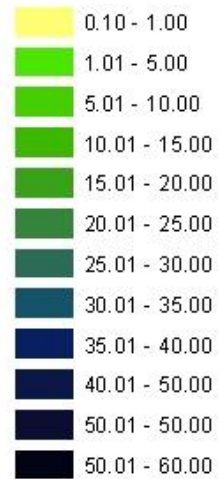
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

Idaho10



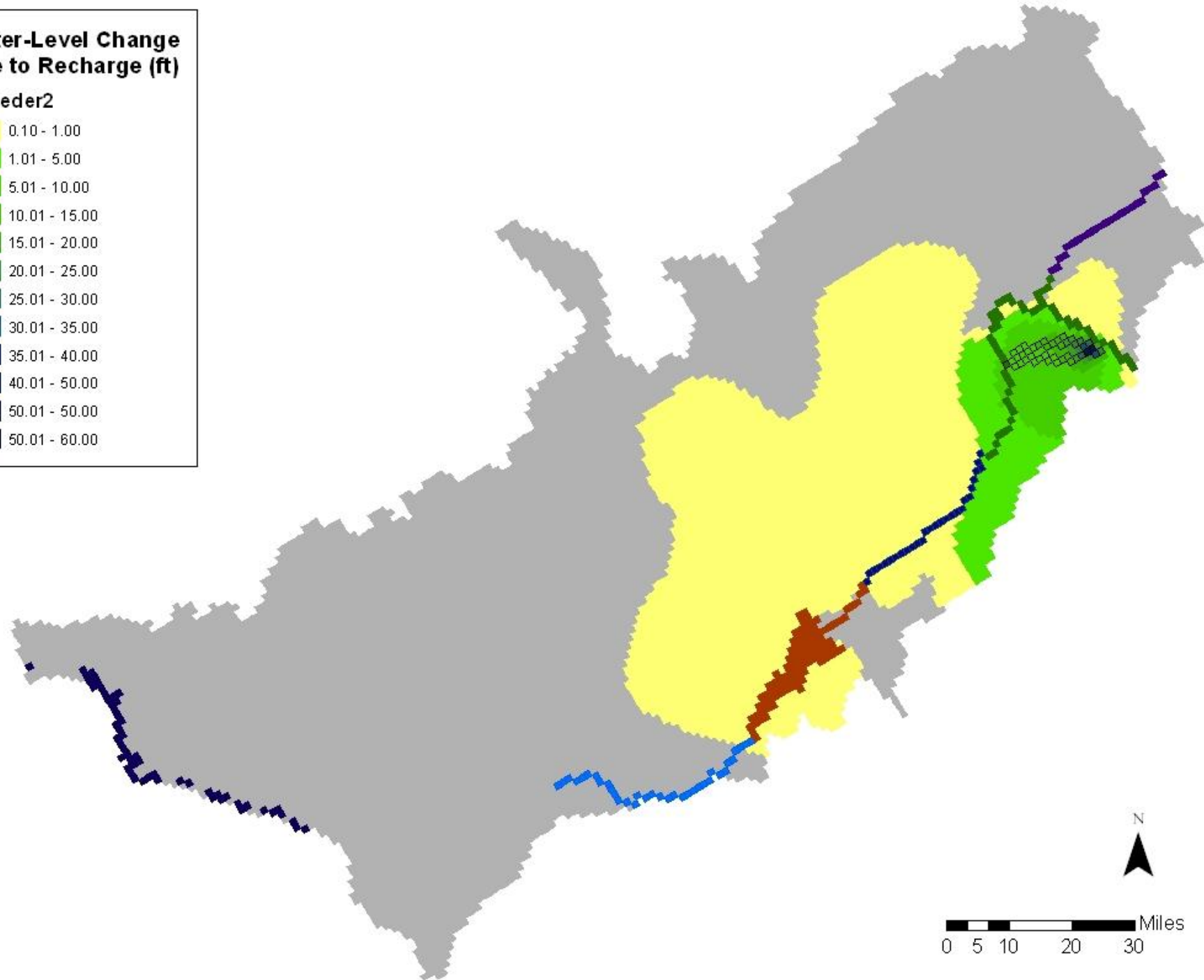
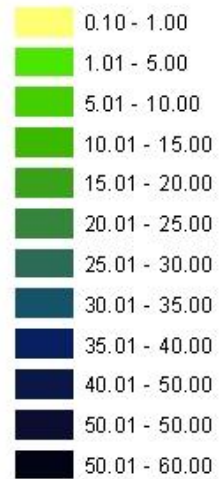
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

GFeeder1



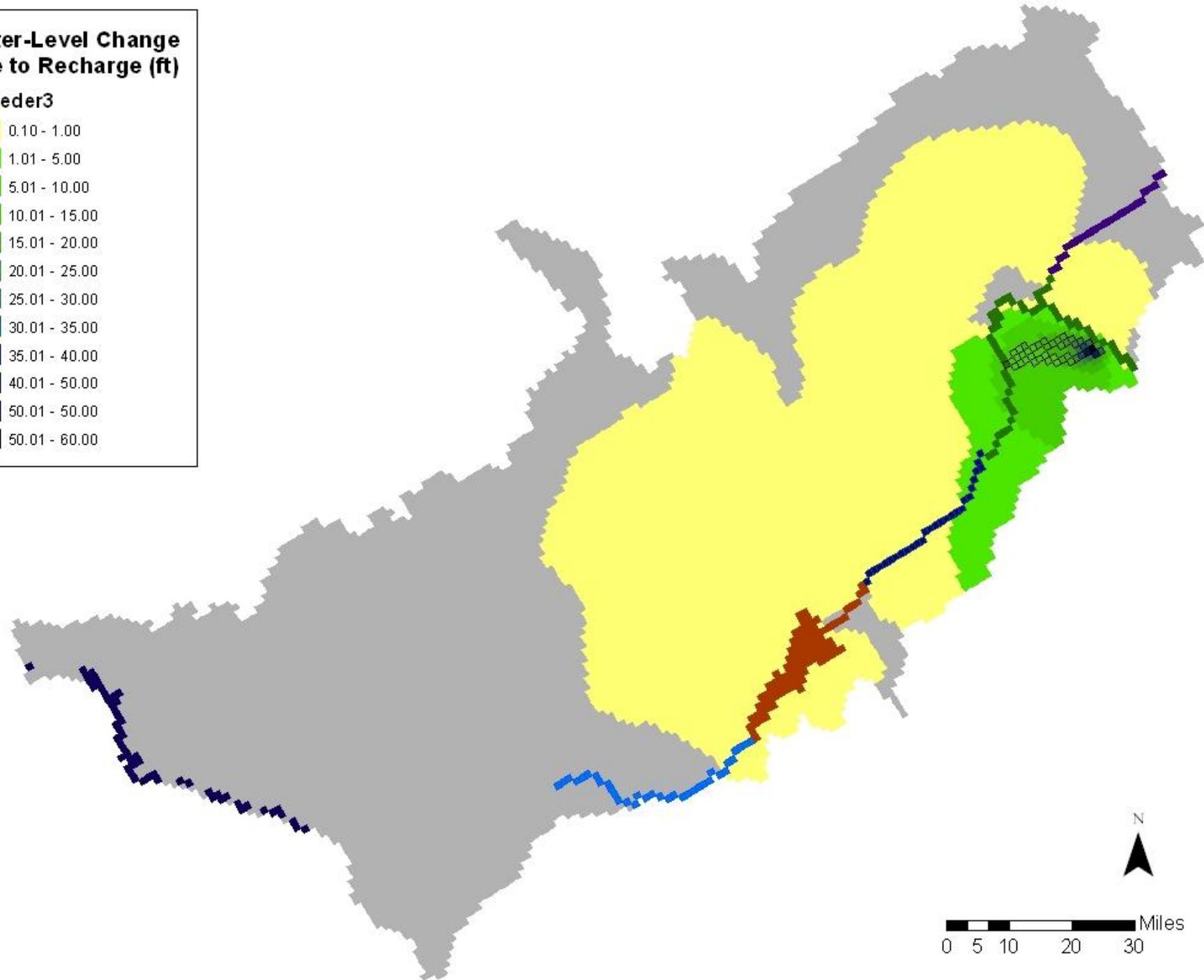
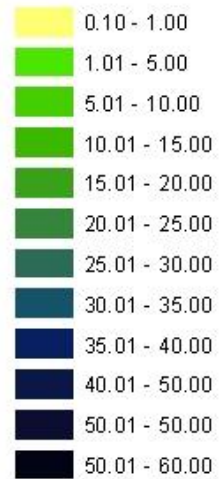
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

GFeeder2



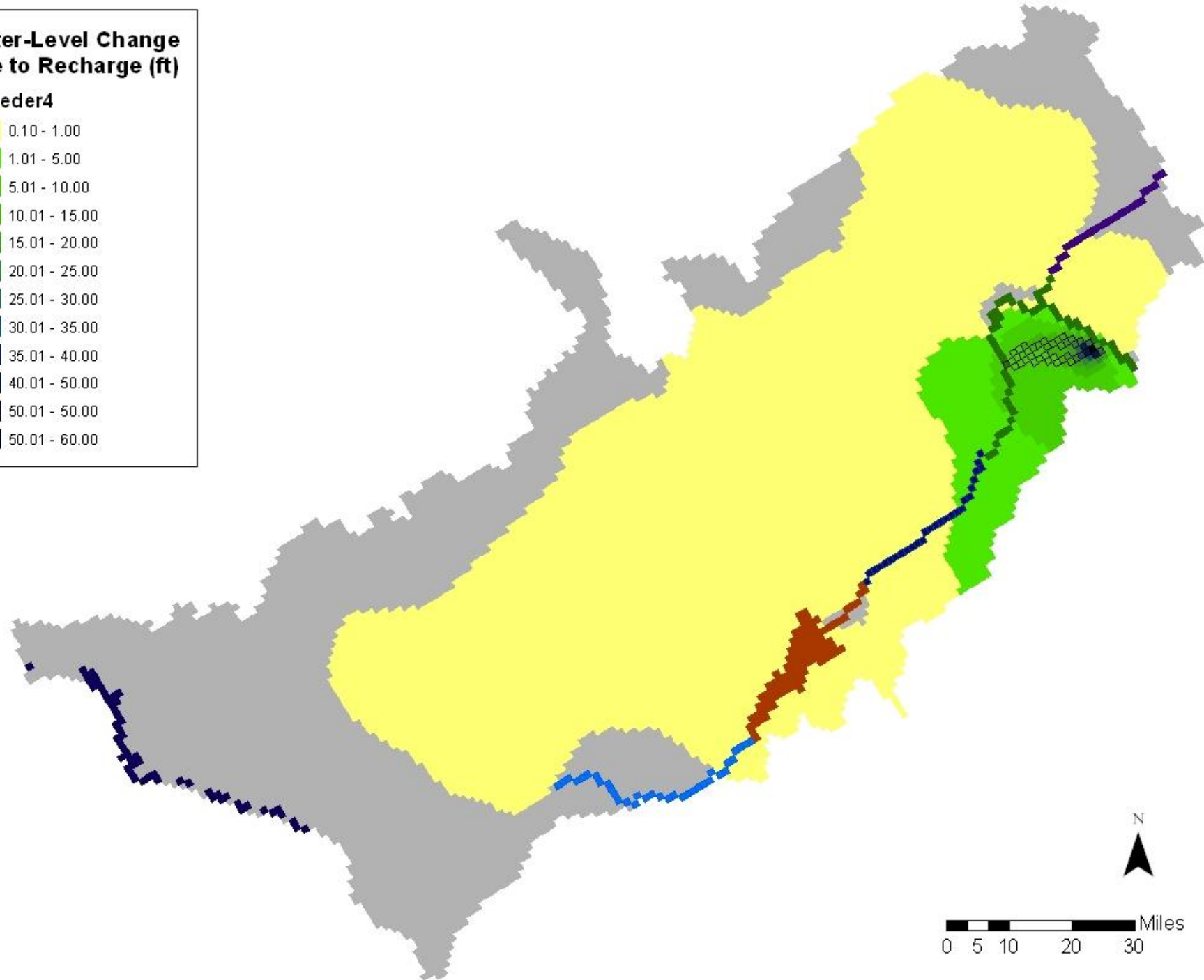
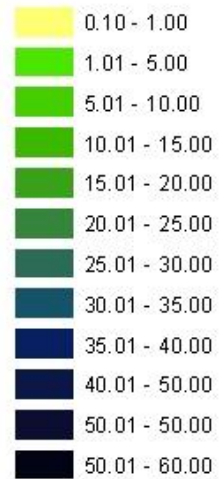
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

GFeeder3

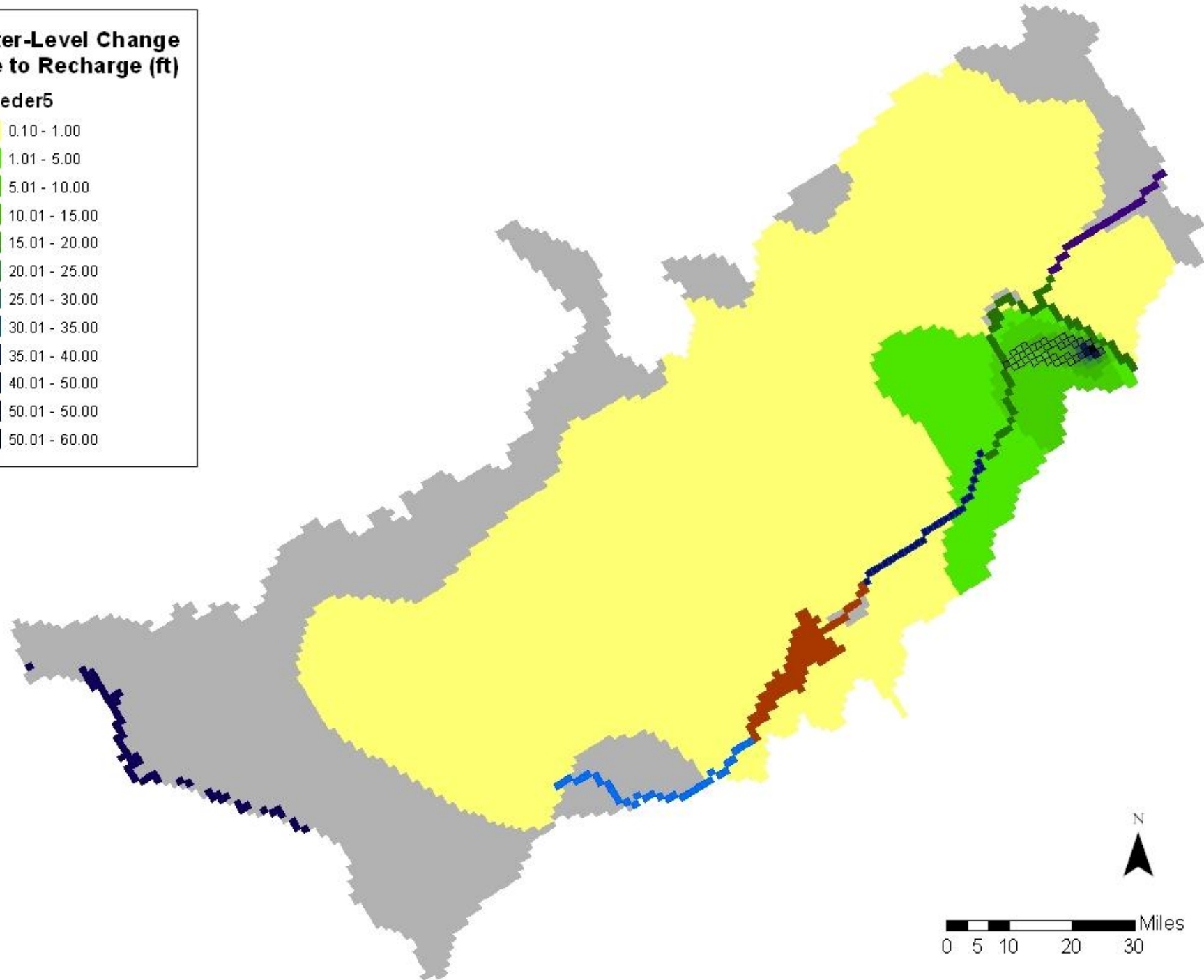


Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

GFeeder4



GFfeeder5

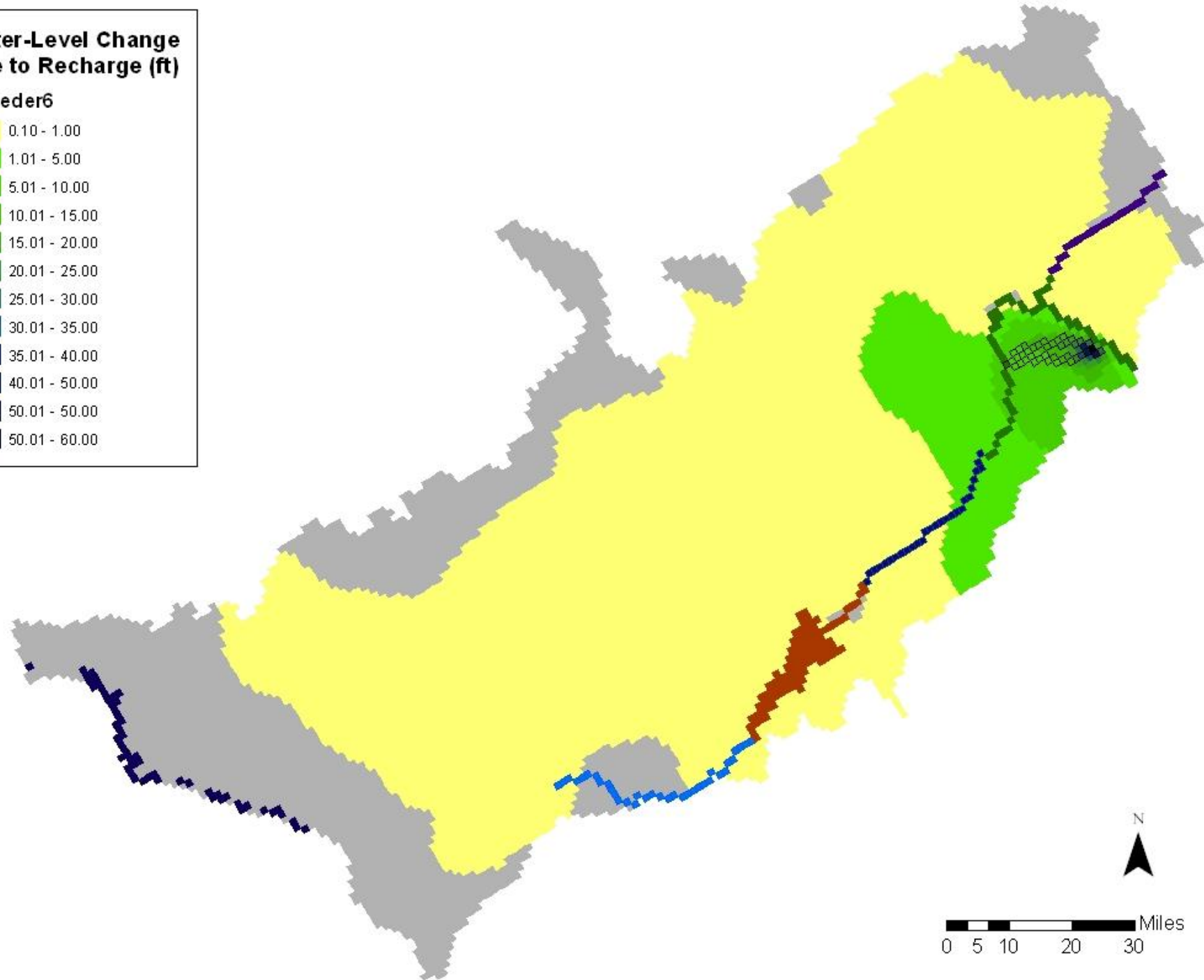
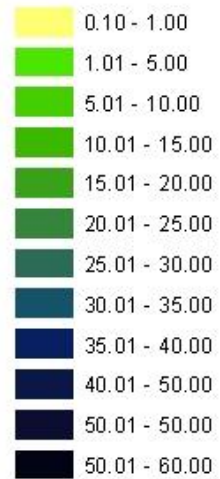


1

0 5 10 20 30 Miles

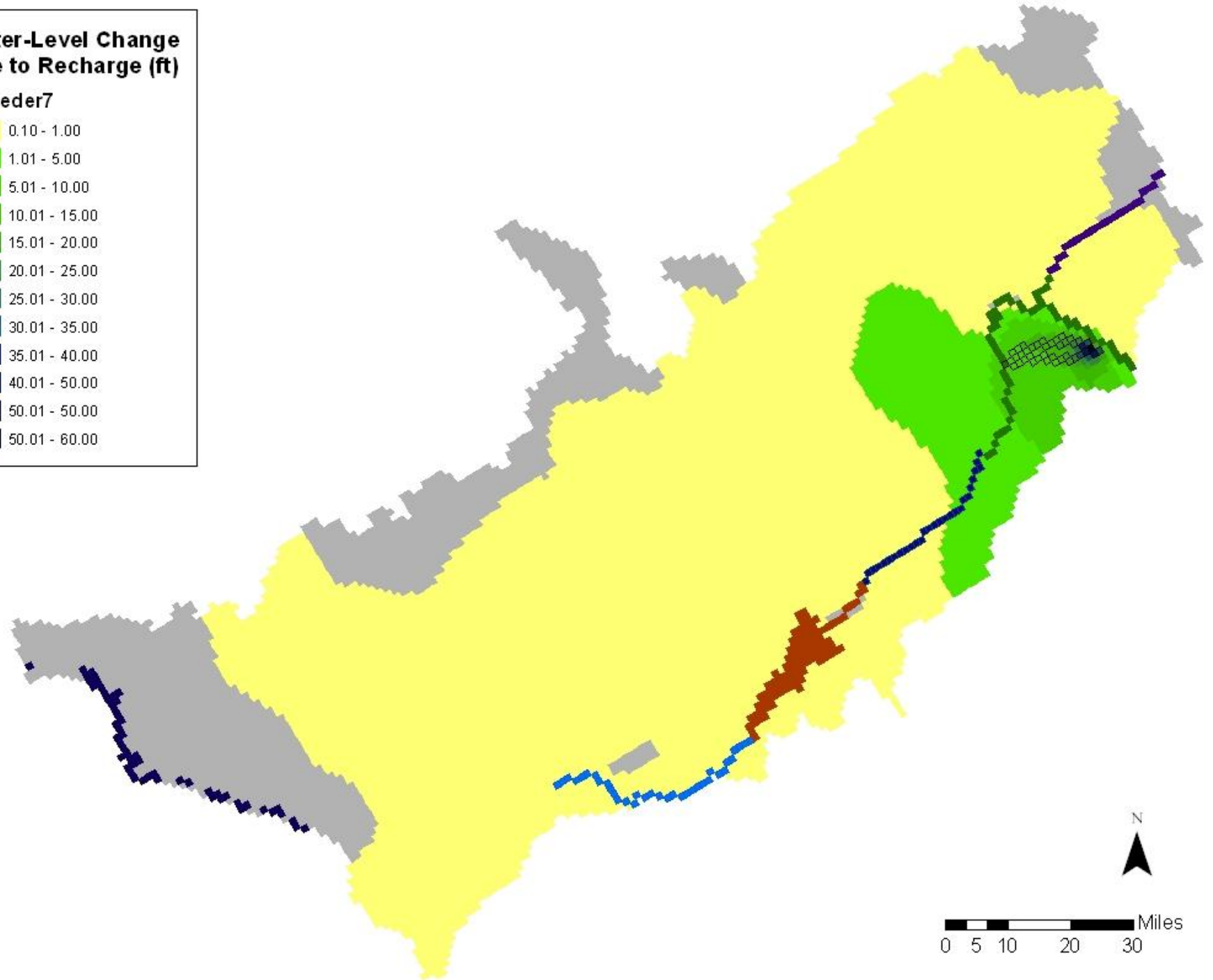
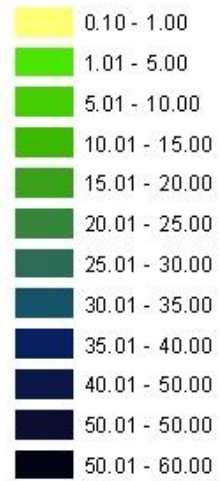
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

GFeeder6



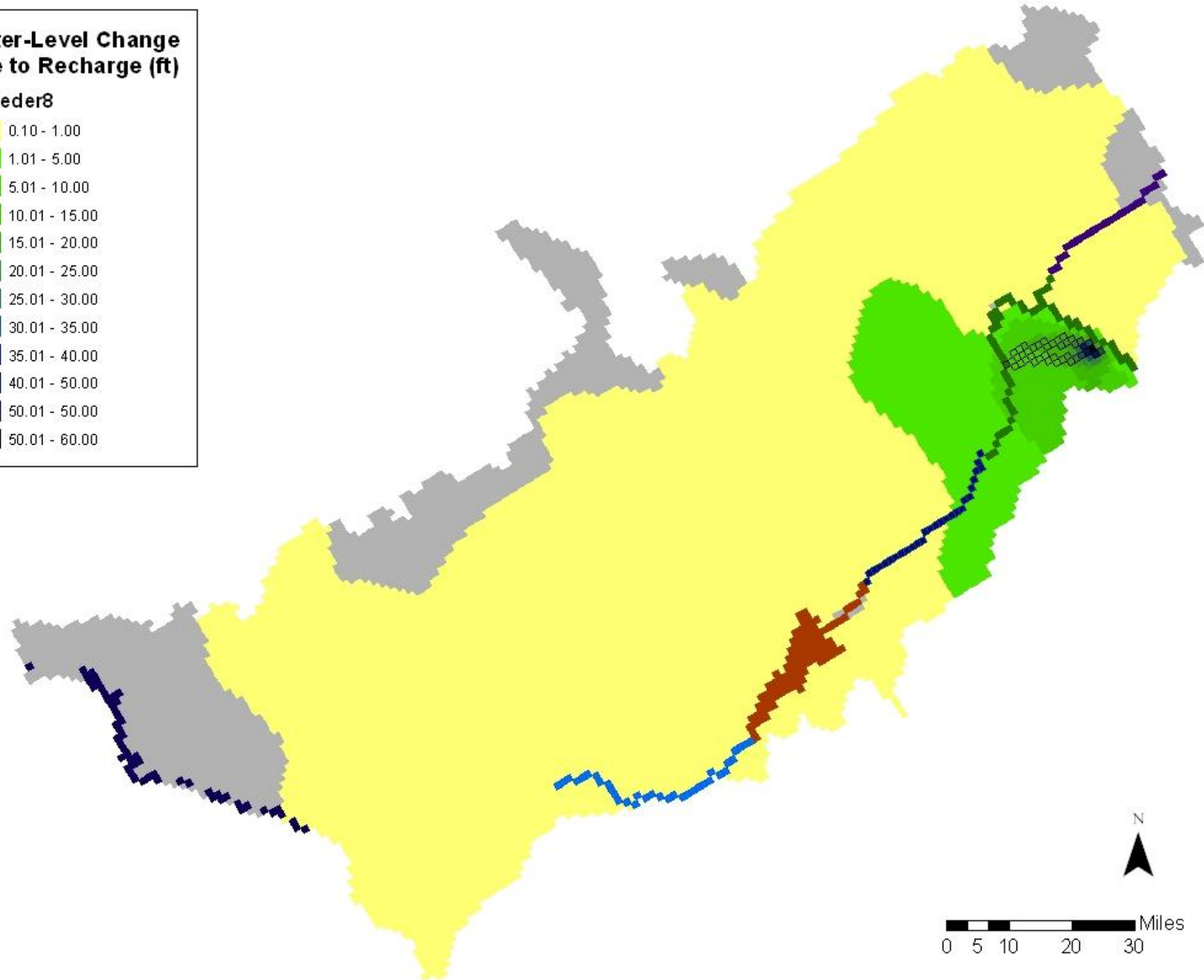
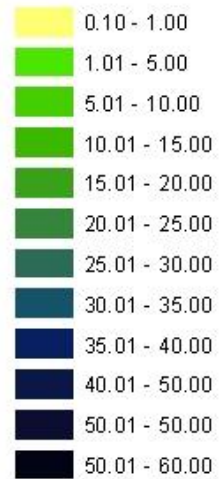
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

GFeeder7

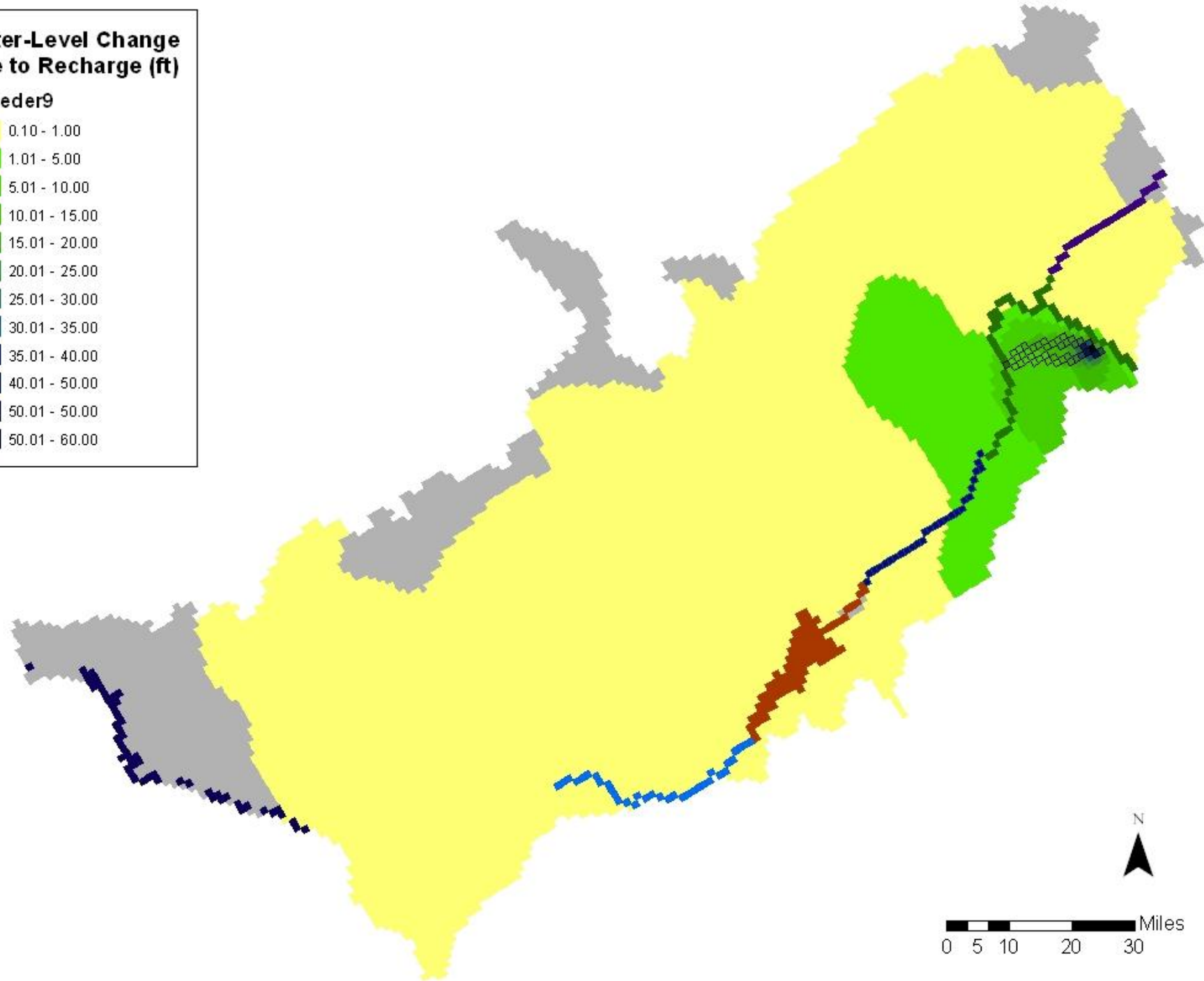


Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

GFeeder8



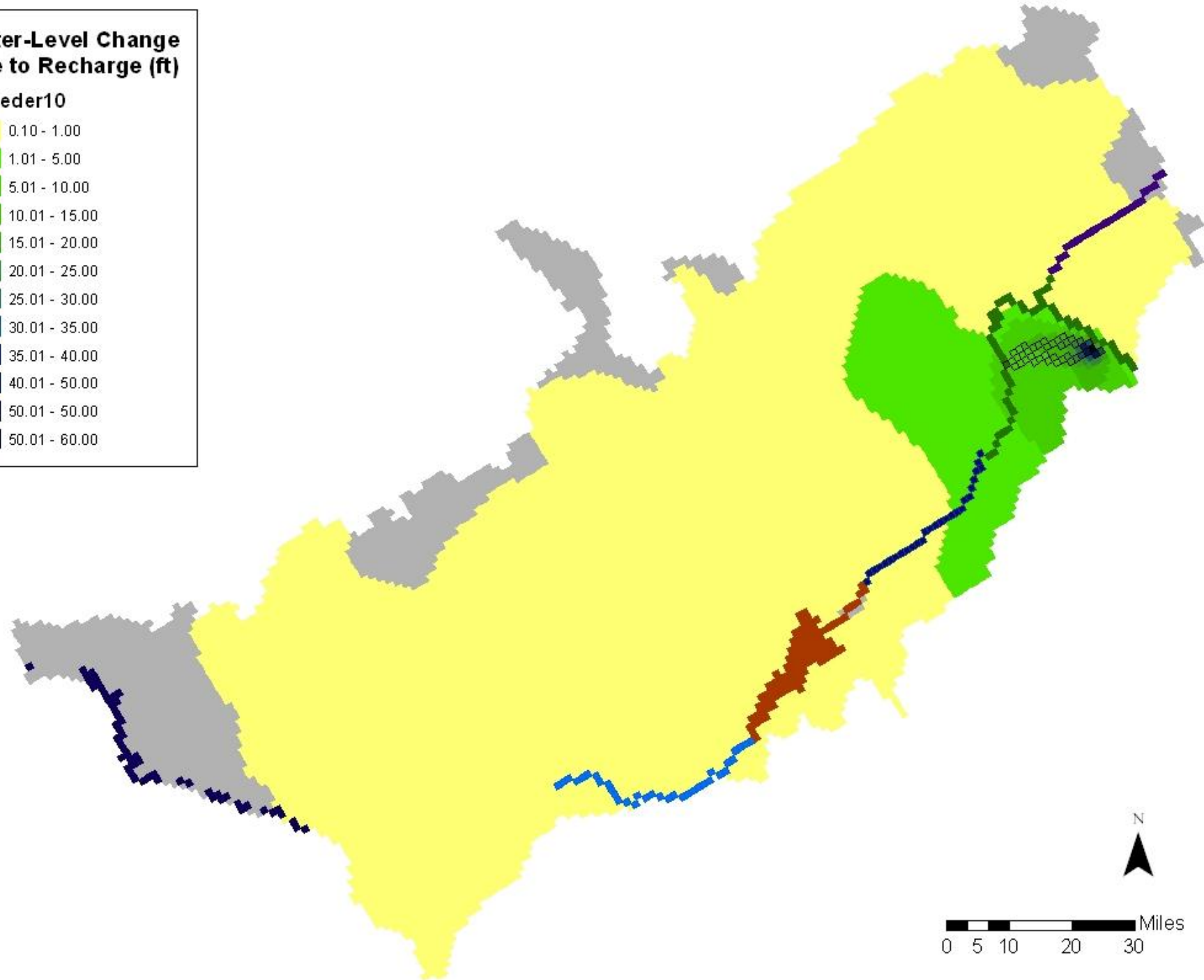
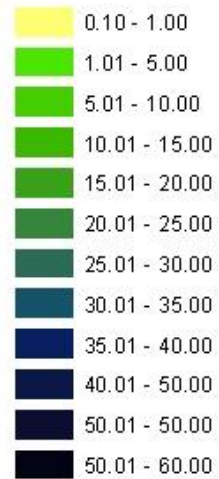
GFfeeder9



▲

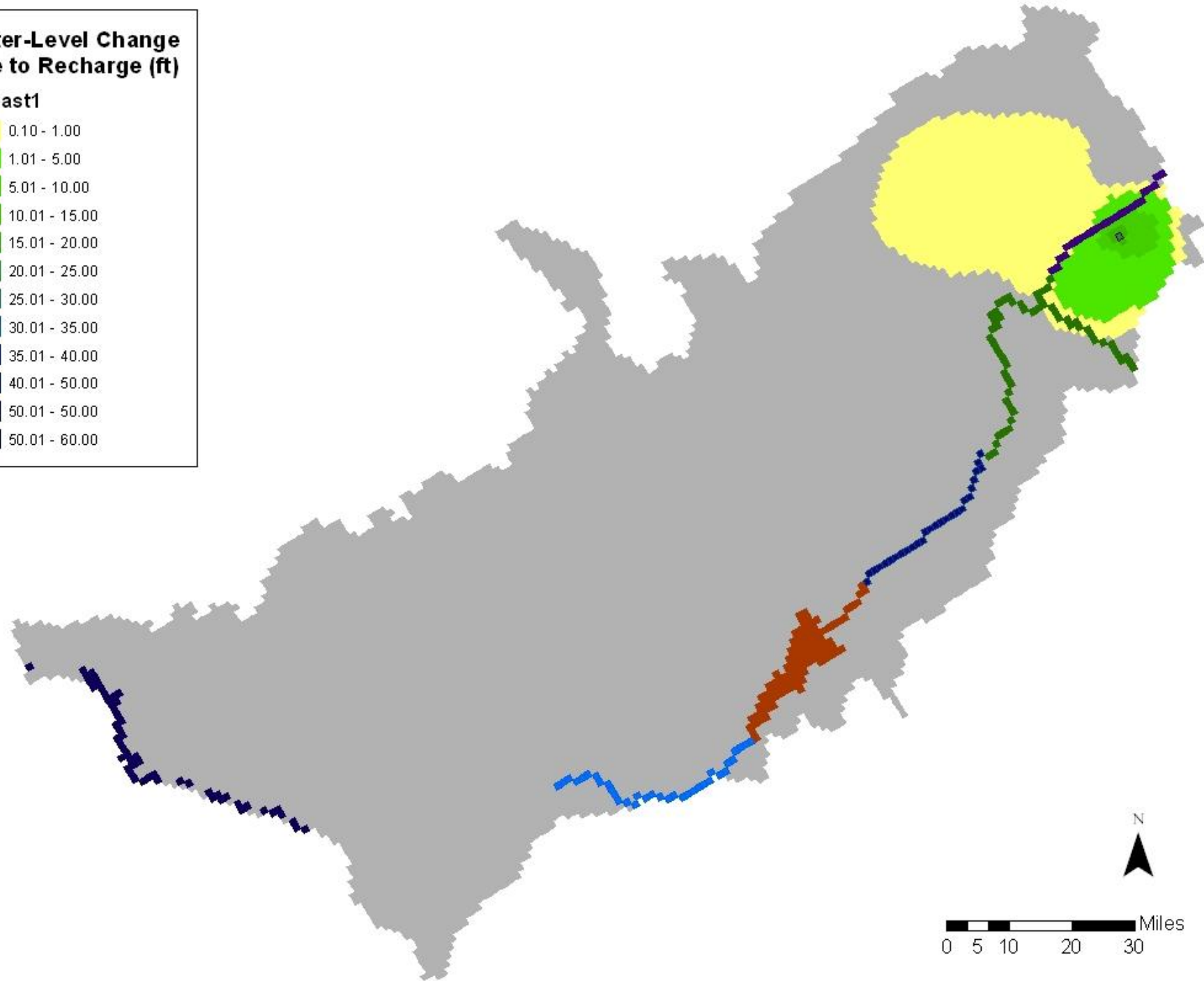
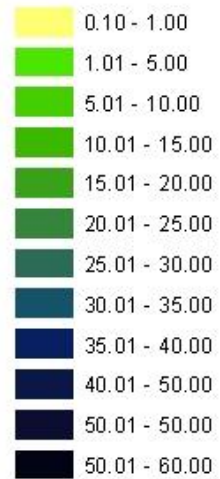
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

GFeeder10



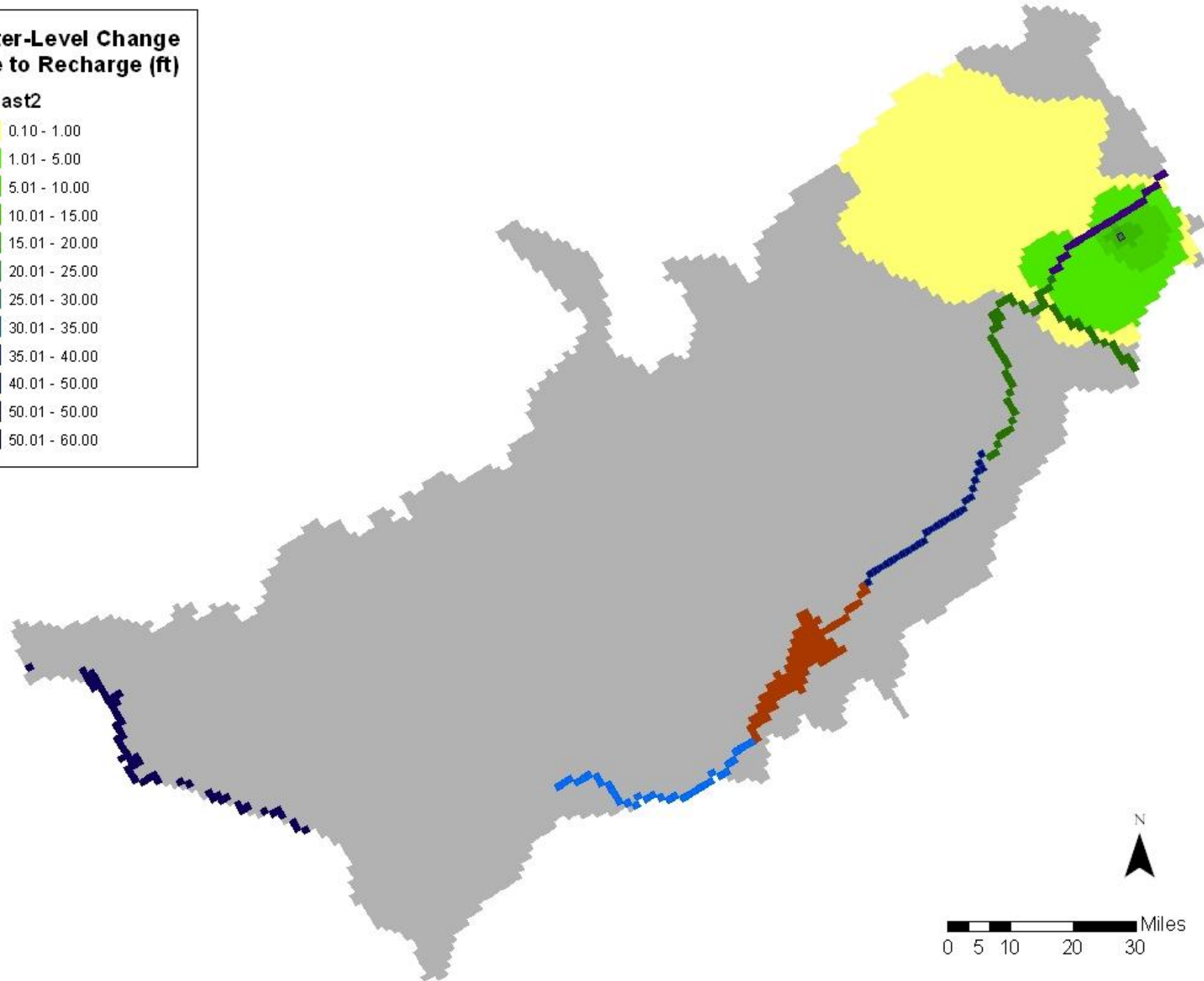
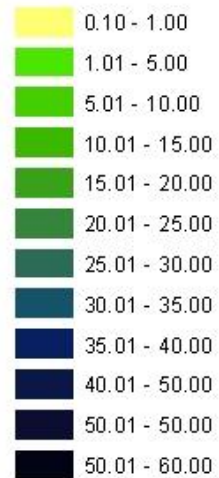
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

FMeast1



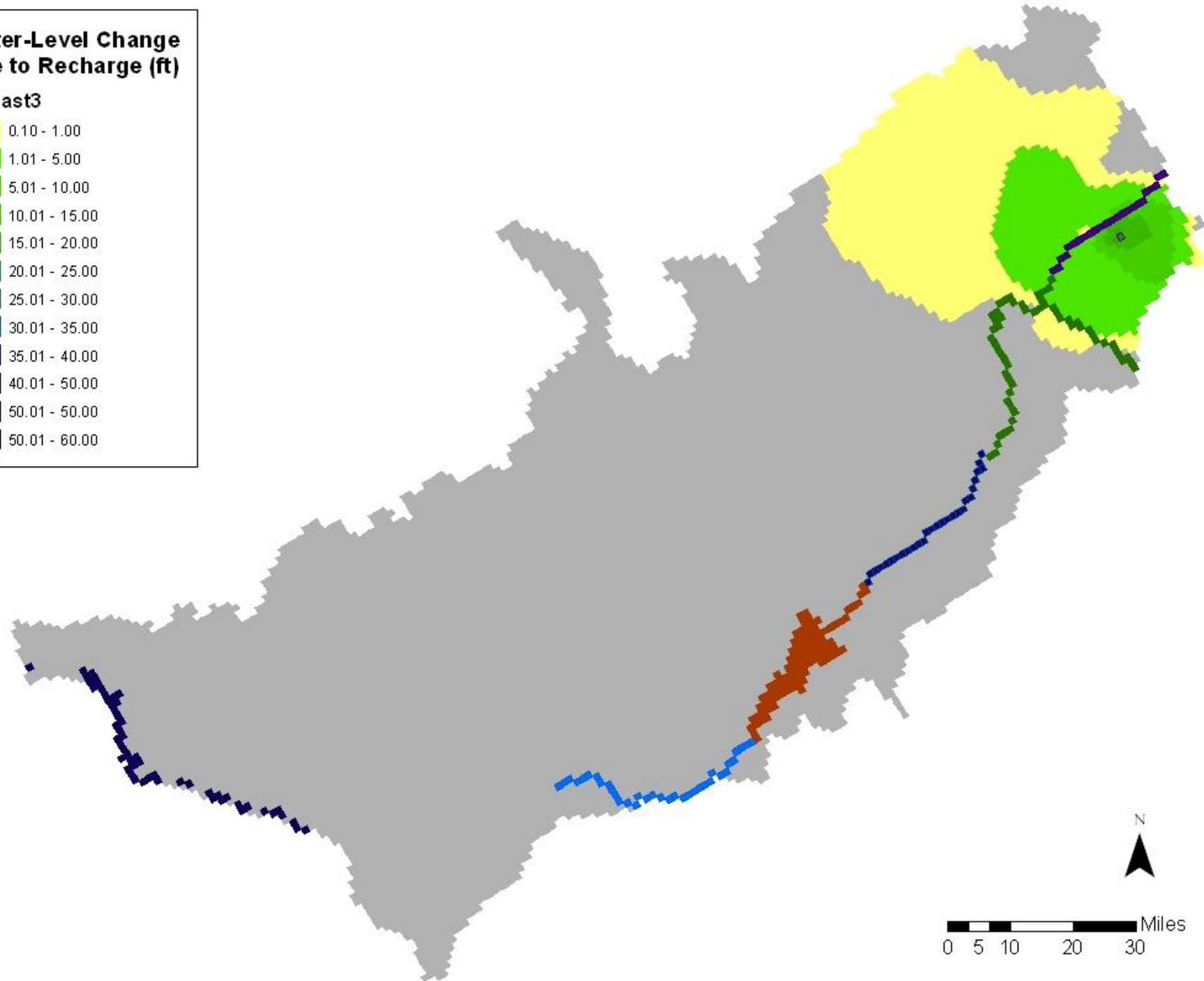
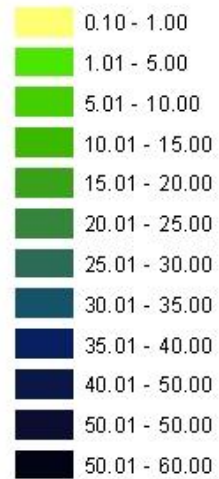
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

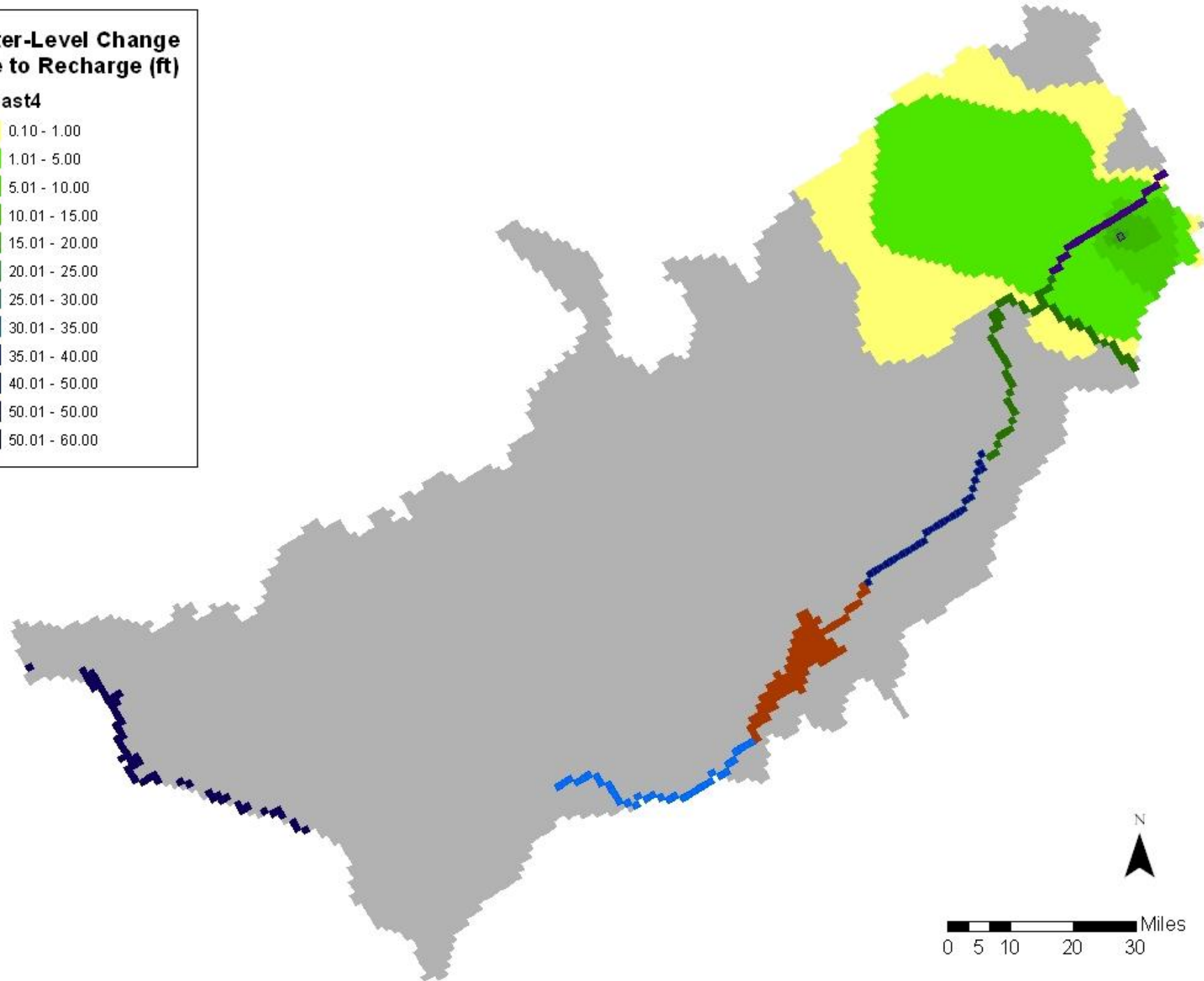
FMeast2



Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

FMeast3

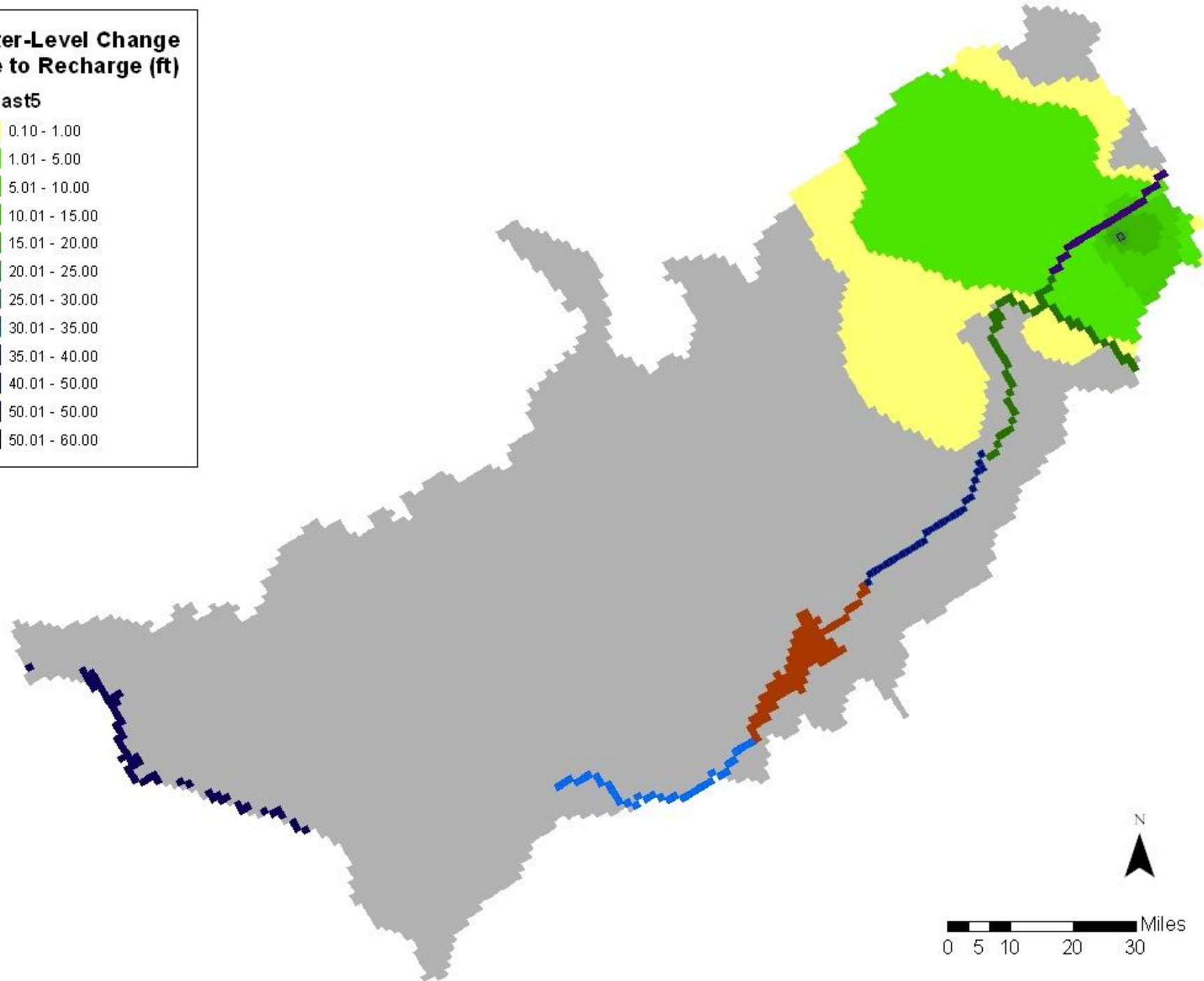
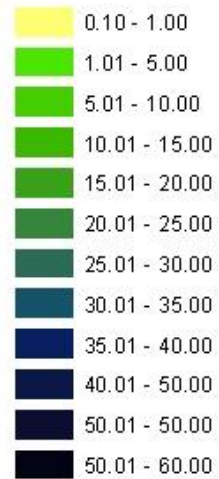


FMeast4

▲

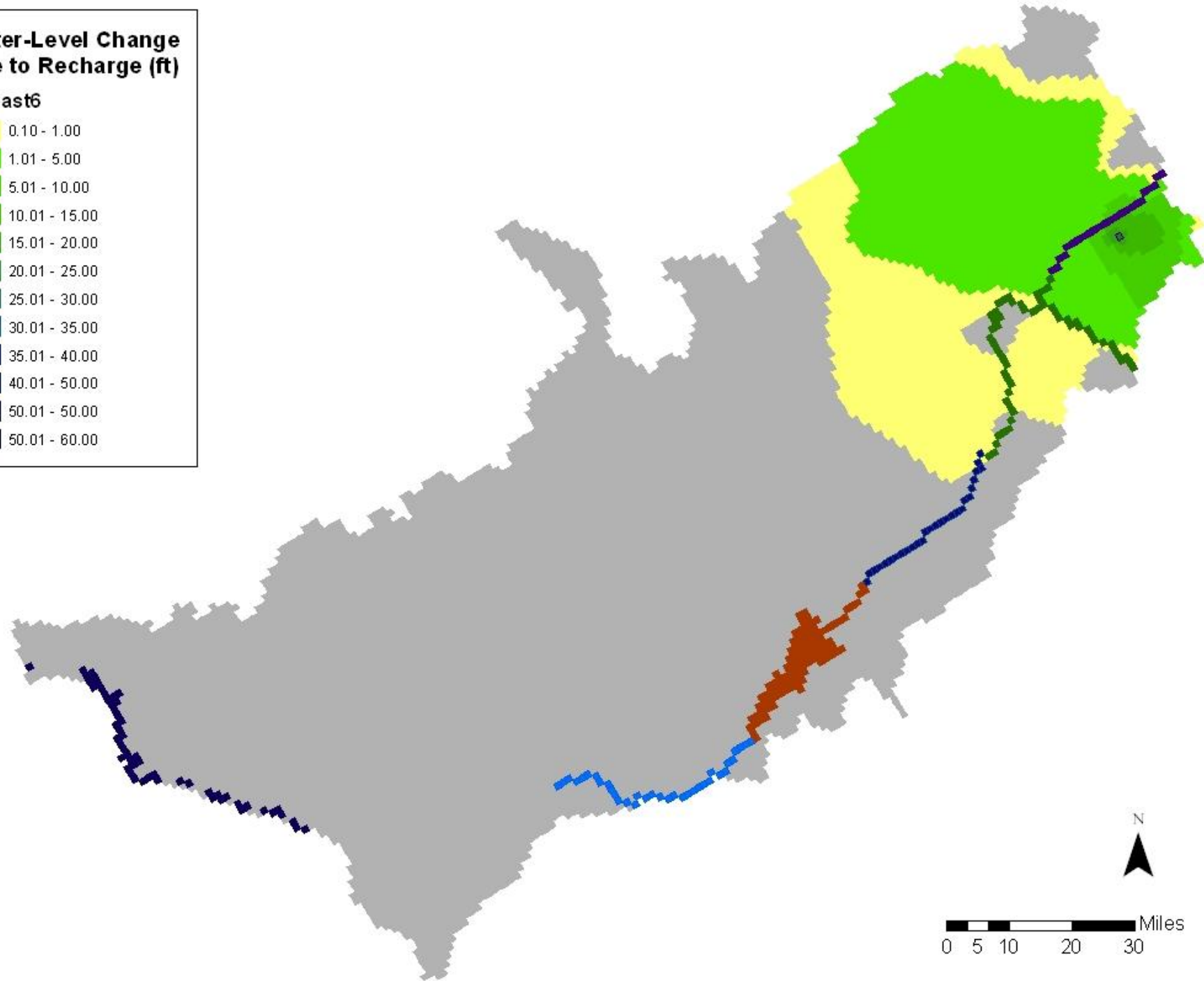
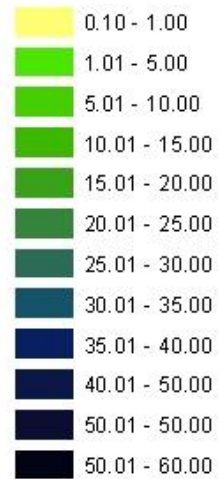
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

FMeast5



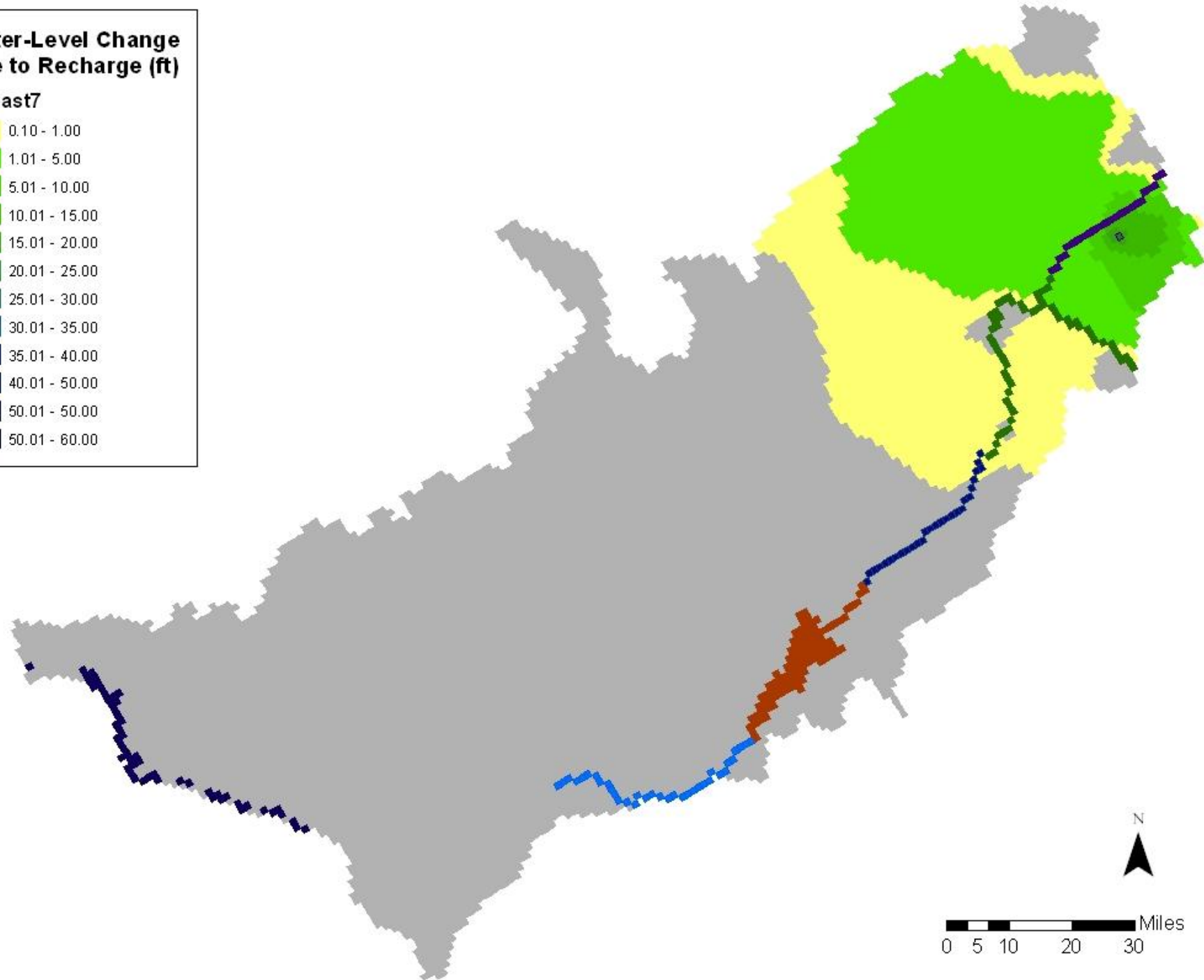
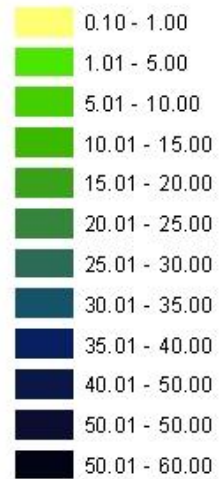
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

FMeast6



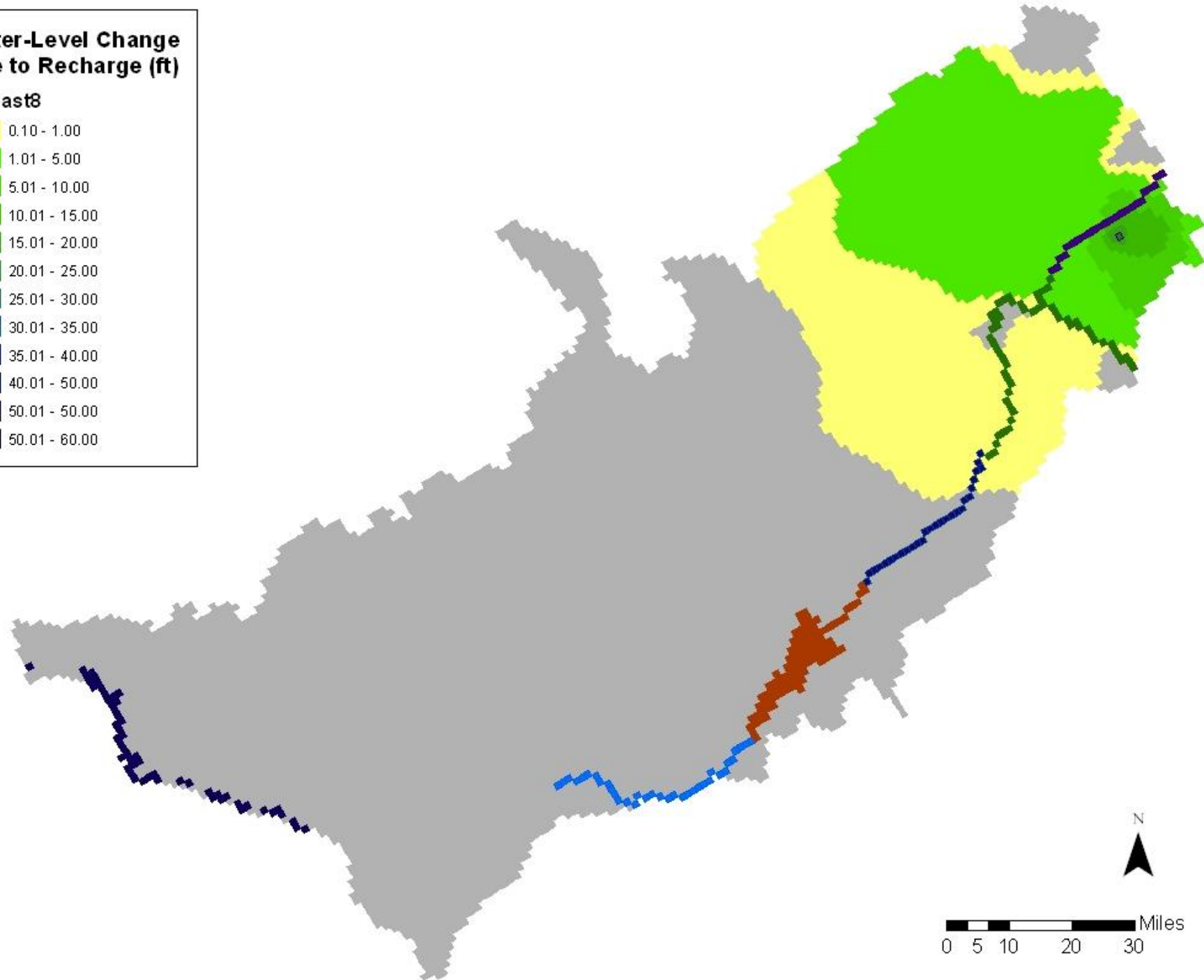
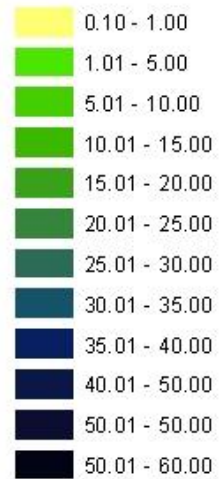
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

FMeast7



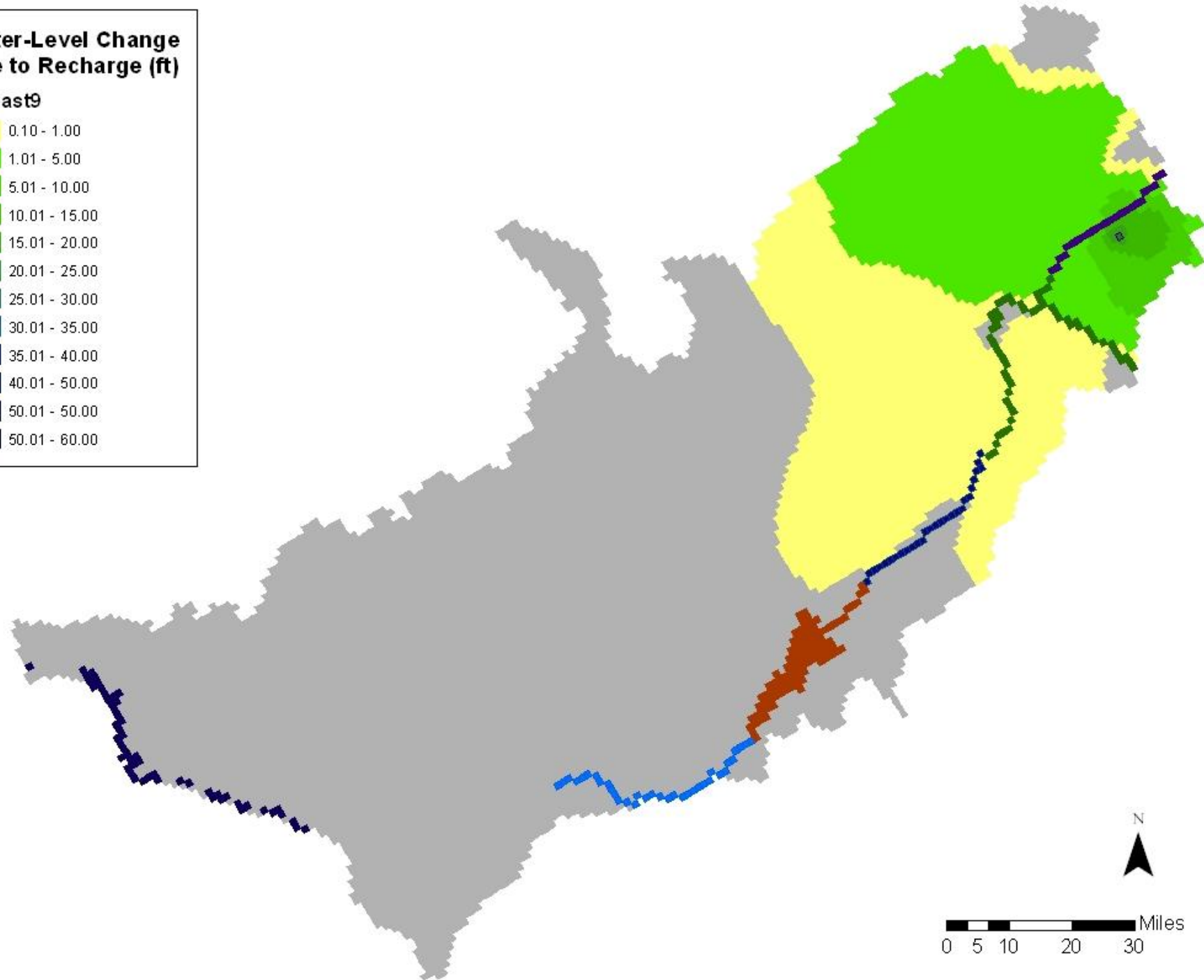
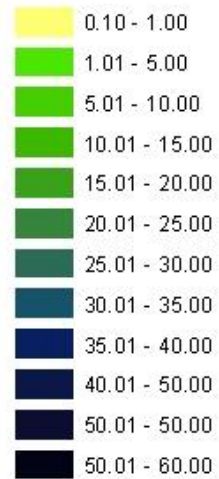
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

FMeast8



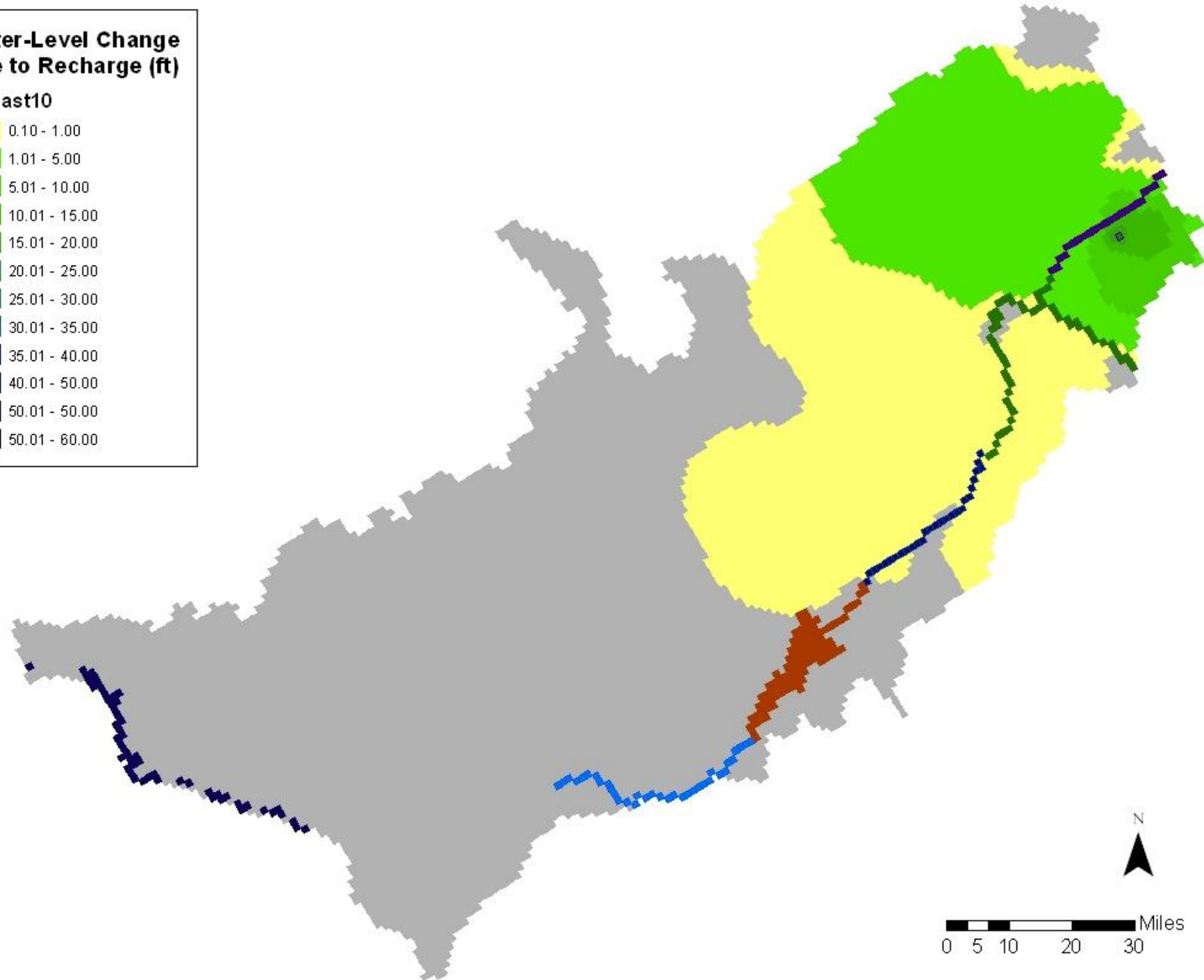
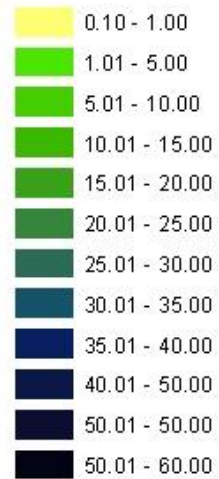
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

FMeast9



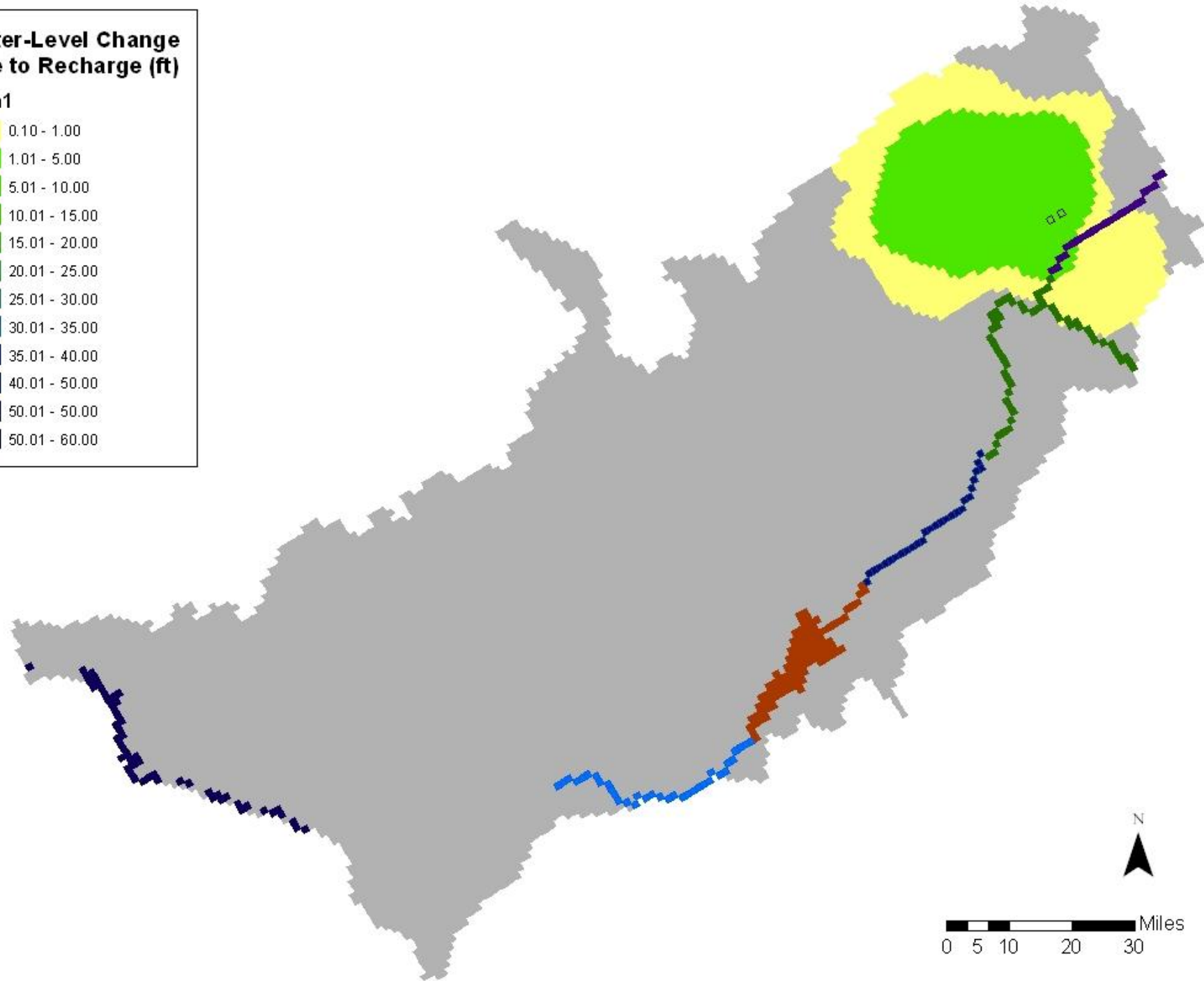
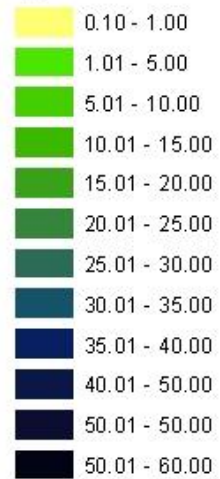
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

FMeast10



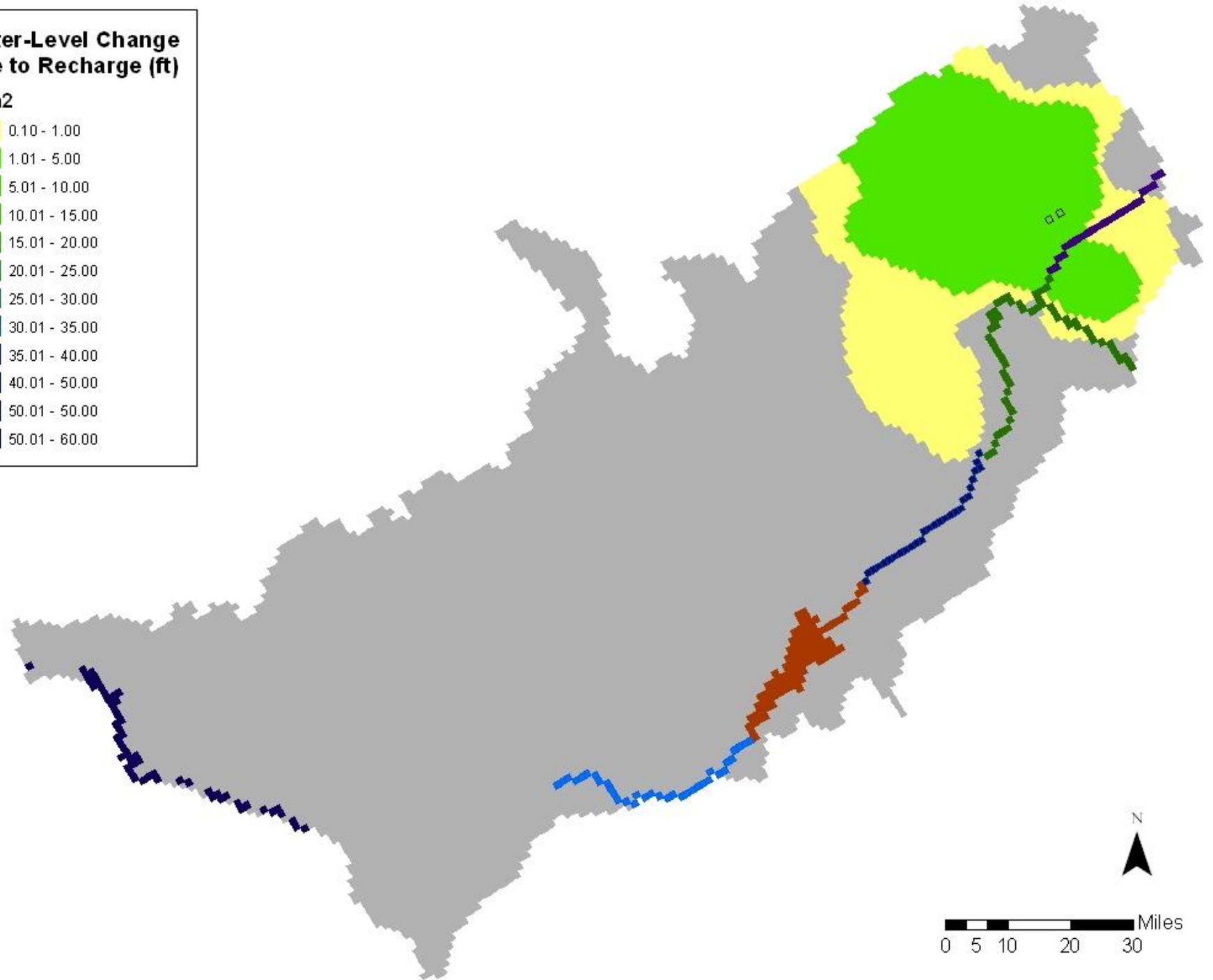
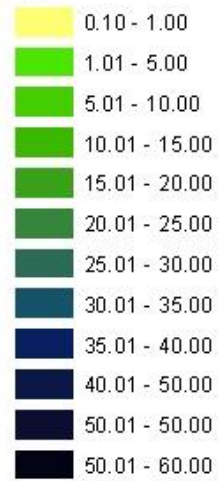
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin1



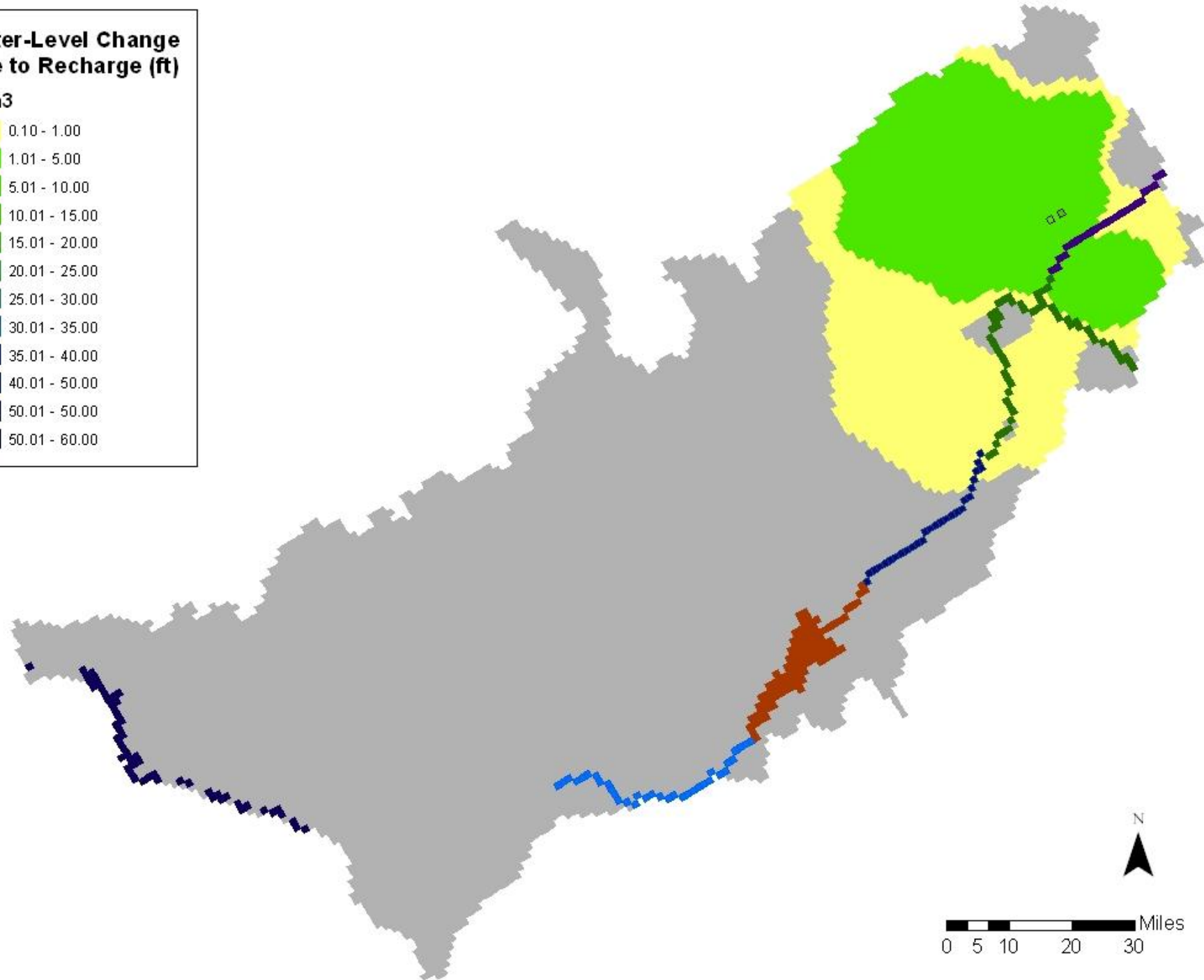
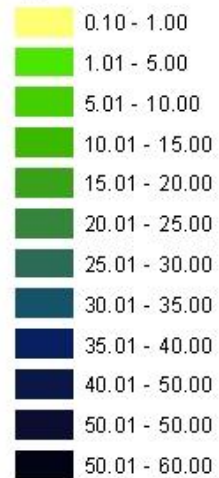
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin2



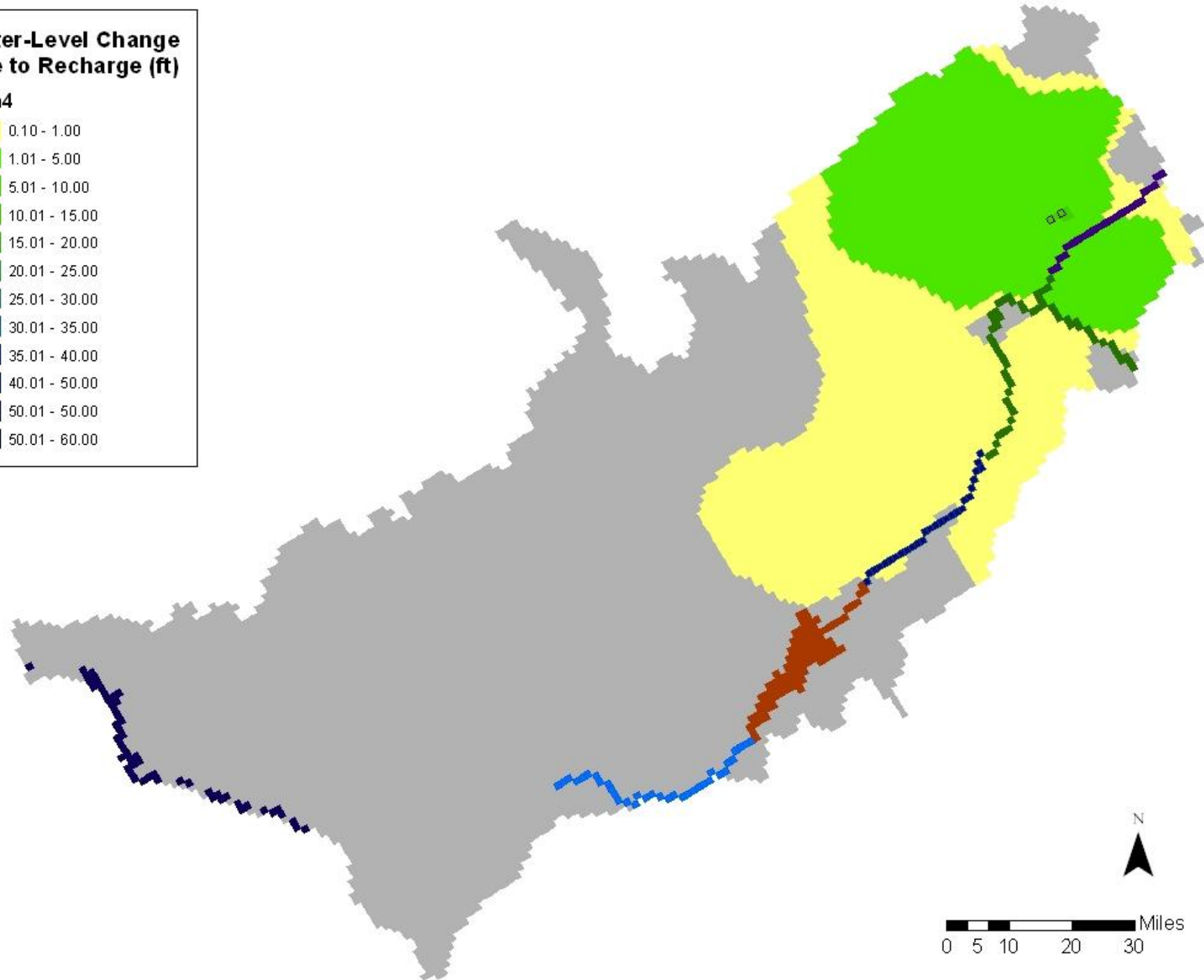
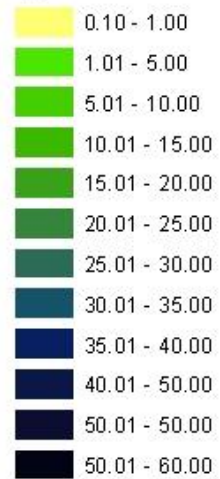
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin3



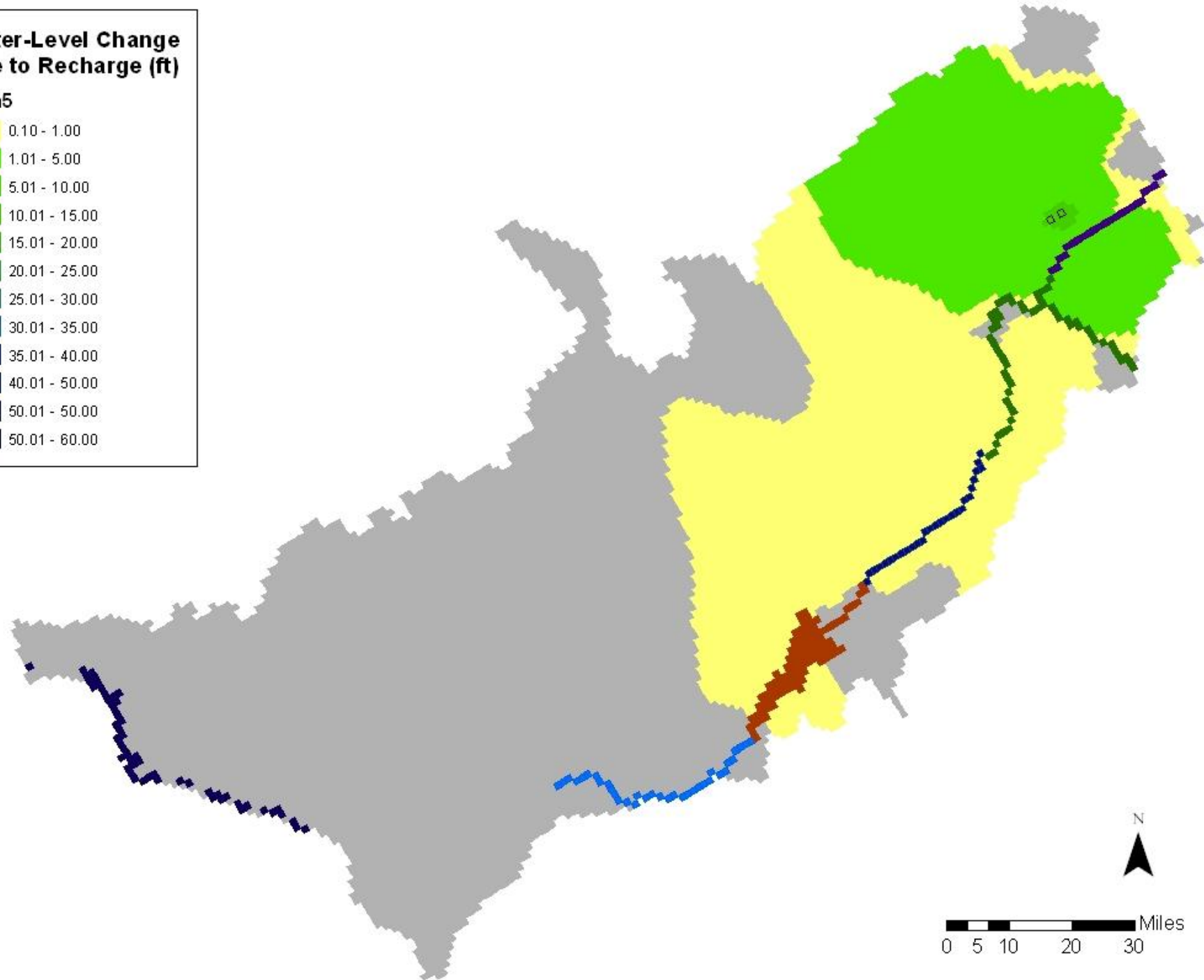
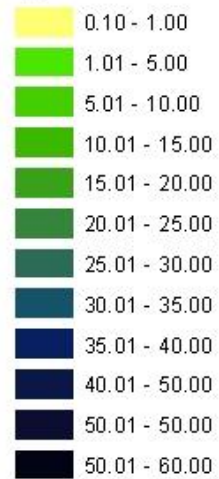
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin4



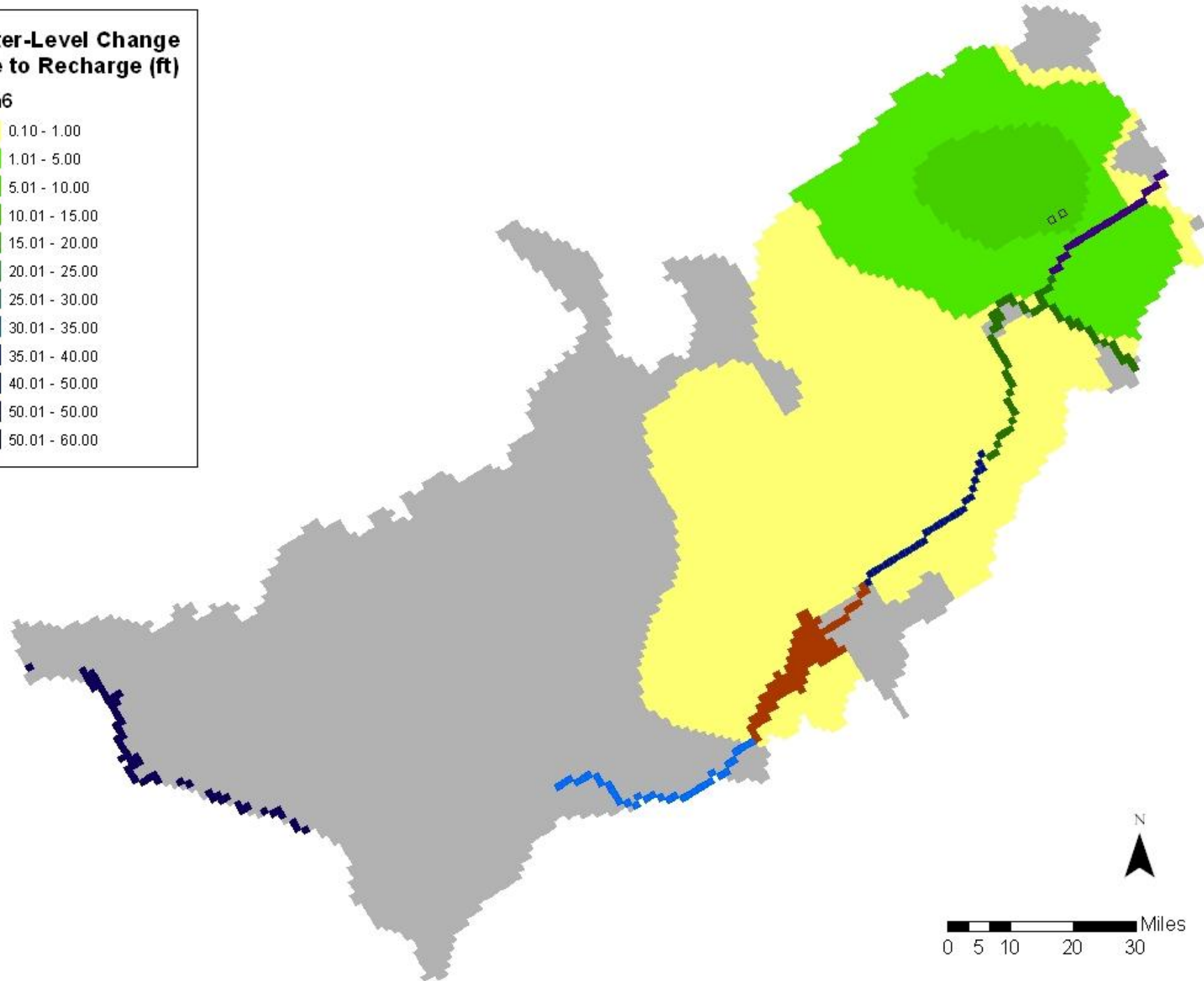
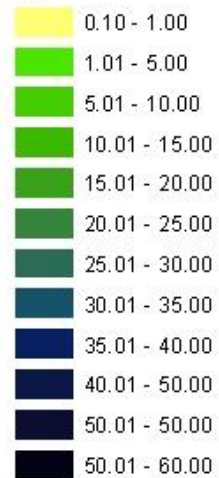
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin5



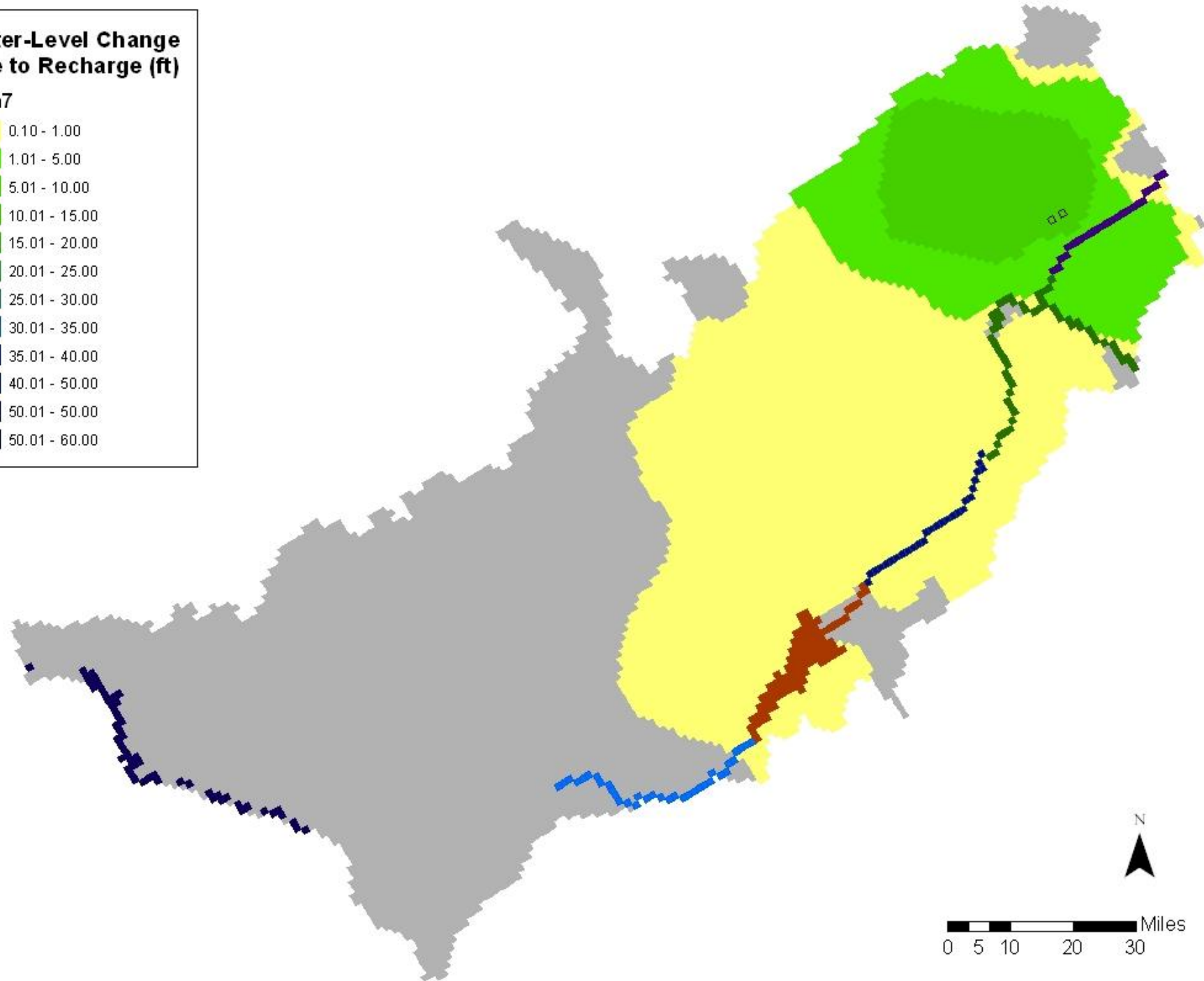
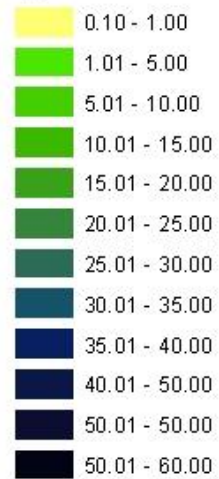
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin6



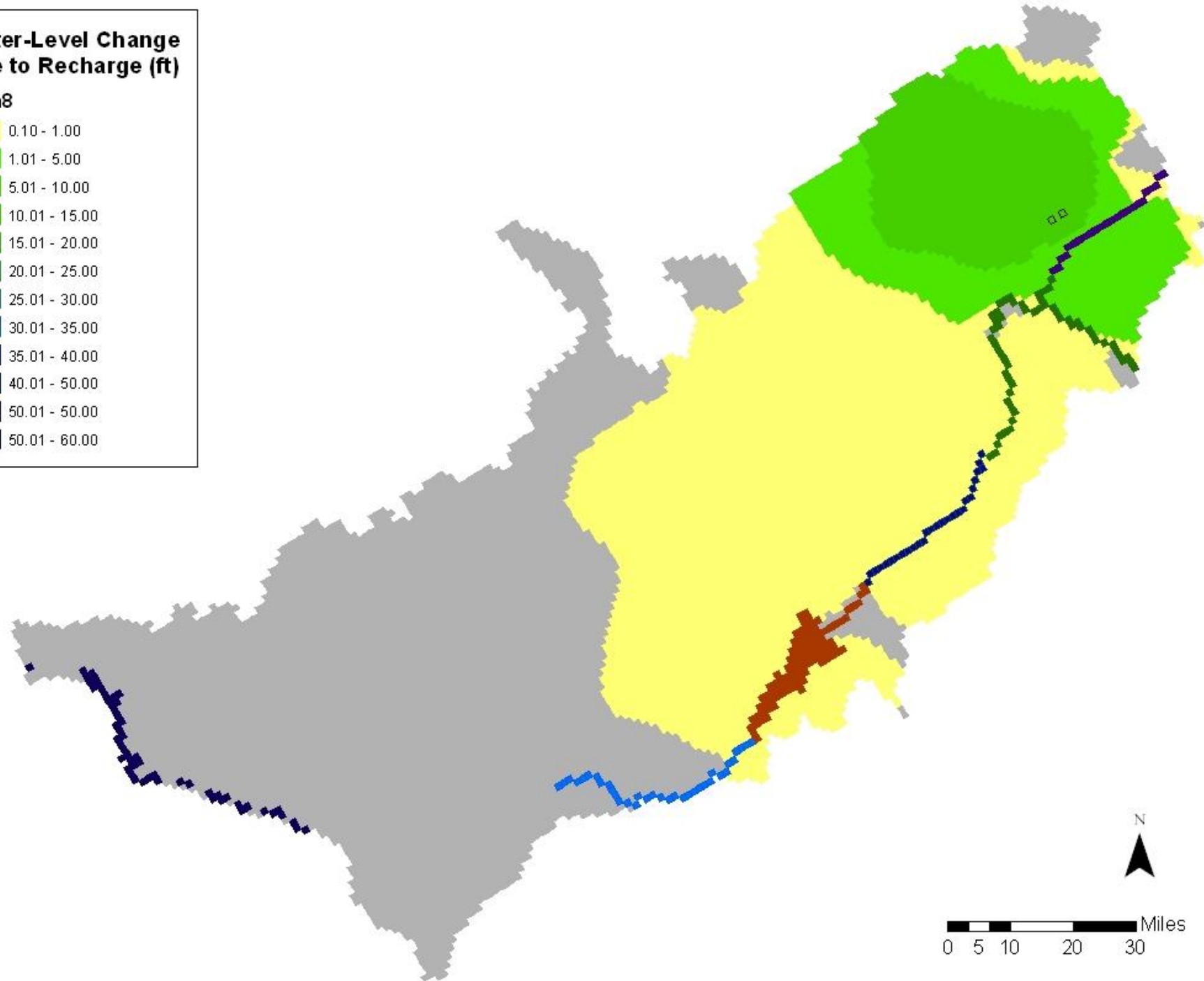
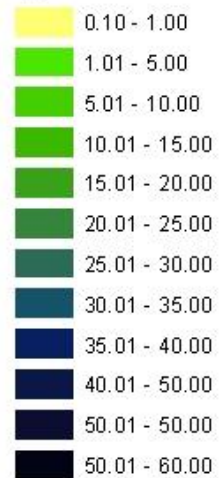
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin7



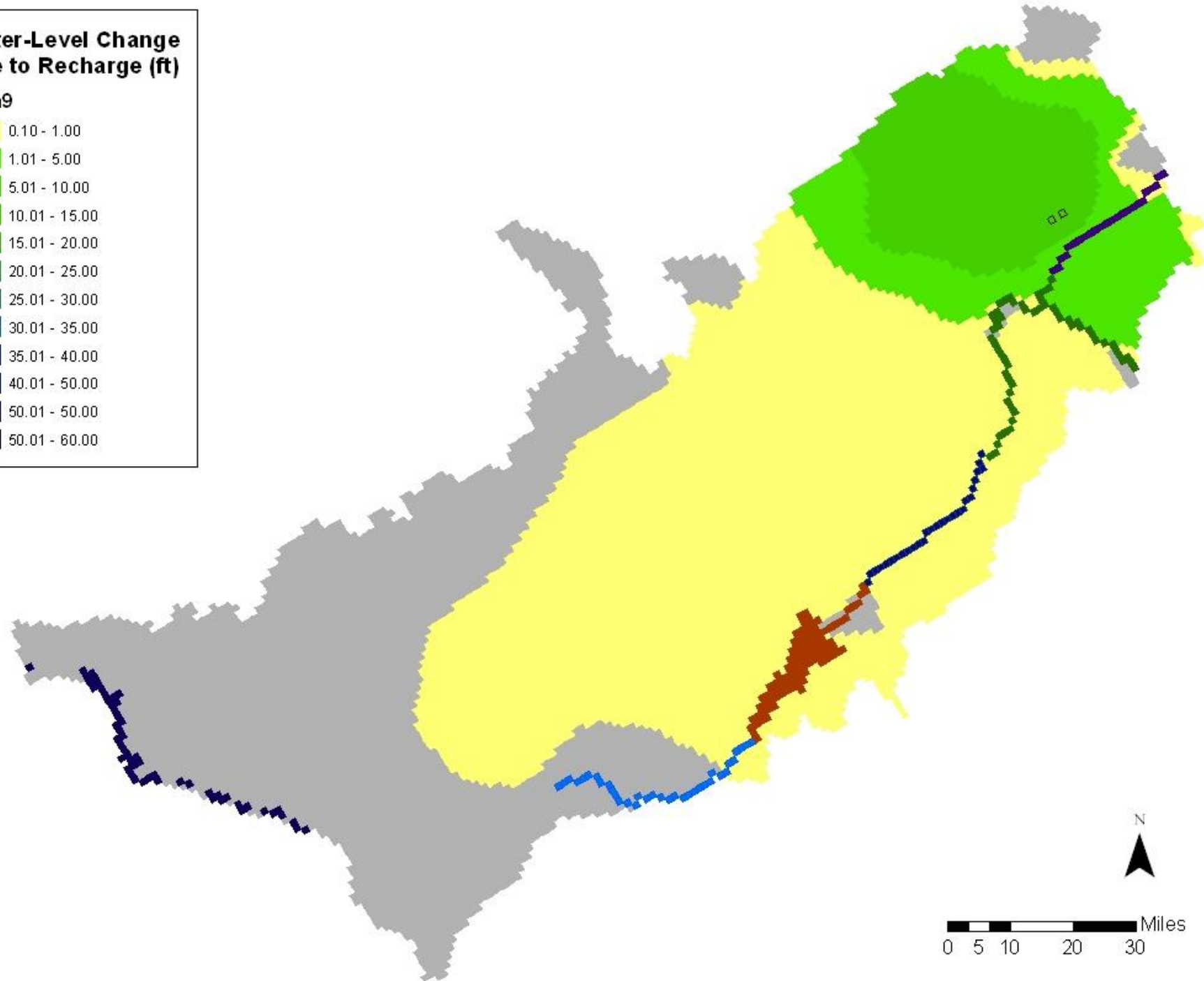
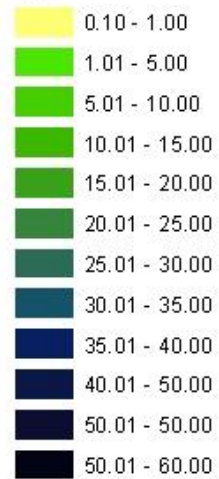
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin8



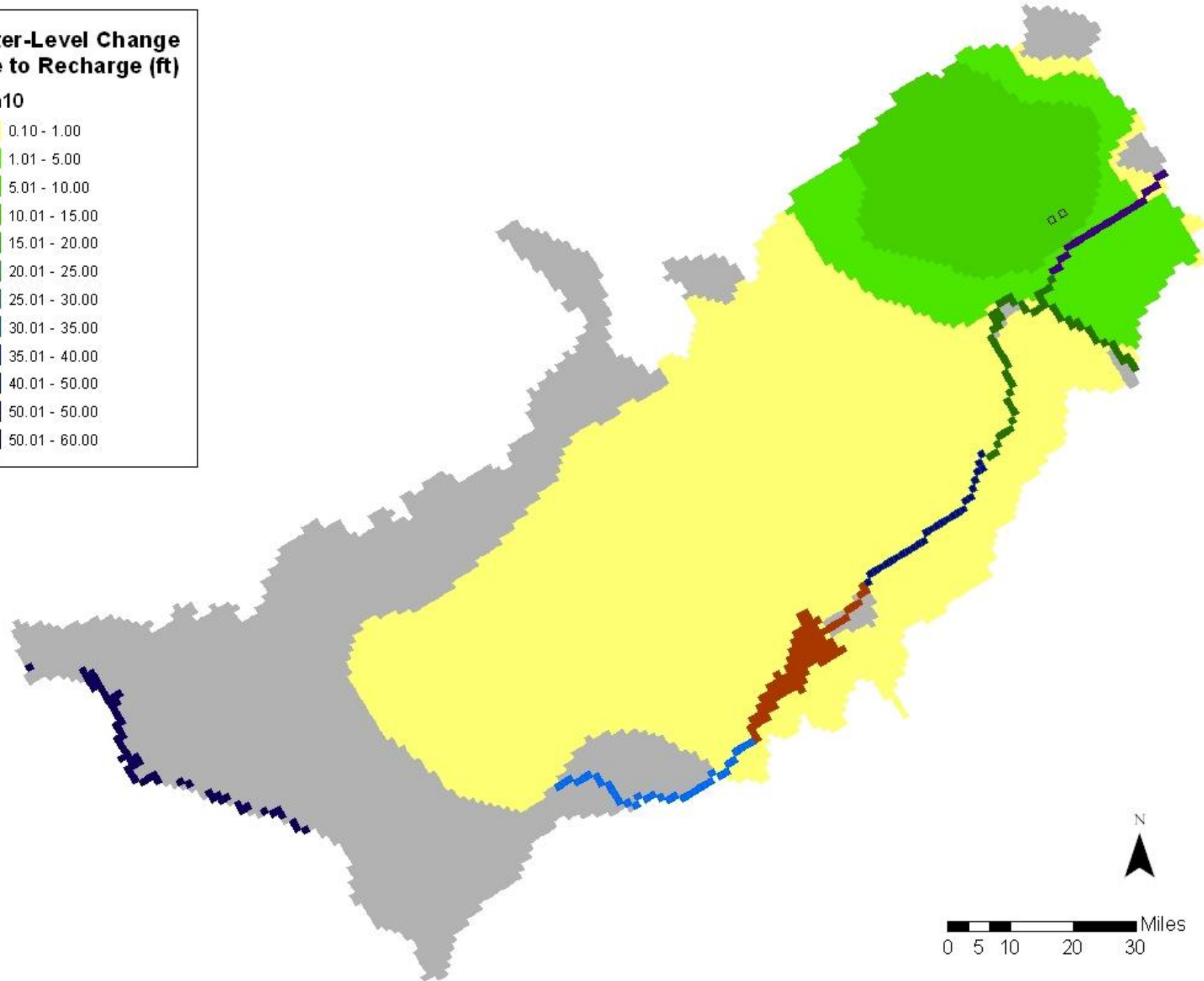
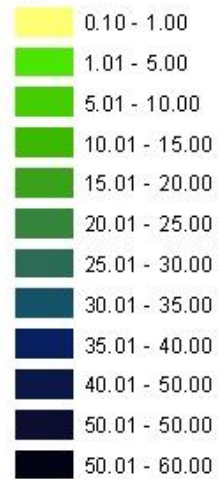
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin9



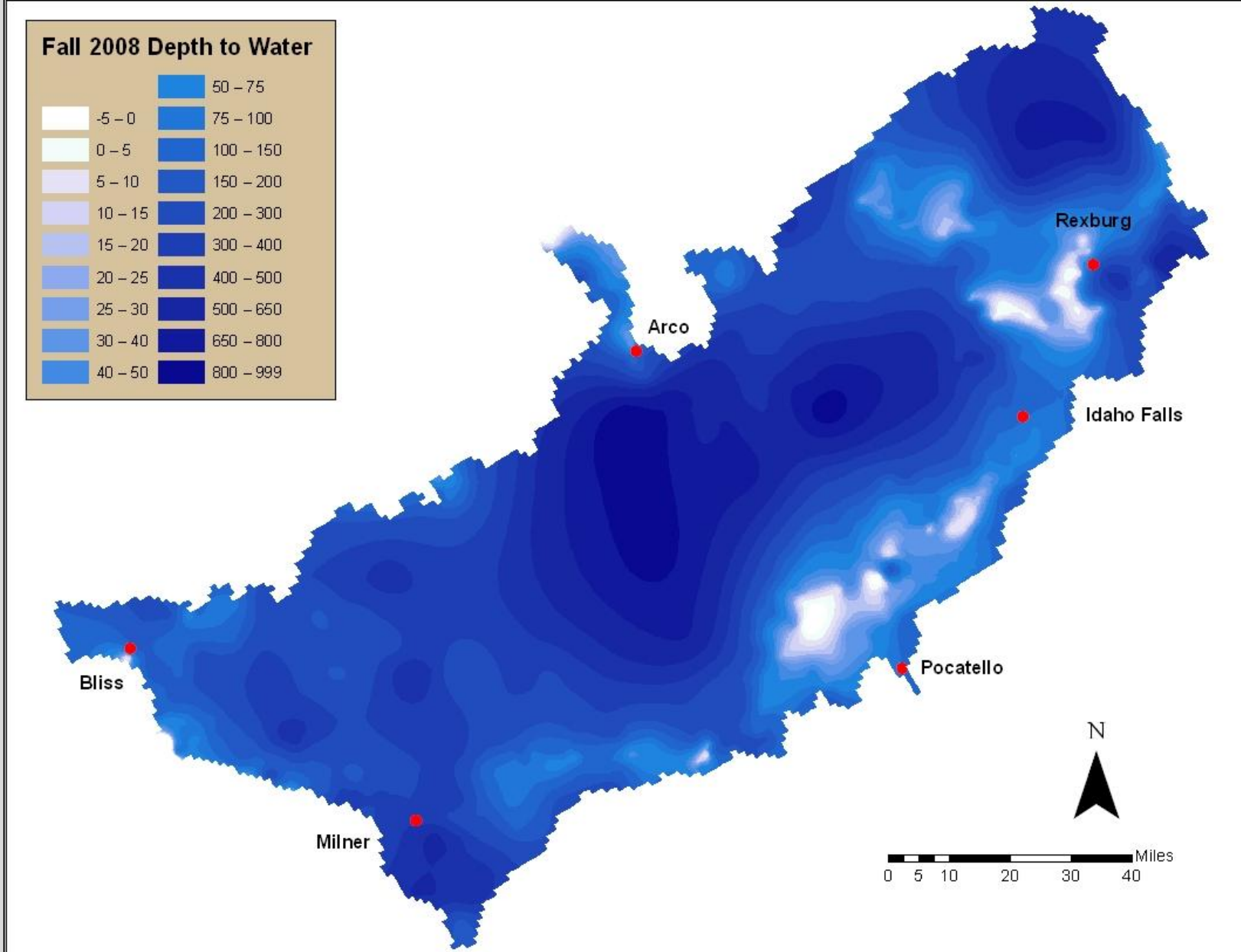
Water-Level Change Due to Recharge (ft)

egin10

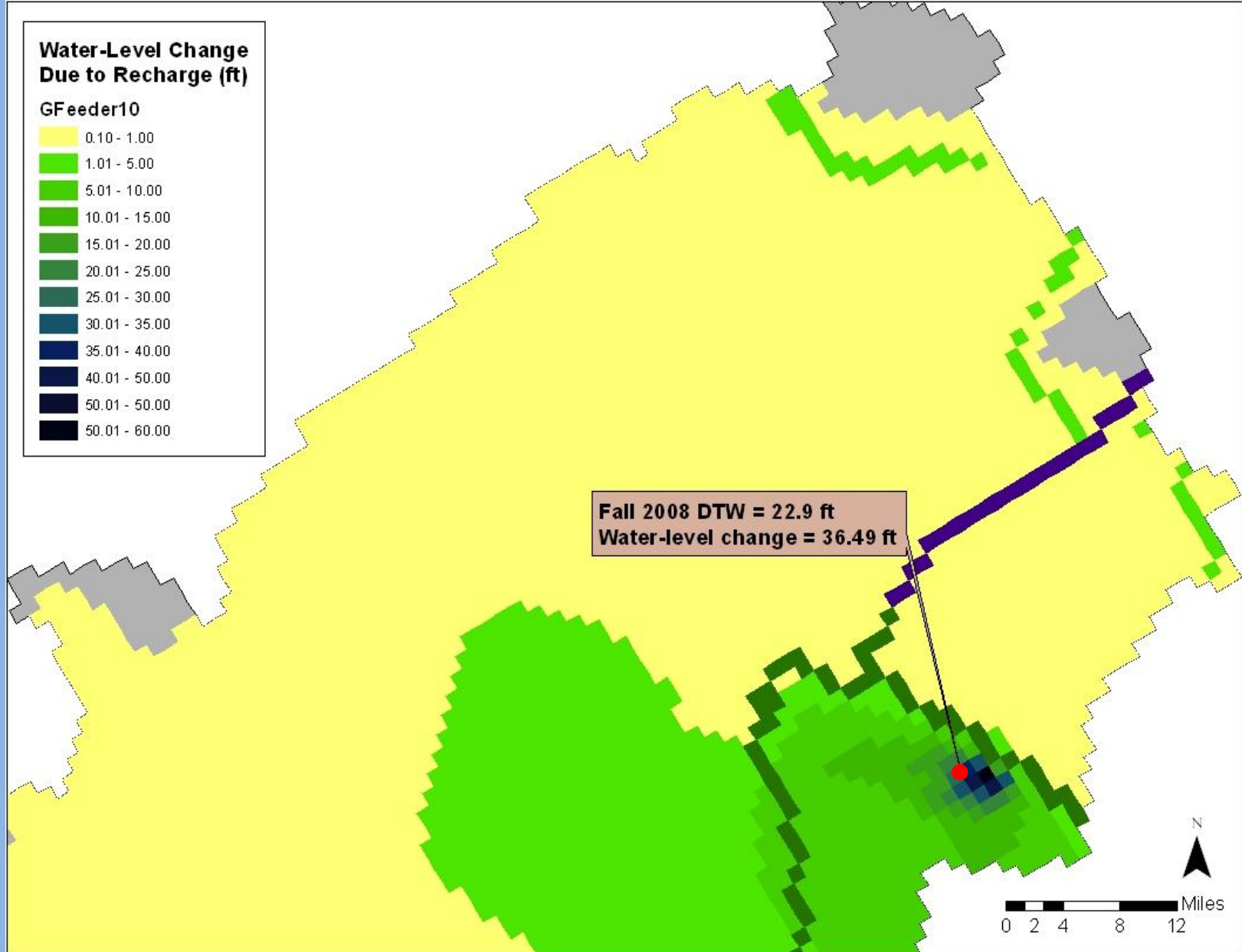


Value of Modeling Continuous 100,000 AF/yr Recharge at Individual Sites for Ranking Managed Recharge Sites

- Good way to *illustrate* the effects of Managed Recharge. The large, constant stress allows us to visualize how the aquifer responds to recharge.
- May be misleading as to the ability of a site to ***divert and accept*** recharge. Model can predict favorable Aquifer Storage benefits at sites that do not have the physical capacity to place large amounts of recharge into aquifer storage.



Observation: Several locations exhibit shallow groundwater that may make Managed Recharge less effective than modeled results.



Example of a location where the model predicts water-level changes above land surface.

Is the ESPAM2.1 Predicting Geysers?

No. The model has not been given any information about land surface. We must remember we are the brain, the model is the tool.

In the areas where the model predicts water-level changes that are at or above land surface, it is important to remember the model is not wrong.

The model is telling us something. THINK.

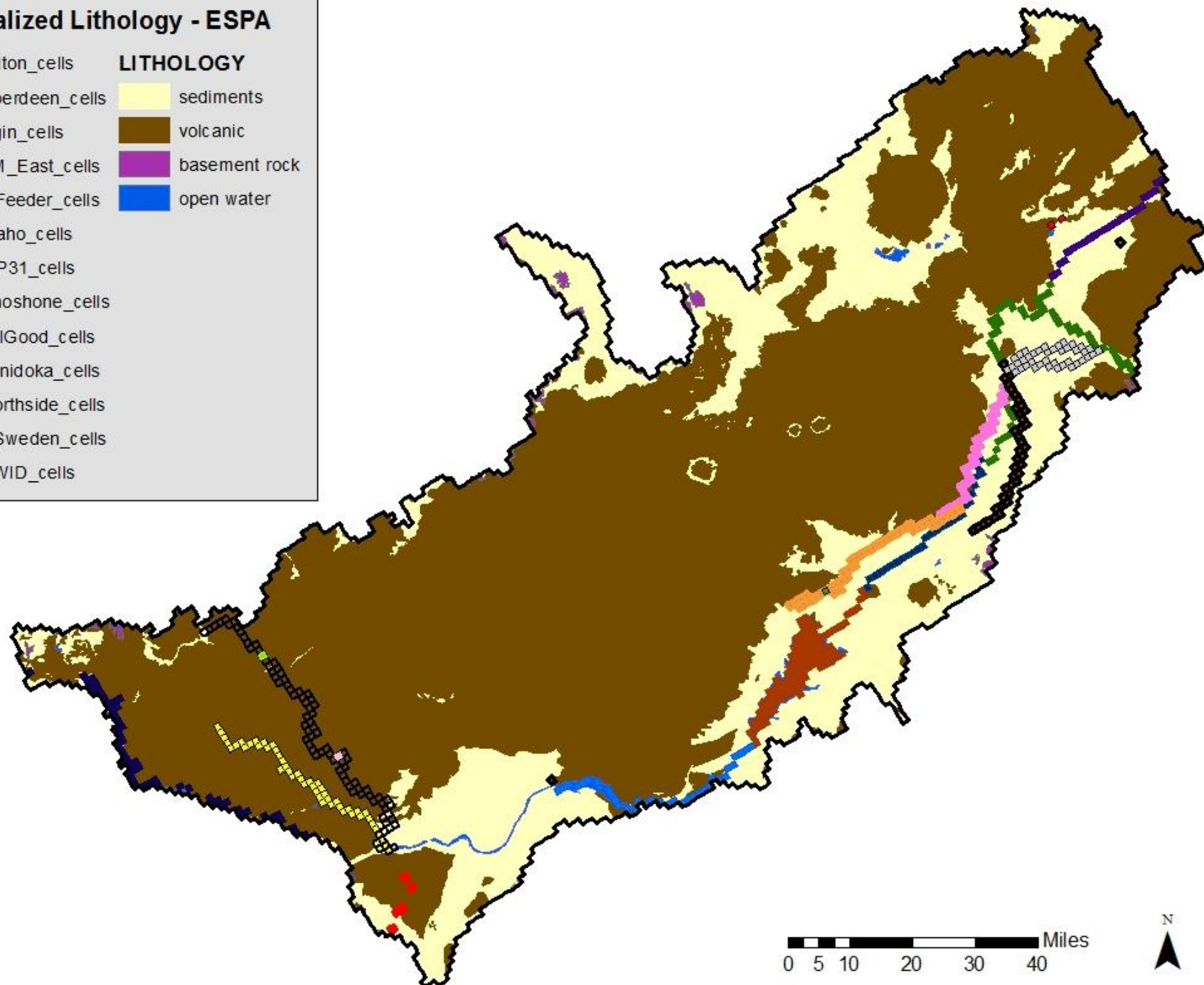
How to Employ a Regional Model

- Typically some degree of locality.
- Is the local hydrogeology captured by the model?
- Is the modeling scenario comparable to real-life activities?
- Identify and acknowledge local conditions when running the model.

Local Hydrogeology

- Focus on areas of concern.

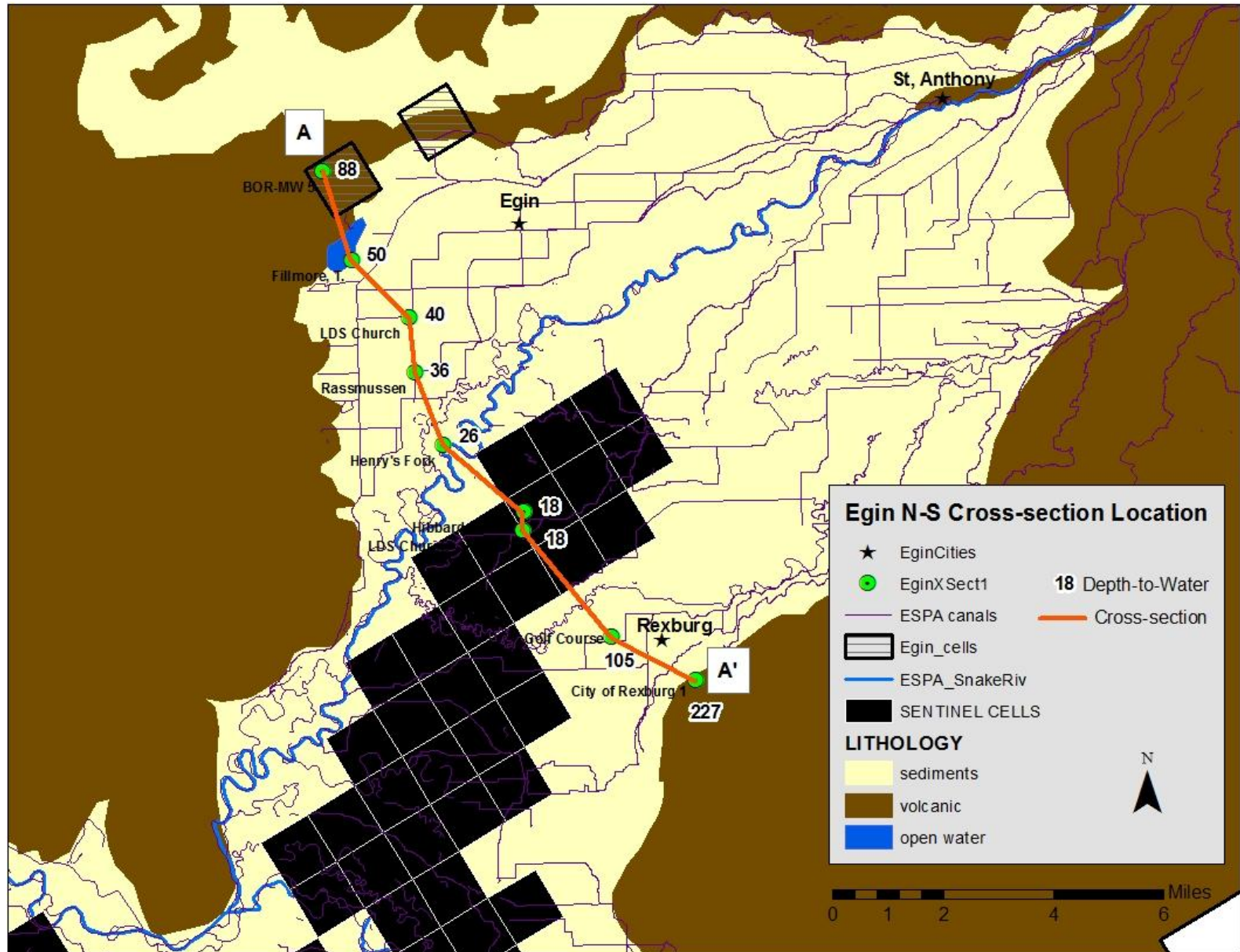
Generalized Lithology - ESPA



0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles



Egin Recharge Area: N – S Cross Section

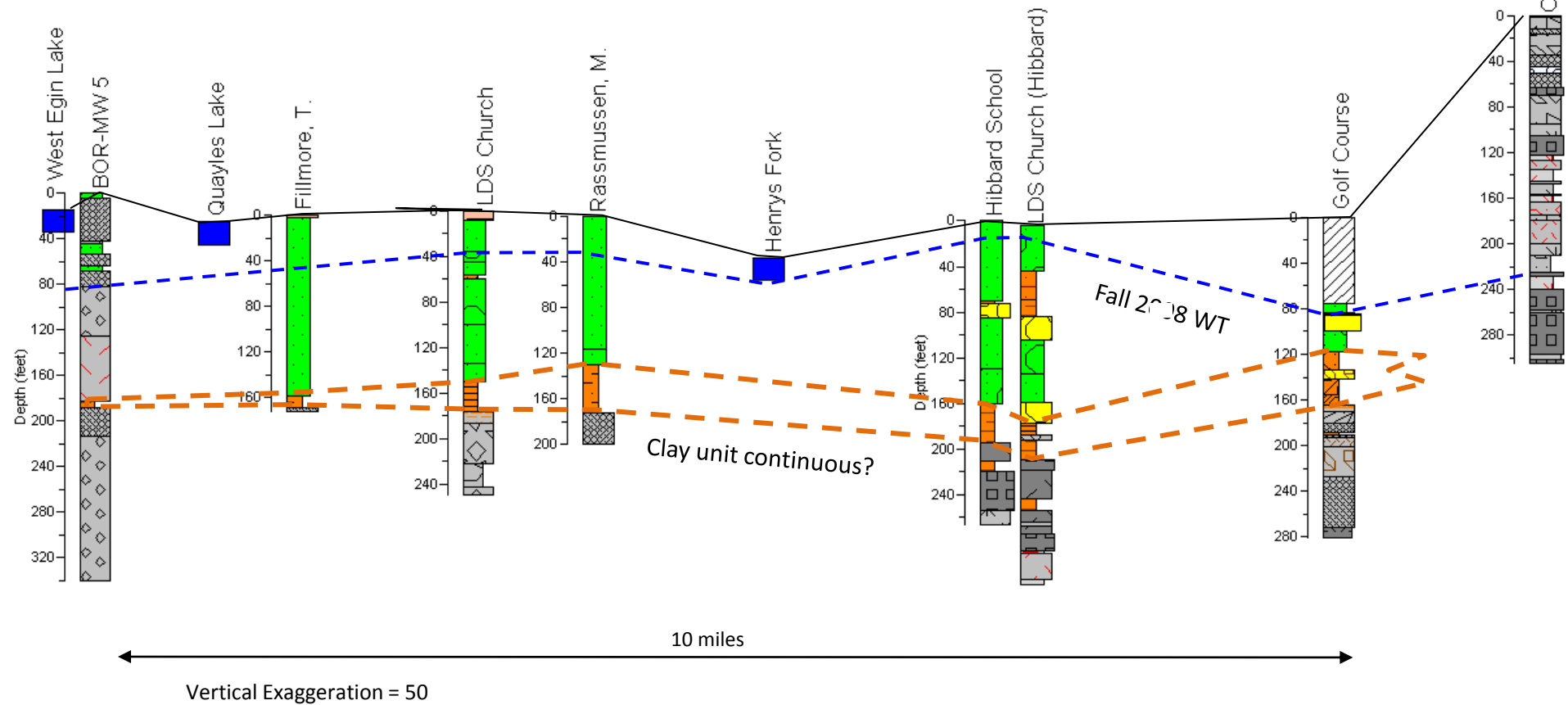


Egin Bench to Rexburg Cross Section

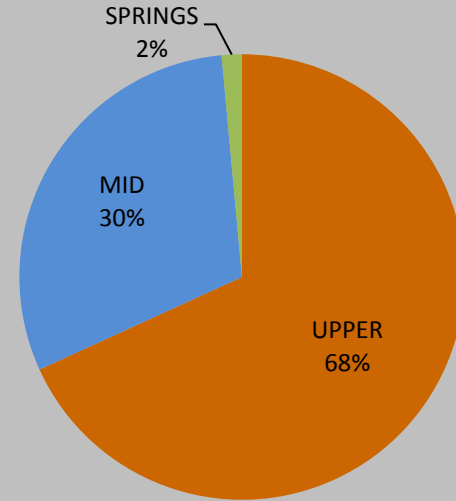
A



A¹



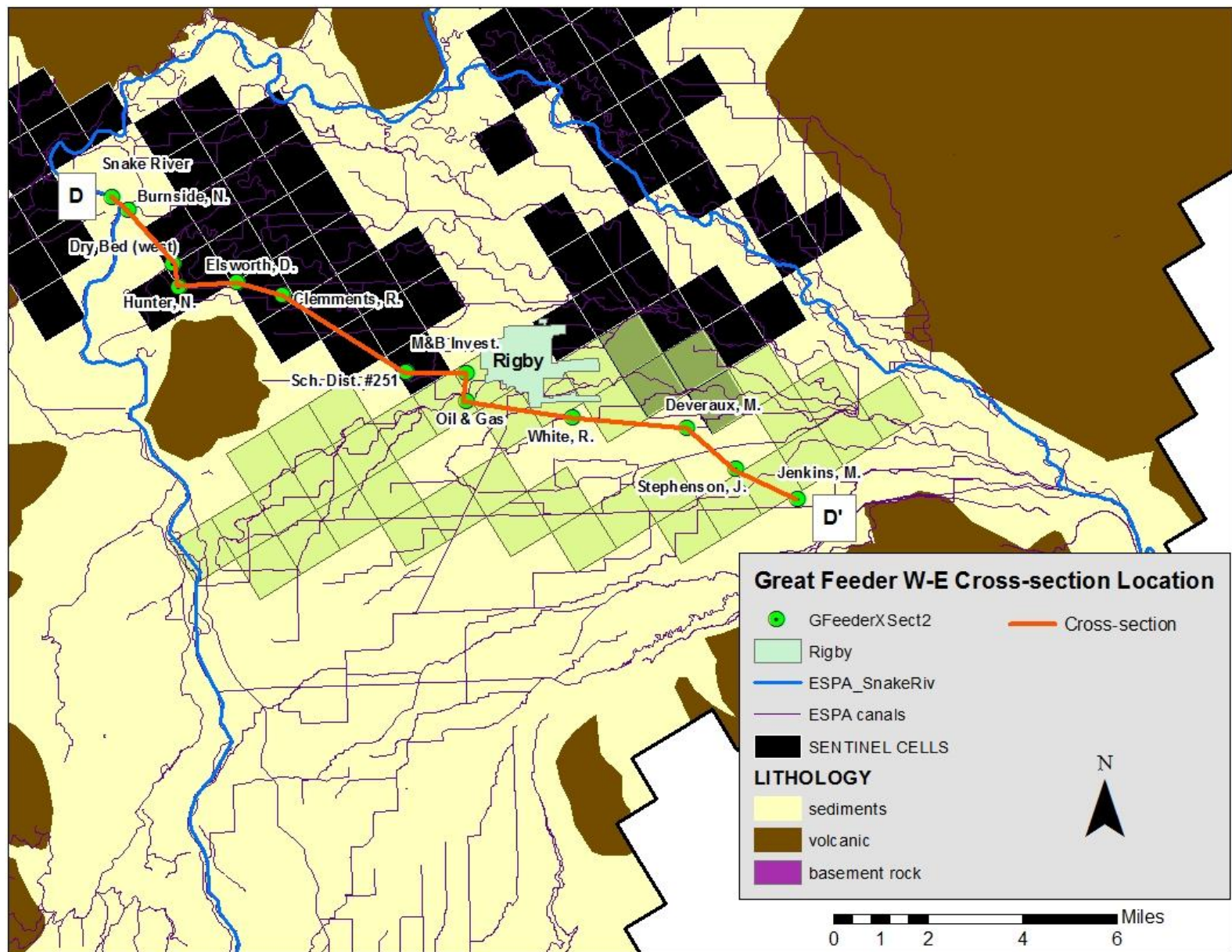
Summary of Egin Hydrogeology



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

- Recharge via off-canal sites.
- Subsurface is primarily sediments.
- Site lies on the edge of the regional aquifer and a shallow system.
- Located near an area of shallow groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Upper Reaches (Henry's Fork 35%).
- Recharge site location indicates that the hydrogeology is reasonably represented by the model, and recharge at the lakes will generally impact the regional aquifer as shown.

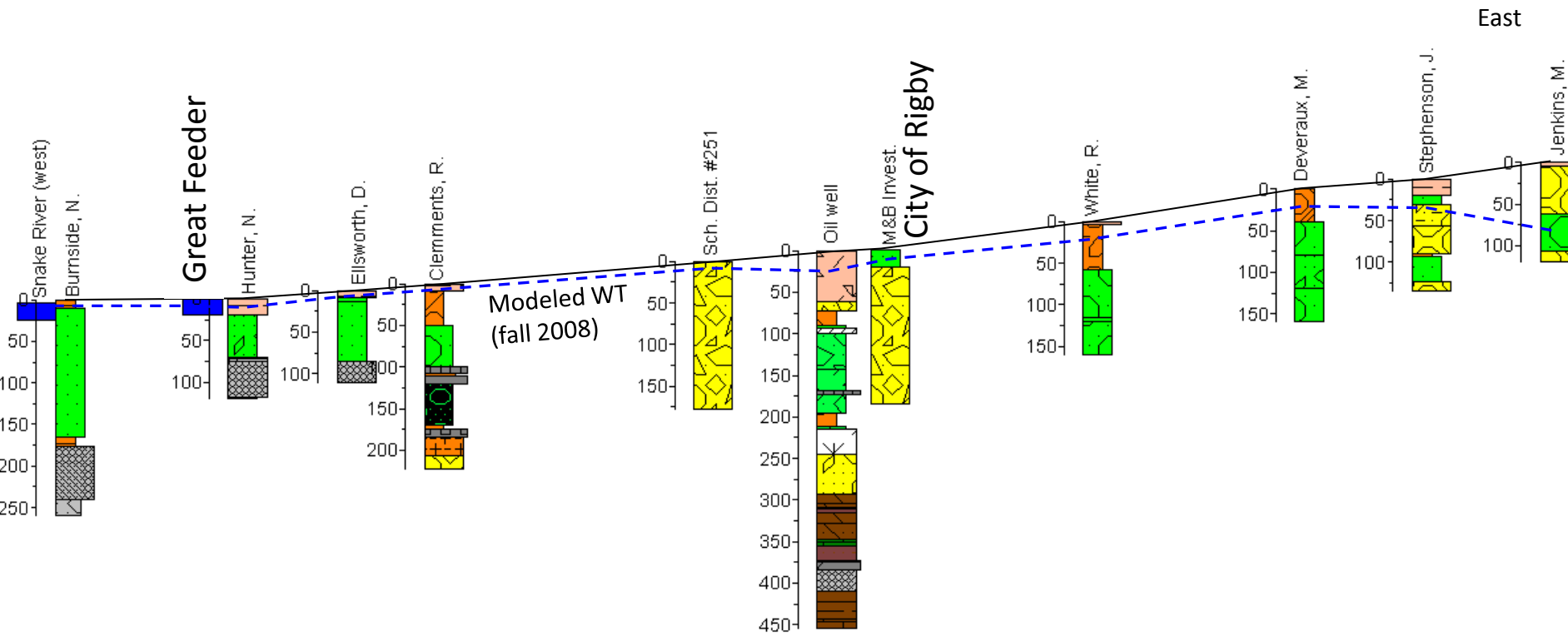
Great Feeder Recharge Area: W – E Cross-Section



Great Feeder Area W – E Cross Section

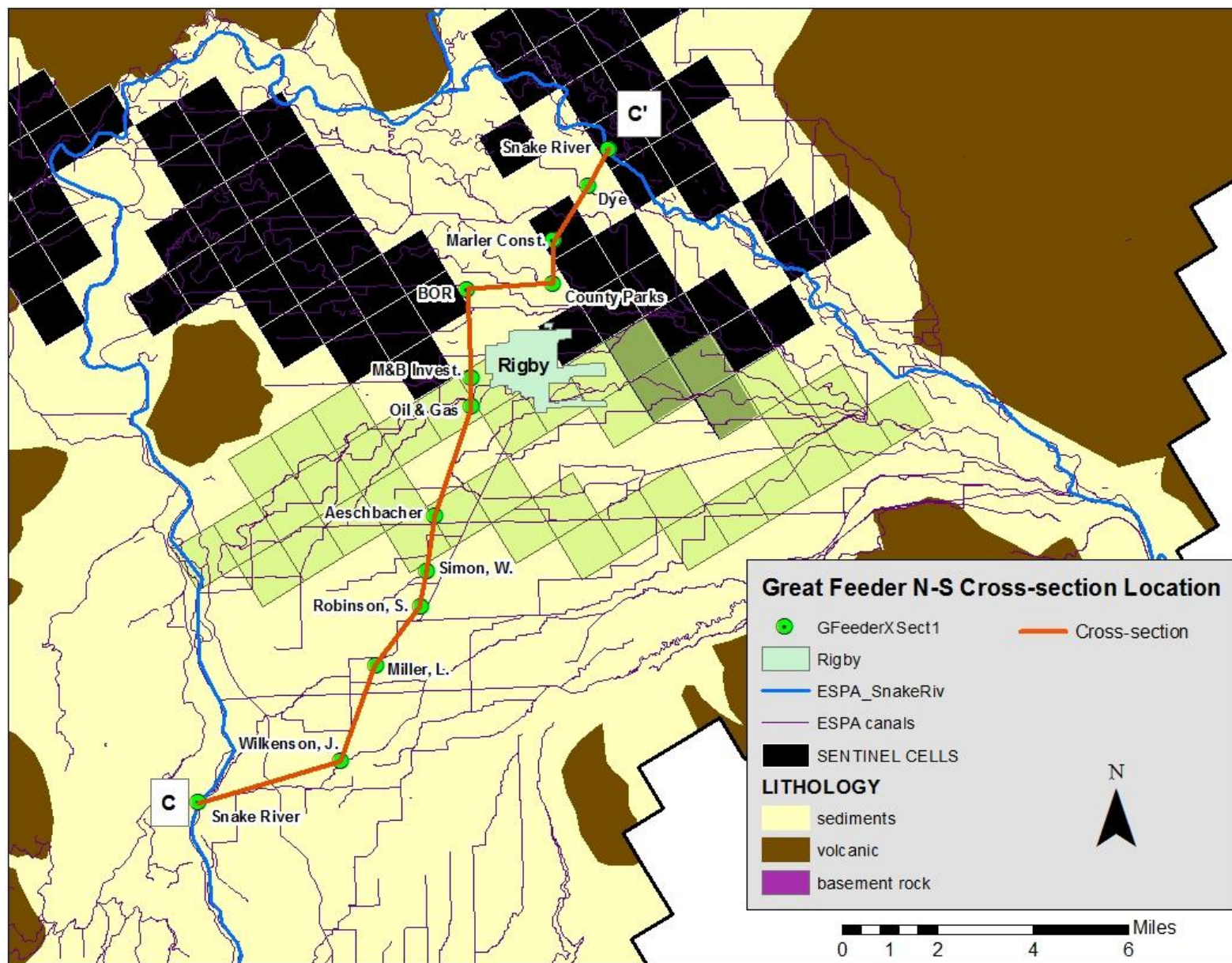
D

D¹



- gravel
- sand
- clay
- dense clay
- basalt lava
- water

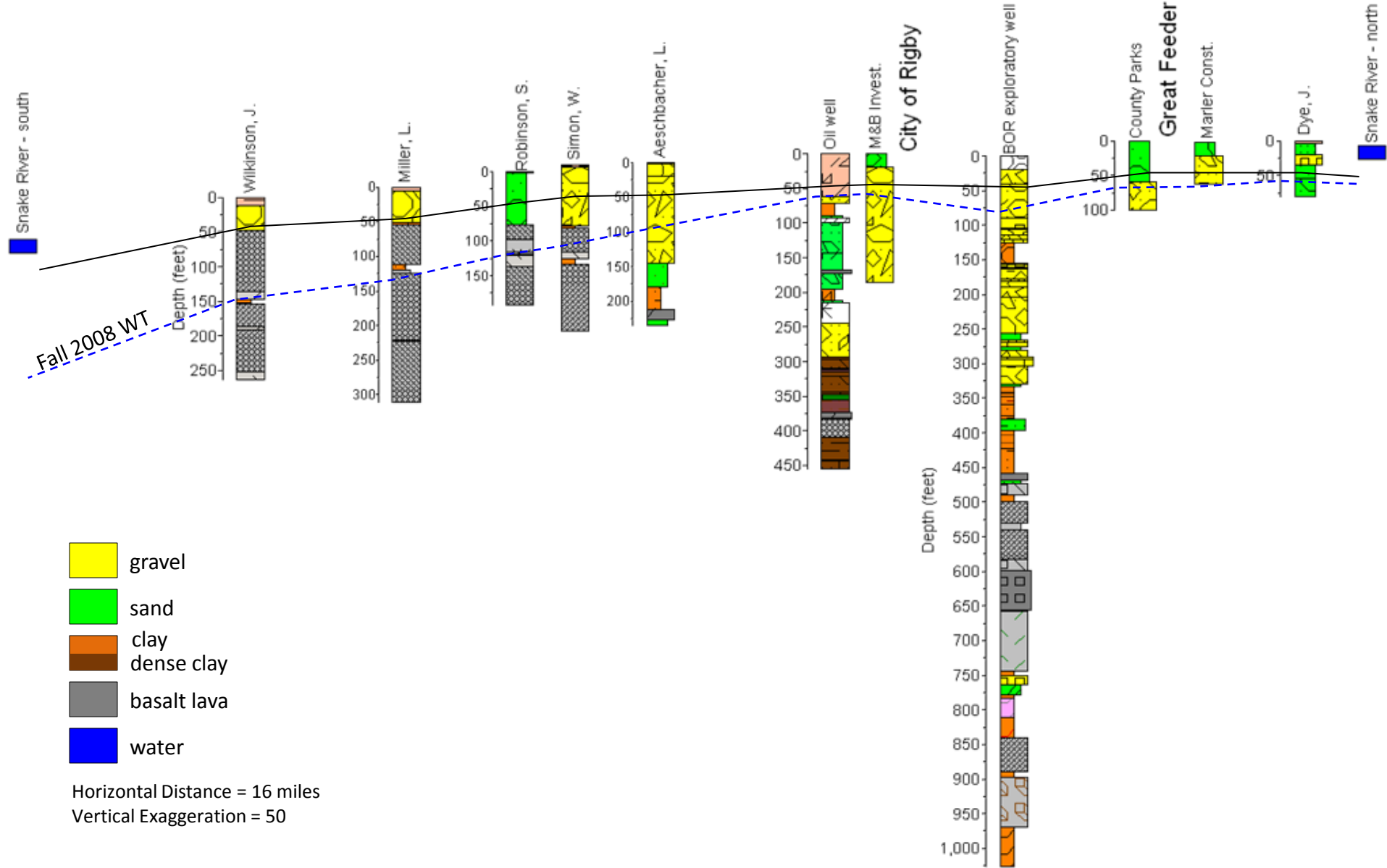
Great Feeder Recharge Area: S – N Cross-Section



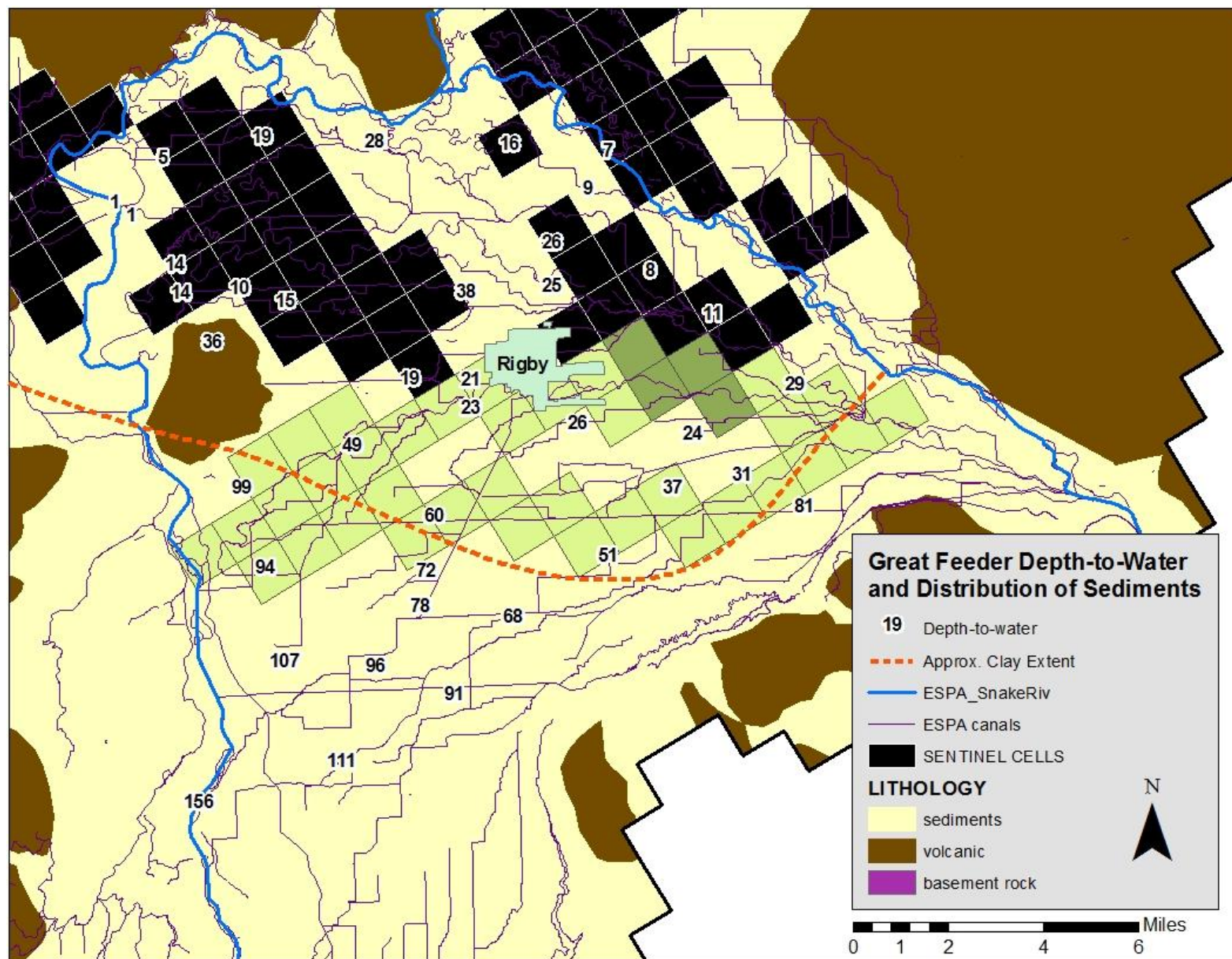
Great Feeder Area S – N Cross Section

c

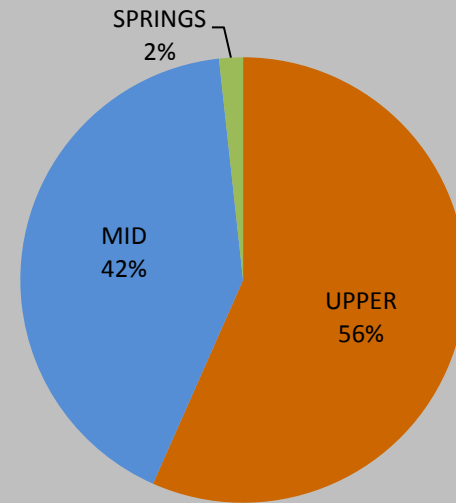
c¹



Great Feeder Depth-to-Water and Sediment Extent



Summary of Great Feeder Hydrogeology



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

- Recharge via canal seepage.
- Subsurface is primarily sediments.
- Located in an area of shallow groundwater.
- Northern portion in shallow system, grades to regional aquifer to the south.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Upper Reaches (Heise-to-Shelly 53%).
- Hydrogeology indicates that the northern portion of the area may consist of multiple aquifers. However, impacts due to recharge seem reasonable in that much of the water is discharging to the Snake River relatively quickly.
- Recharge site location is in the southern portion; therefore, impacts due to recharge may generally impact the regional aquifer as shown.

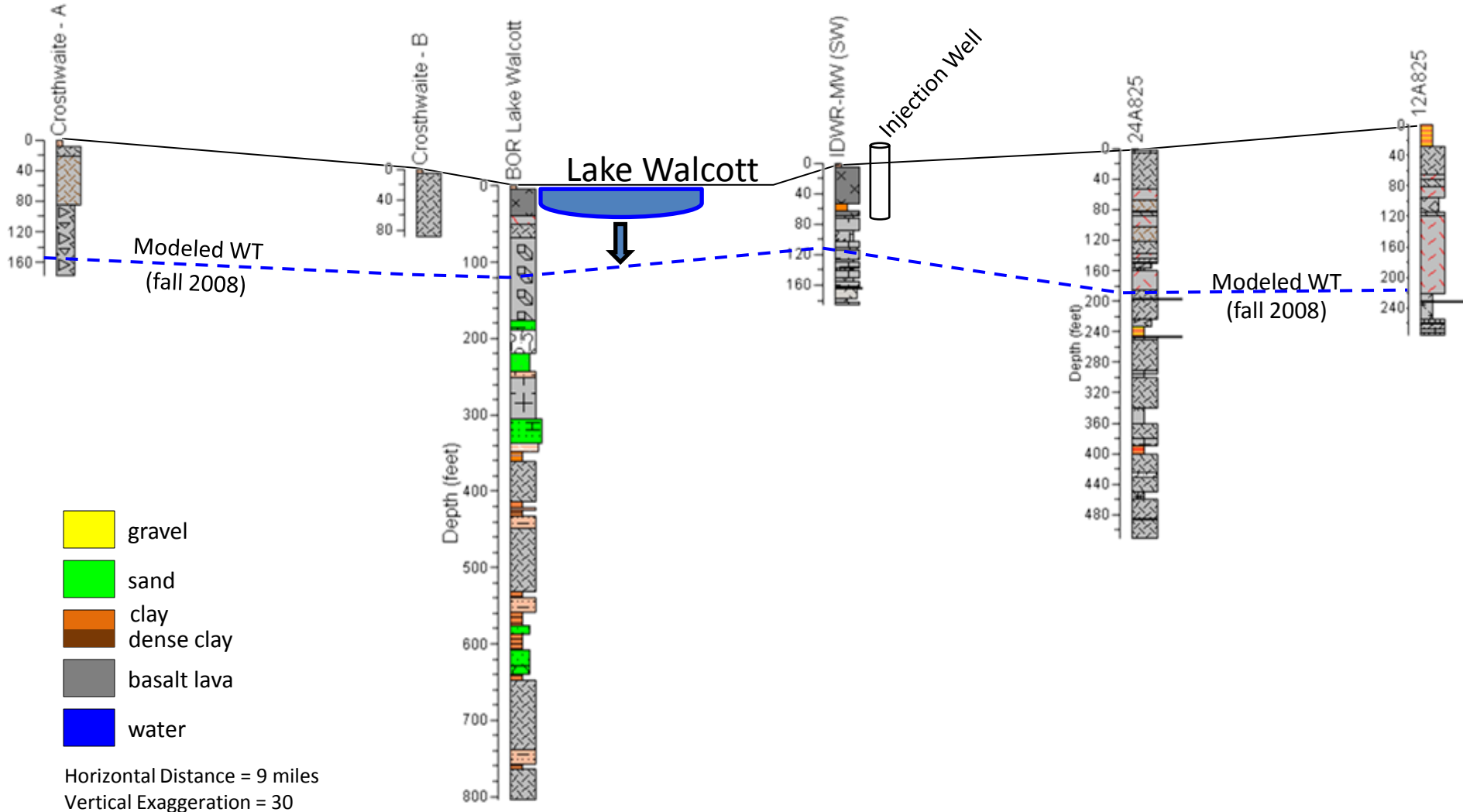
Minidoka Recharge Area S – N Cross-Section



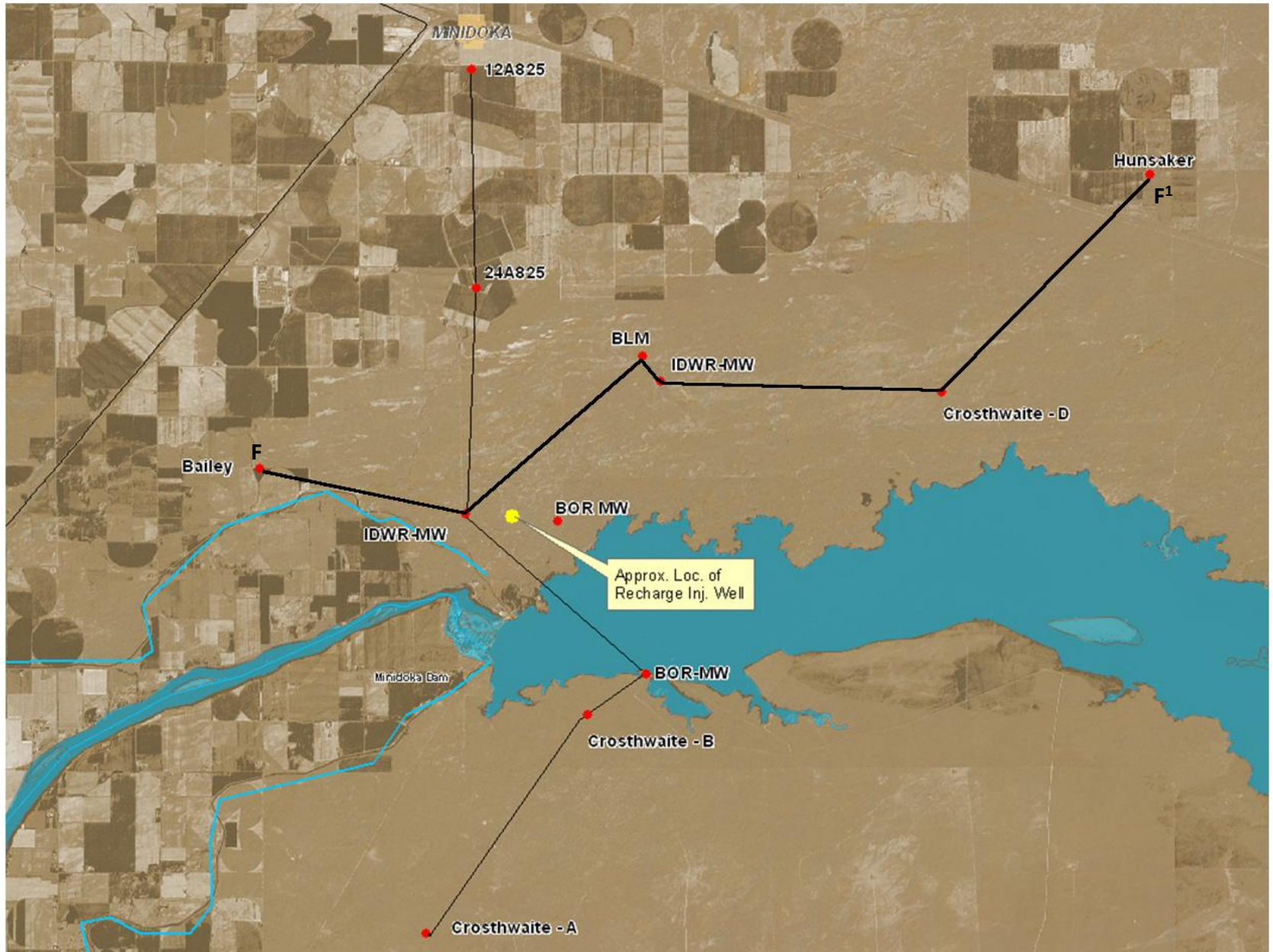
Minidoka Recharge Area S – N Cross-Section

E

E¹



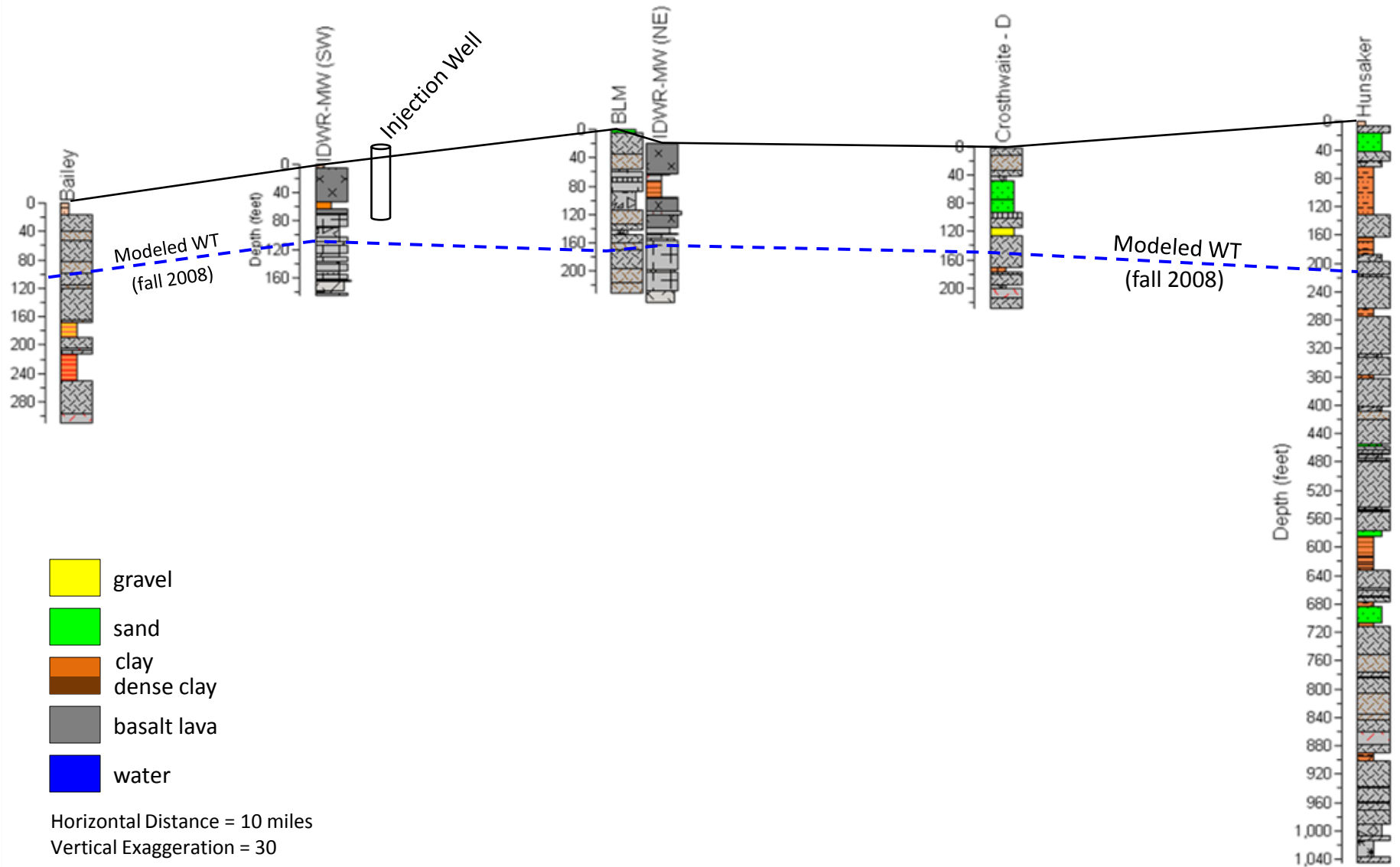
Minidoka Recharge Area W – E Cross-Section



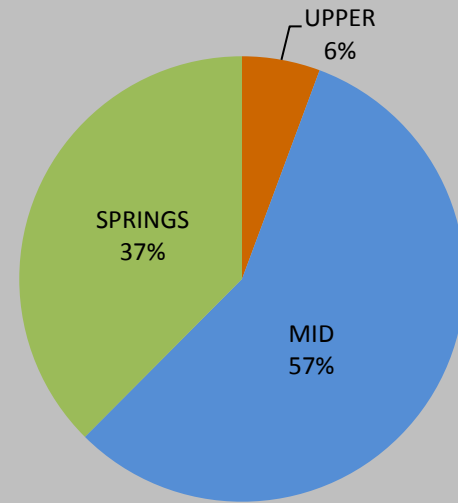
Minidoka Recharge Area W – E Cross-Section

F

F¹



Summary of Minidoka Hydrogeology

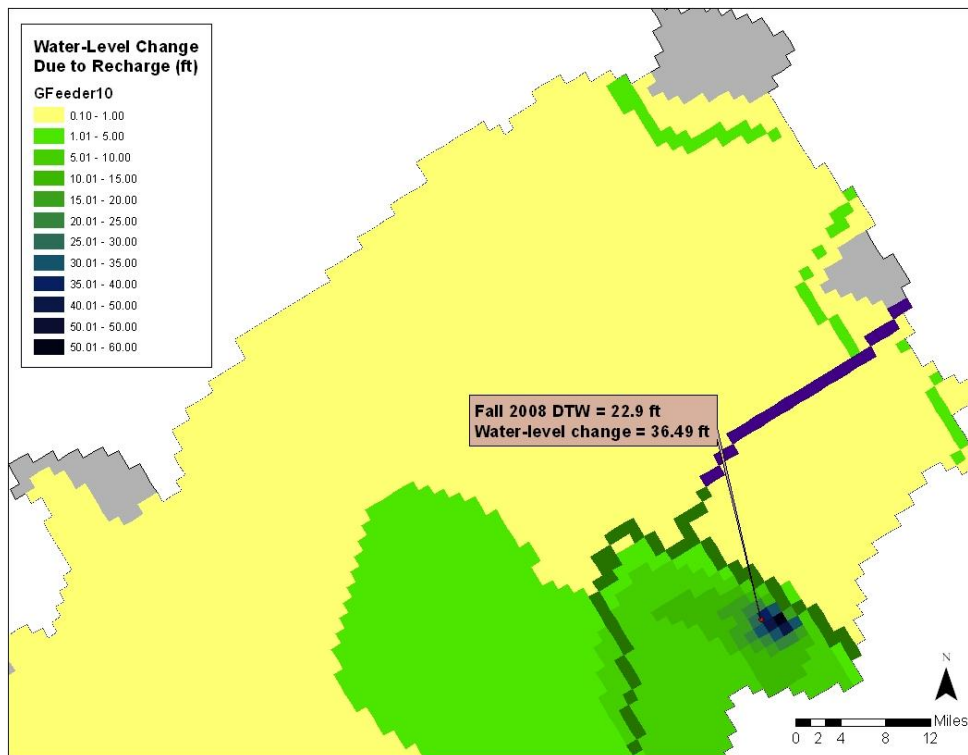


Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

- Recharge via injection well at off-canal site.
- Subsurface is primarily basalt.
- Located in an area of deep groundwater.
- Must inject below confining layer.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Middle Reaches (Nr Blackfoot-to-Minidoka 44%).
- Hydrogeology indicates the presence of a clay layer that may create a perched upper aquifer. However, since the site is projected to use injection wells, recharge to the regional aquifer can be modeled.

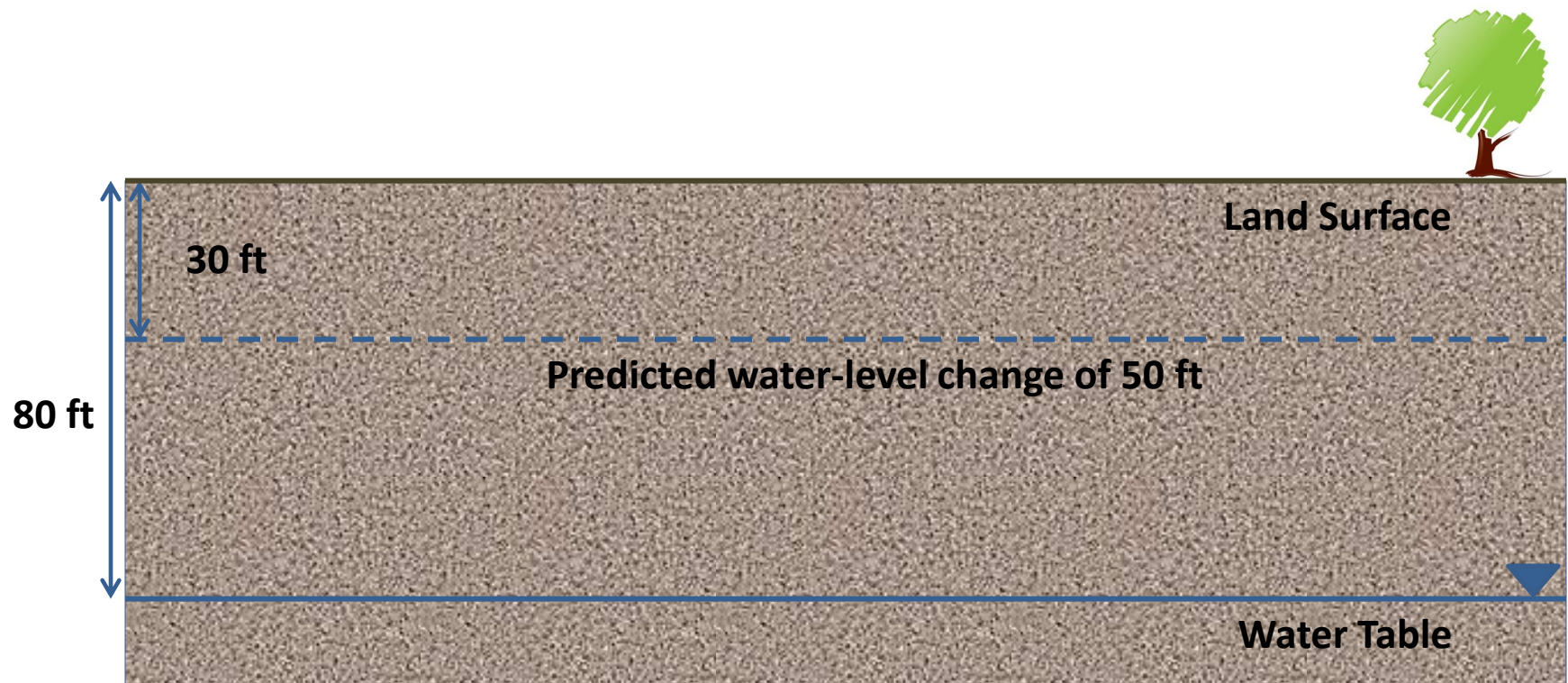
Local Conditions

- Focus on recharge capacity and depth-to-water.

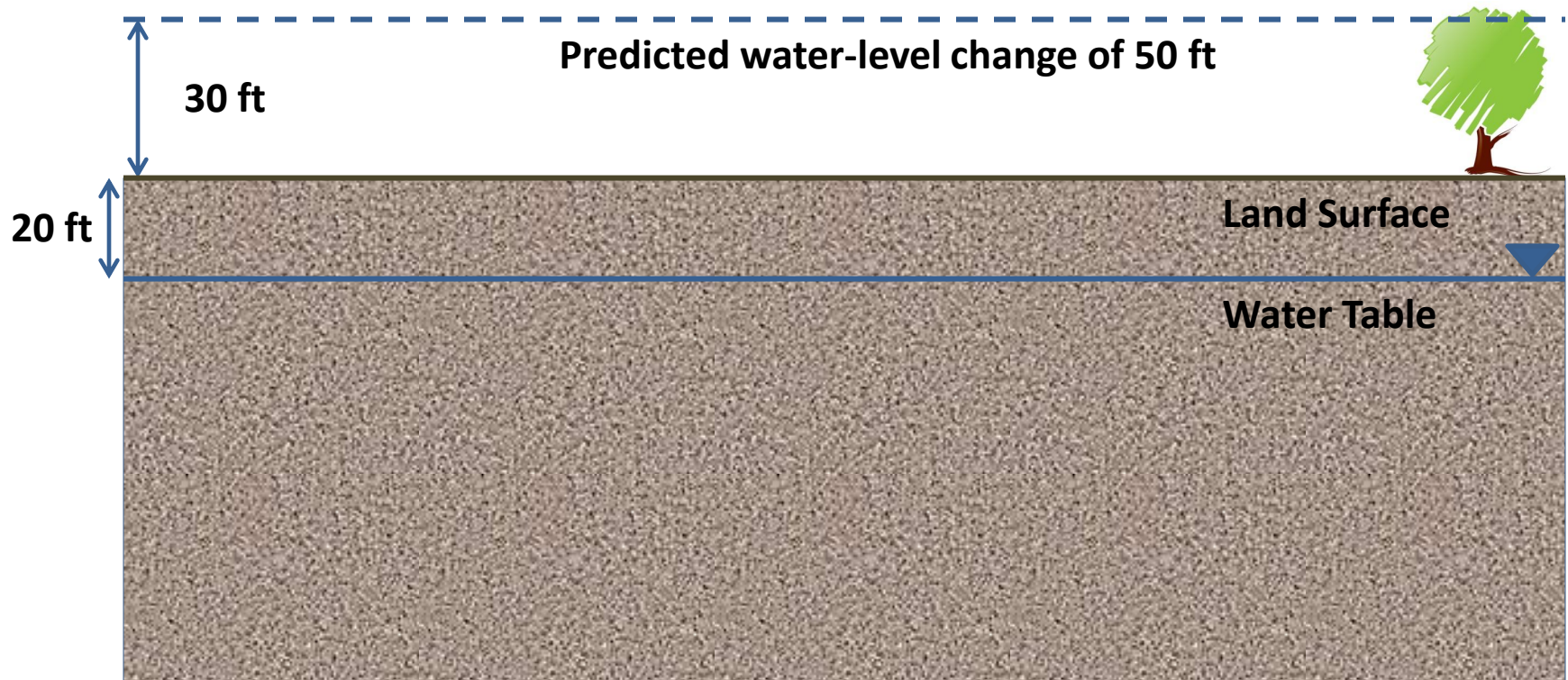


The model is telling us something...
Recharge Capacity

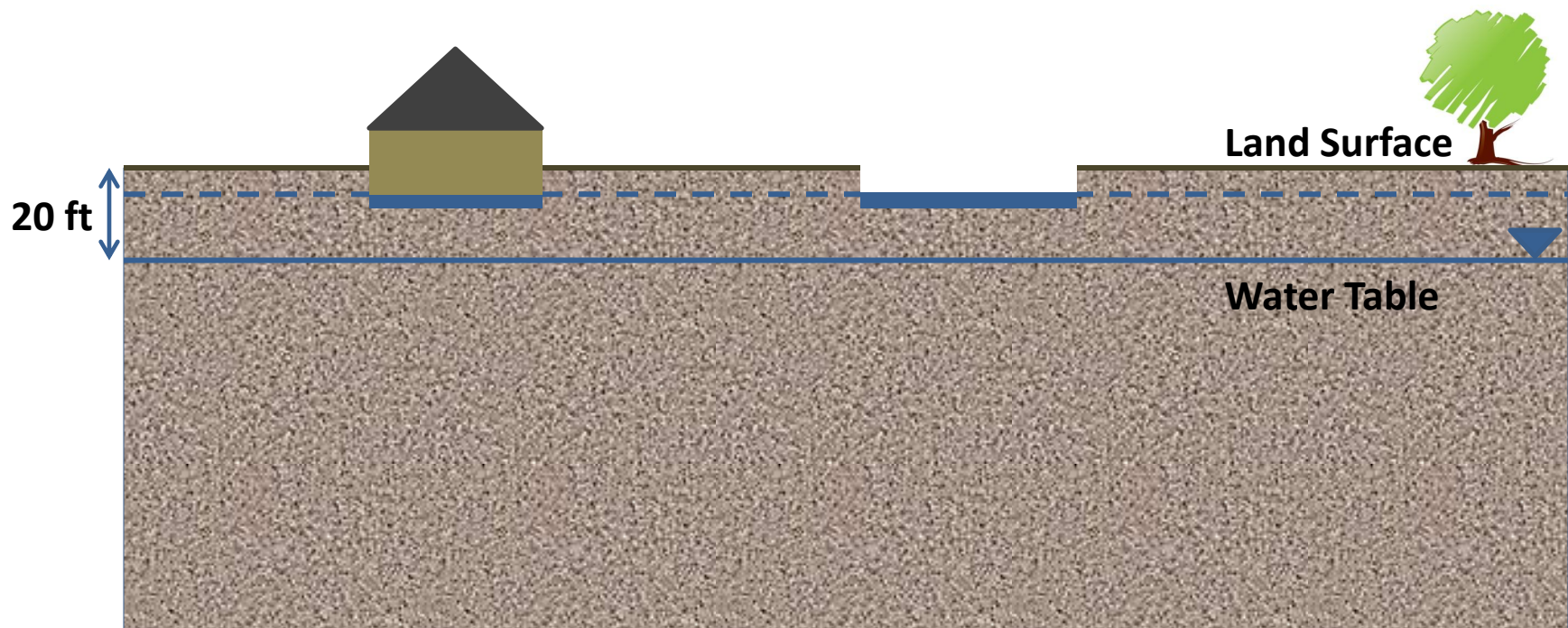
50 ft water-level change at 100,000 AF/yr Recharge
Recharge Capacity $\approx 100,000+$ AF/yr



50 ft water-level change at 100,000 AF/yr Recharge
20 ft water-level change at 40,000 AF/yr Recharge
Recharge Capacity \approx 40,000- AF/yr

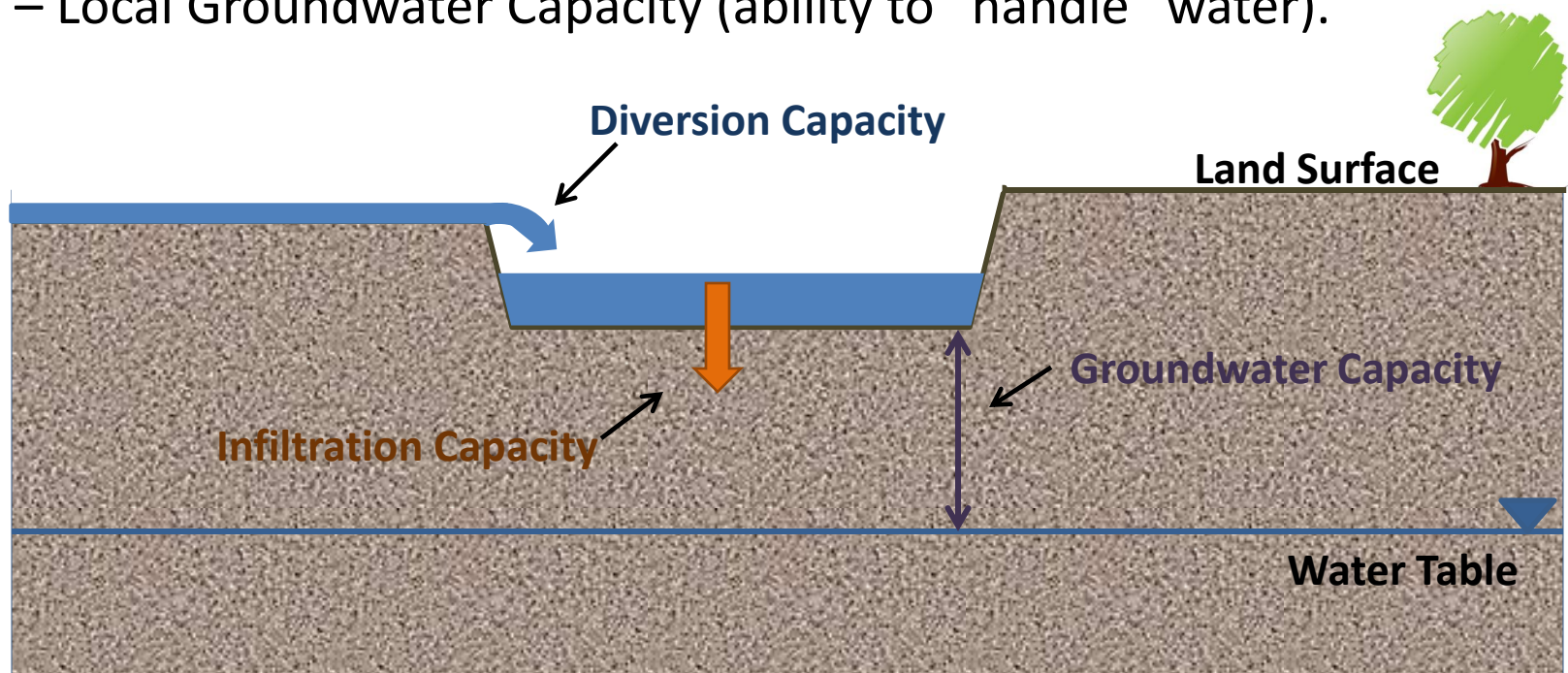


In determining if there is “enough room” for recharge, we must also consider factors like drains and basements, buried waste, and time of year. Furthermore, depth-to-water is only one factor in determining Recharge Capacity.



Recharge Capacity Factors

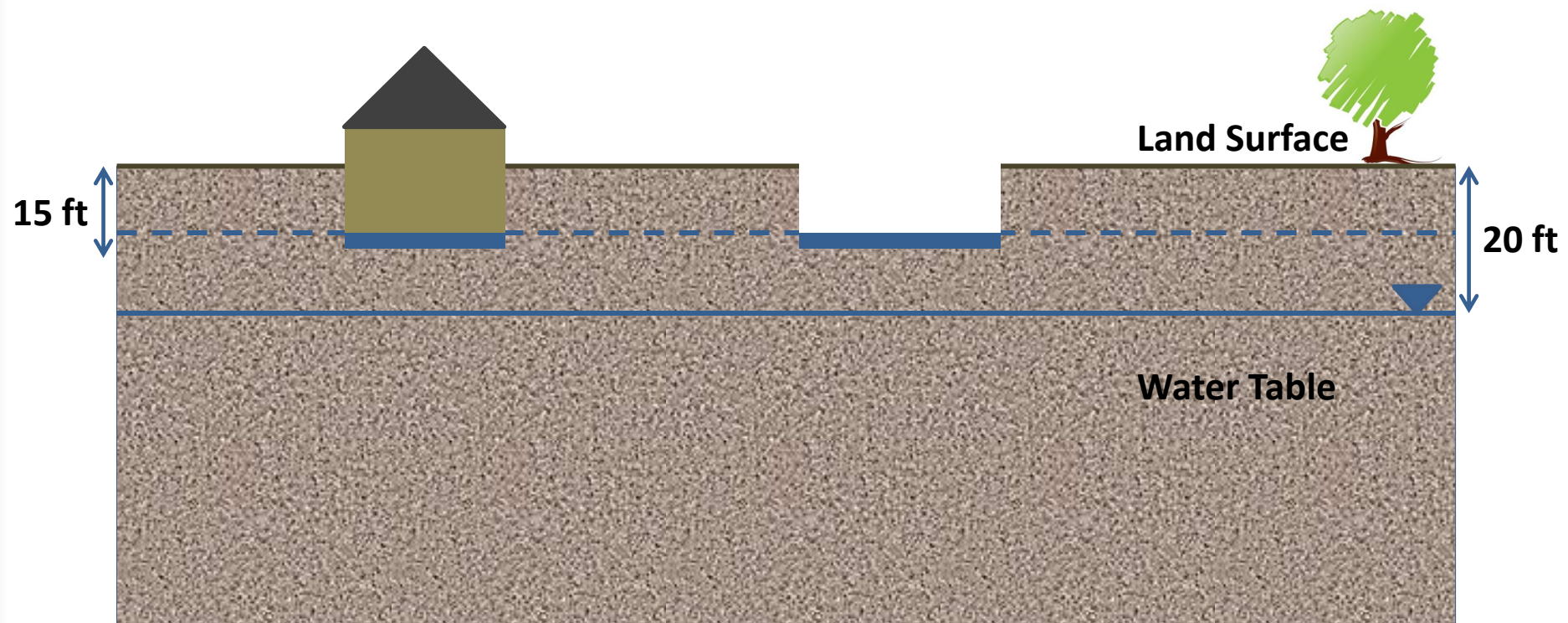
- Recharge Capacity involves several factors.
 - Site Diversion Capacity (ability to get water).
 - Site Infiltration Capacity (ability to accept water).
 - Local Groundwater Capacity (ability to “handle” water).



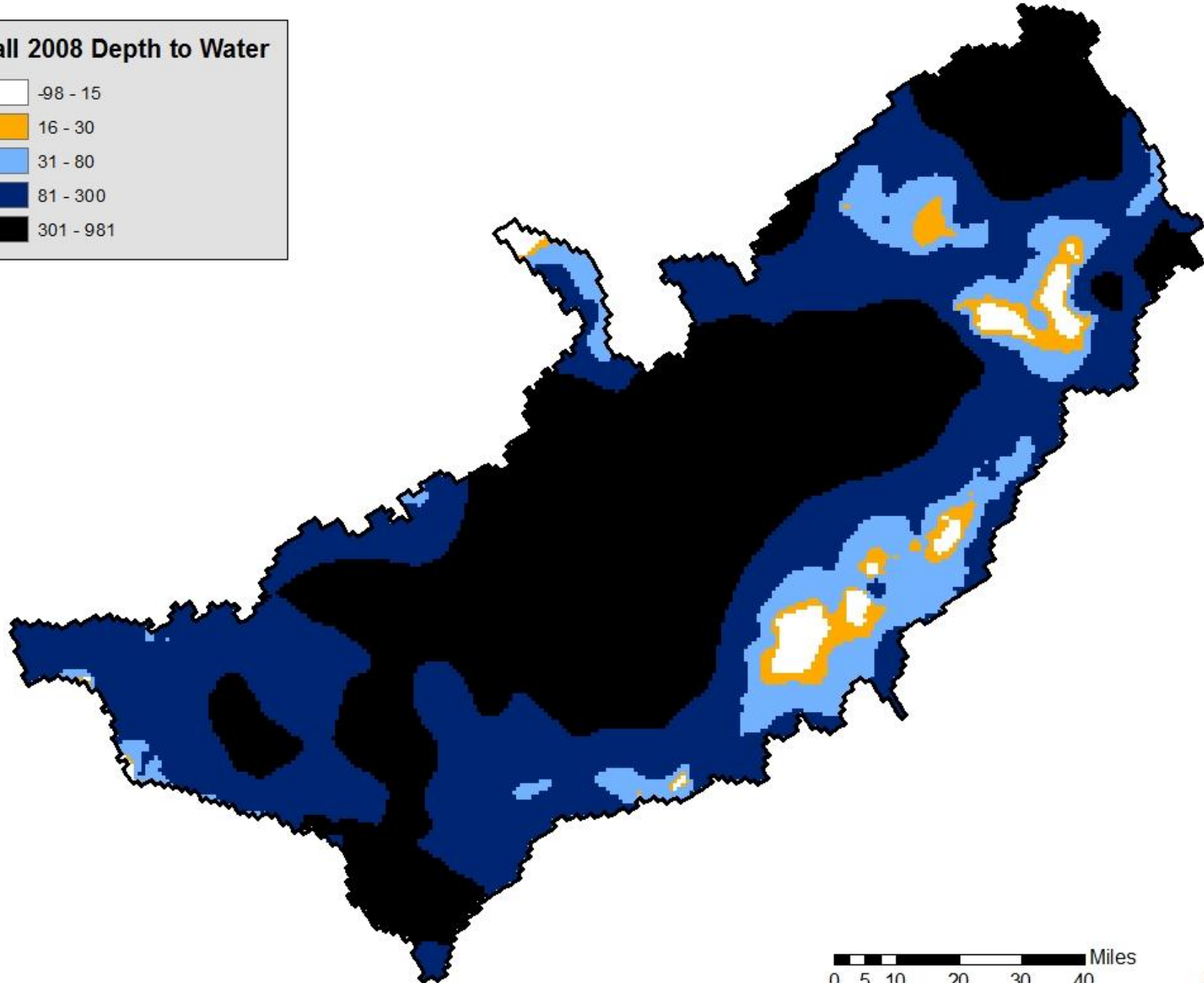
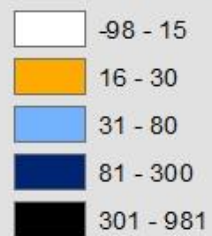
Assessment of Groundwater Capacity

- Groundwater conditions vary by season, and are based on the depth-to-water.
- Recharging in areas of deep groundwater means there is “enough room” to accept the recharge.
- Recharging in areas of shallow groundwater results in water **not going into aquifer storage**. In areas of shallow groundwater, recharge water is likely:
 - **AT RISK** of causing or exacerbating problems.
 - Basements, sewer system, foundations, buried waste, etc.
 - **AT RISK** of being wasted (effort and money).
 - Cycling recharge directly into drains, into returns, into places where attempts to dewater are already occurring.

To determining if there is “enough room” for recharge, we need to determine a reasonable buffer between land surface and the water table. For ESPA recharge, I chose **15 ft**.



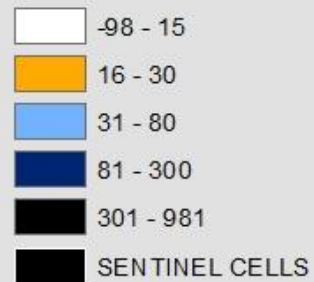
Fall 2008 Depth to Water



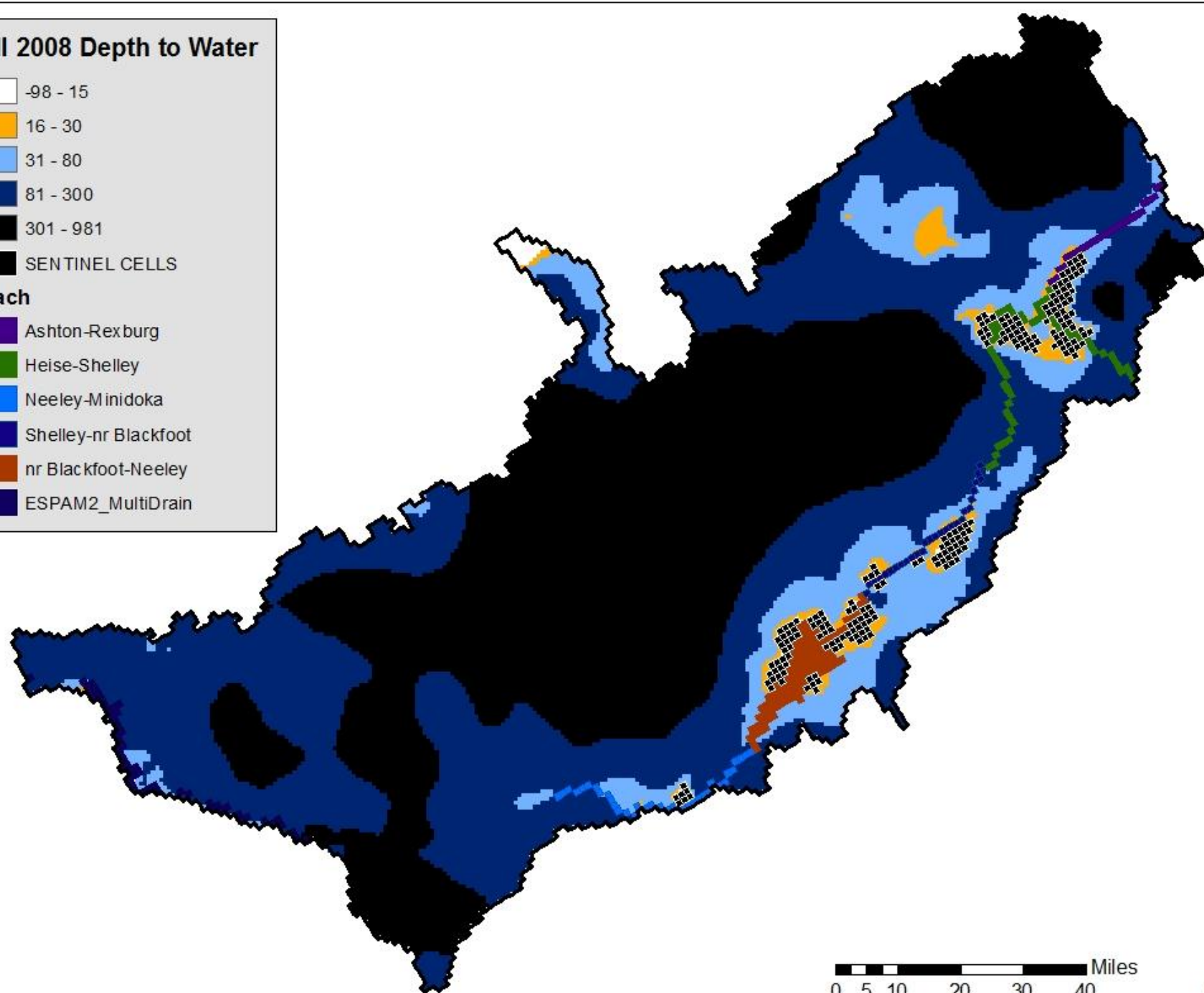
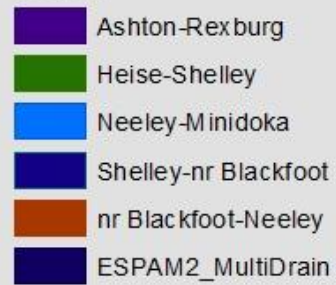
0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles



Fall 2008 Depth to Water



Reach



Fall 2008 Depth to Water

SENTINEL CELLS

Reach

Ashton-Rexburg

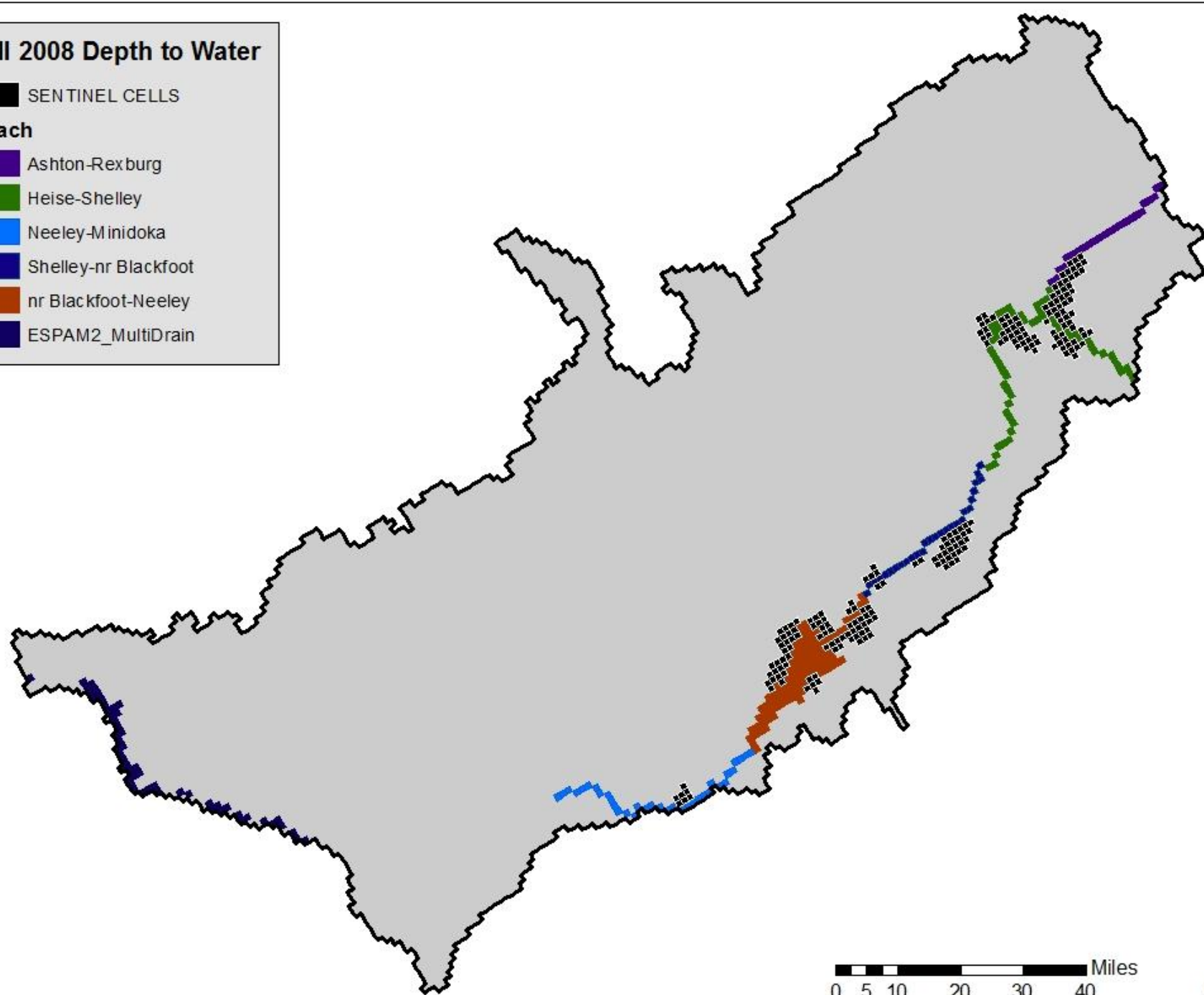
Heise-Shelley

Neeley-Minidoka

Shelley-nr Blackfoot

nr Blackfoot-Neeley

ESPAM2_MultiDrain



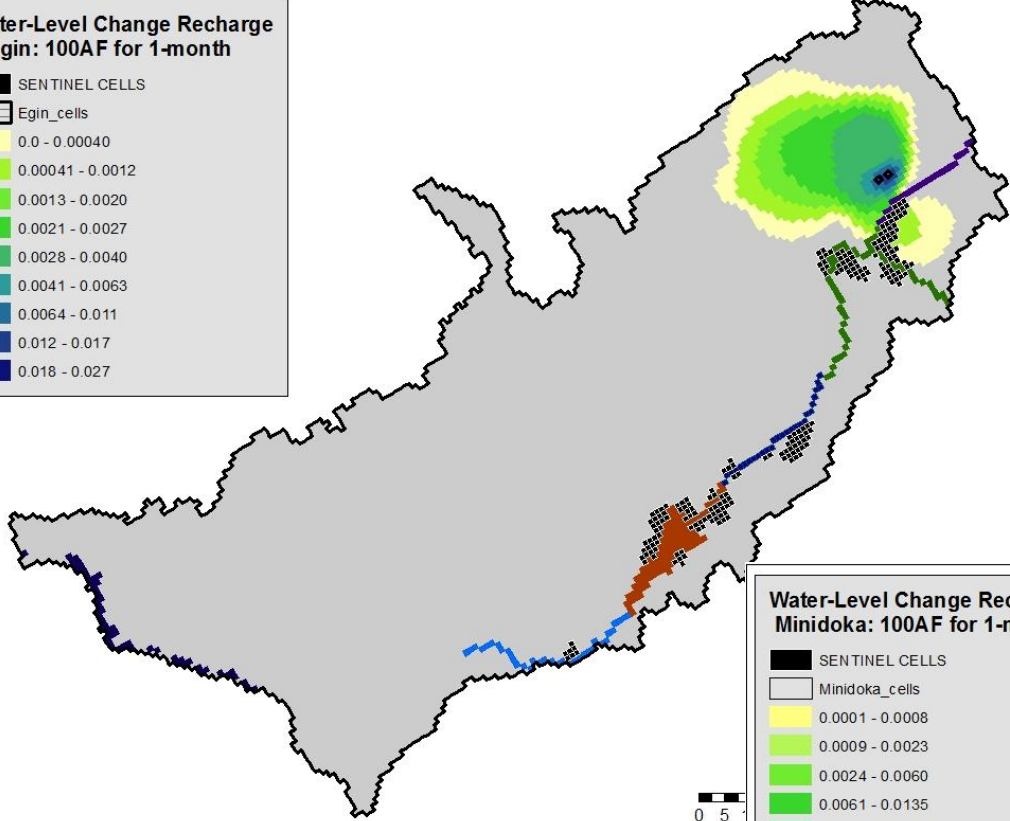
0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles



How to Assess Recharge Relative to the 15-foot Buffer

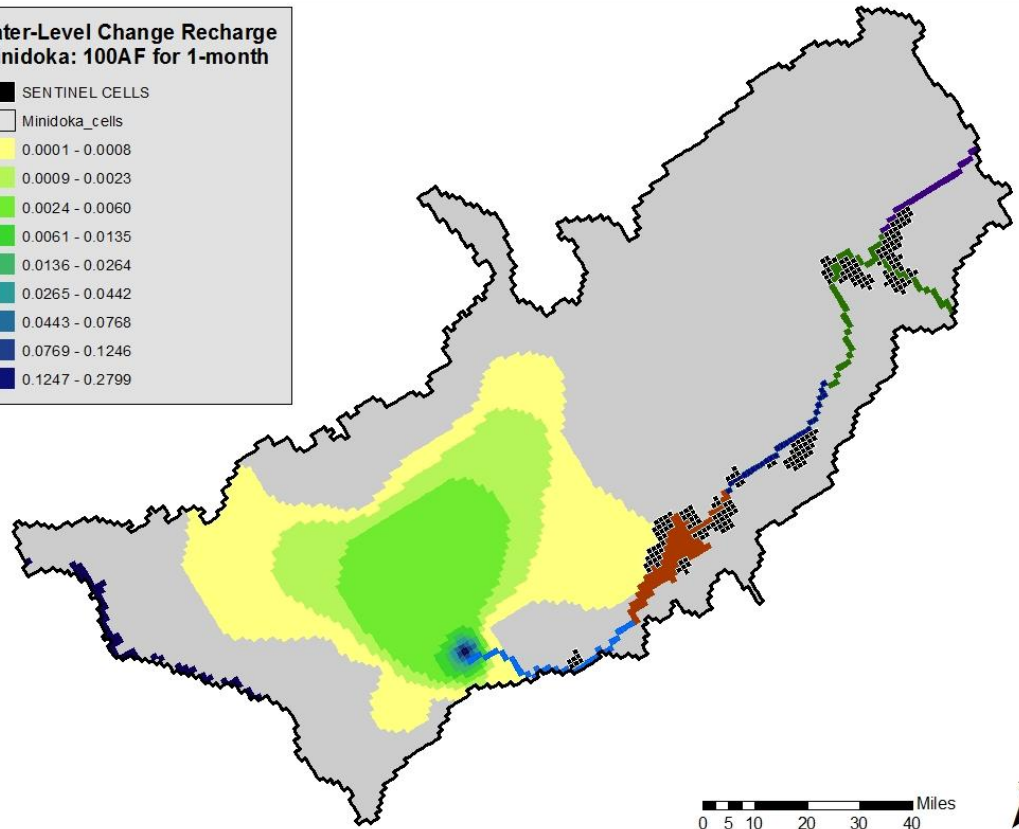
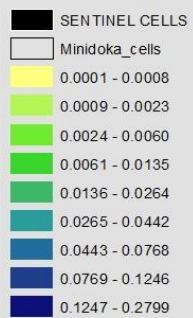
- Track water-level changes in areas with shallow groundwater.
 - Stop recharge when water levels change in areas with $DTW \leq 15$ ft.
 - Any amount of change? Any shallow cell? All shallow cells?
- Alter ESPAM to use DRAINS.

Water-Level Change Recharge
Egin: 100AF for 1-month

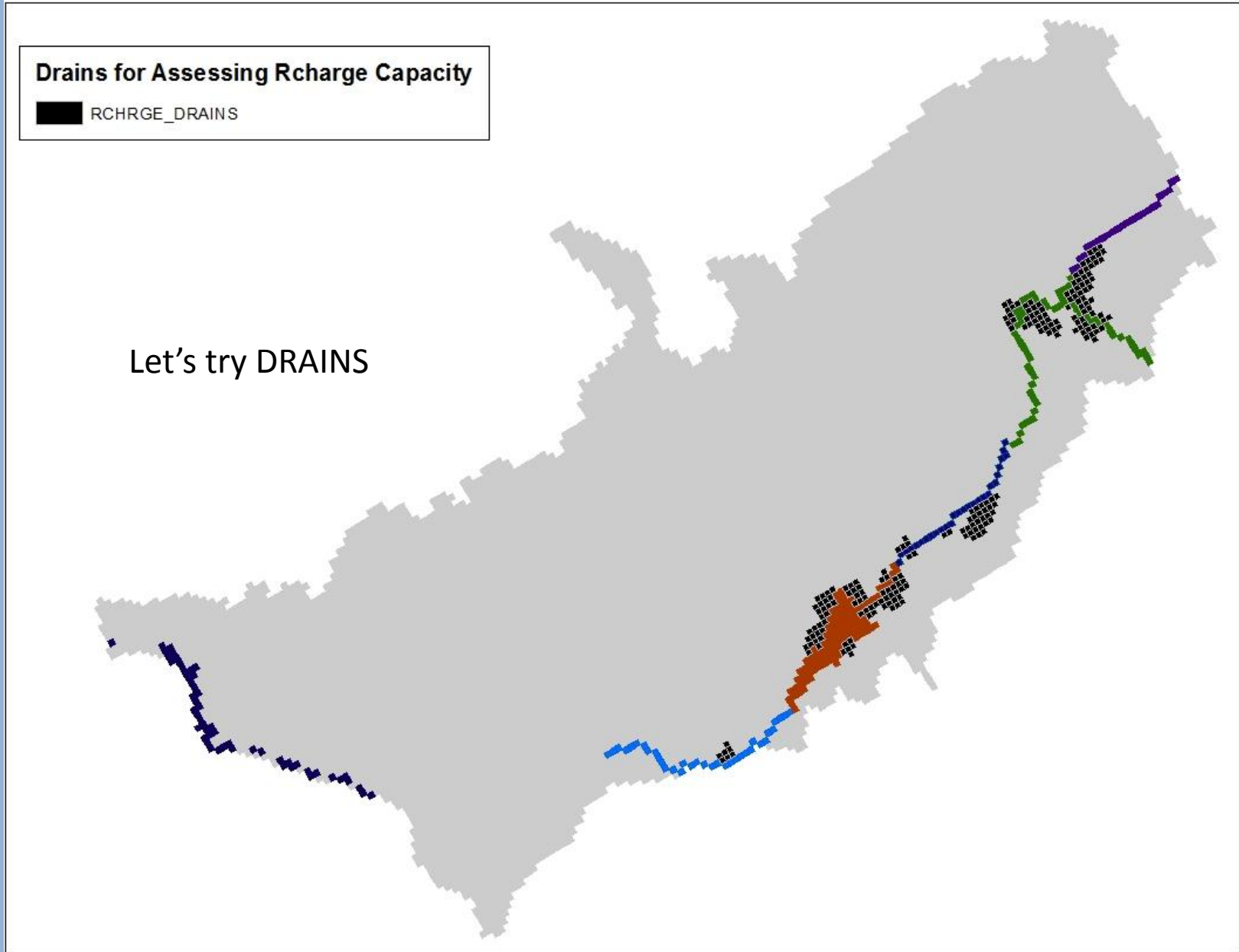


Tracking water-level changes can become complicated and aggressively limiting.

Water-Level Change Recharge
Minidoka: 100AF for 1-month

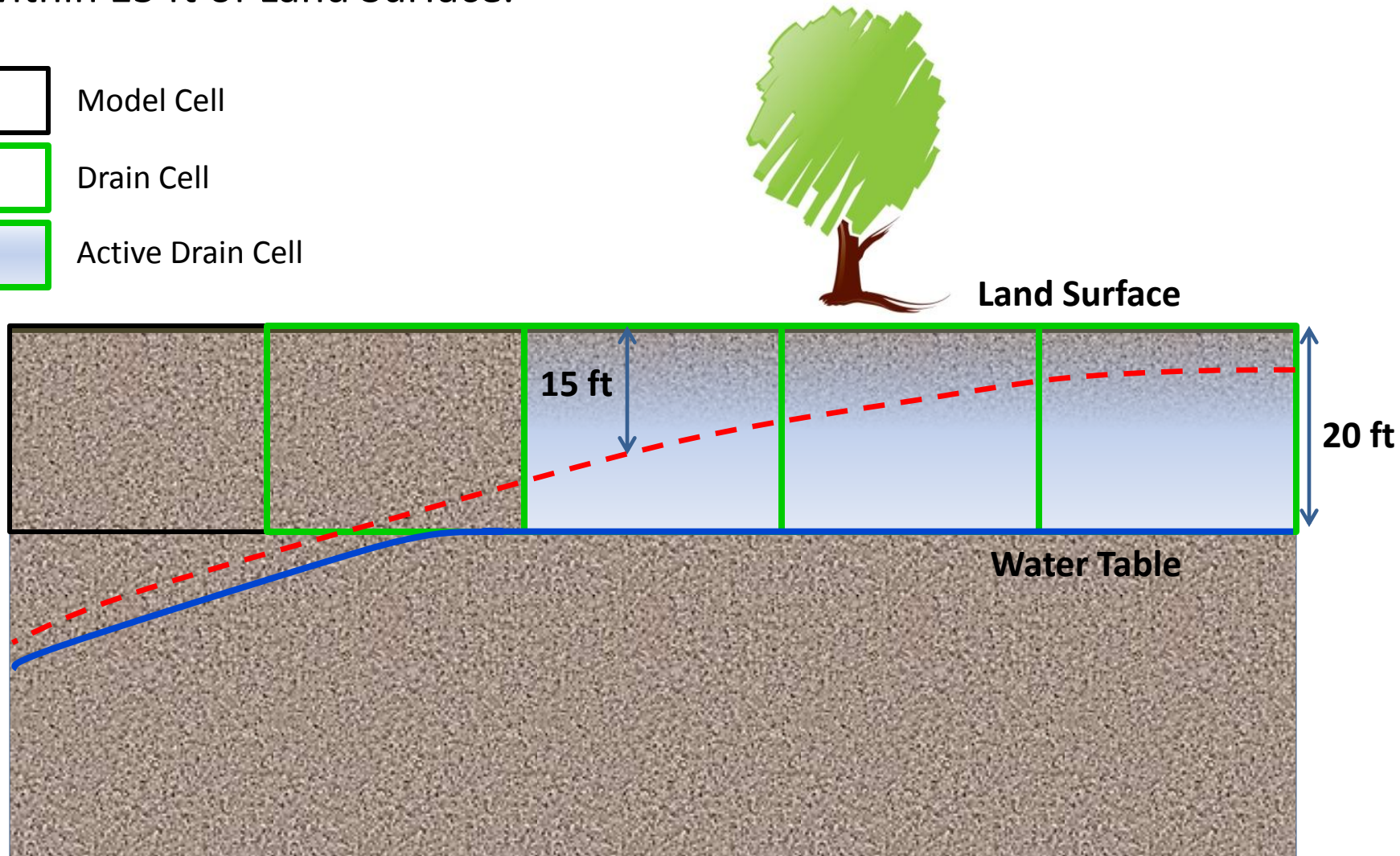
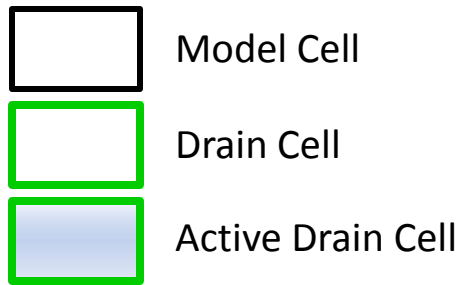


Stringent adherence to the 15-foot buffer limits recharge to very small volumes at most sites.



In an effort to determine Recharge Capacity, model cells with Fall 2008 depth-to-water less than 20 ft were converted into drains. Drains activate when depth-to-water is 15 ft.

- Cells with a Fall 2008 DTW ≤ 20 ft were modified to act as DRAINS.
- DRAIN cells become ACTIVE when recharge brings water within 15 ft of Land Surface.



Using Drains to Determine GW Recharge Capacity

- Drains are **indicators only**. We are not calculating discharge due to recharge.
- Drains set to arbitrarily large conductance to ensure flow (500,000 ft²/day).
- Recharge stops when 5% of the recharge volume is captured in drains.
 - Not an insignificant amount, serves as indicator of recharge in shallow areas.
- Sites distant from shallow groundwater may never discharge 5% - use 100 AF as limit.

SPRING Recharge Limit due to Groundwater Conditions

Site	Recharge (AF)	SPRING FRACT	%Recharge TEST	SPRING VOLUME (AF)	100 AF TEST	GW Recharge Capacity
Aberdeen	2,300	0.043	more	97	done	2,300
Egin	5,000	0.020	more	99	done	5,000
FMeast	17,000	0.006	more	98	done	17,000
GFeeder	20,000	0.001	more	12	more	20,000 +
Hilton	3,200	0.031	more	100	done	3,200
Idaho	8,500	0.012	more	101	done	8,500
MilGood	19,600	0.000	more	2	more	20,000 +
Minidoka	20,000	0.001	more	18	more	20,000 +
MP31	20,000	0.000	more	1	more	20,000 +
Northside	20,000	0.000	more	0	more	20,000 +
Nsweden	20,000	0.005	more	98	done	20,000 +
Shoshone	20,000	0.000	more	3	more	20,000 +
Southwest	20,000	0.000	more	0	more	20,000 +

FALL Recharge Limit due to Groundwater Conditions

Site	Recharge (AF)	FALL FRACT	% Recharge TEST	FALL VOLUME (AF)	100 AF TEST	GW Recharge Capacity
Aberdeen	100	0.062	done	6	NA	< 100
Egin	3,800	0.028	more	104	done	3,800
FMeast	12,300	0.008	more	100	done	12,300
GFeeder	100	0.081	less	8	NA	< 100
Hilton	2,800	0.036	more	98	done	2,800
Idaho	100	0.084	less	8	NA	< 100
MilGood	19,600	0.000	more	1	more	20,000 +
Minidoka	20,000	0.001	more	16	more	20,000 +
MP31	20,000	0.000	more	1	more	20,000 +
Northside	20,000	0.000	more	0	more	20,000 +
Nsweden	3,800	0.028	more	105	done	3,800
Shoshone	20,000	0.000	more	2	more	20,000 +
Southwest	20,000	0.000	more	0	more	20,000 +

The Process to Determine GW Recharge Capacity

1. Convert cells with Fall 2008 DTW \leq 20 ft. to DRAINS.
2. DRAINS activate when recharge brings water to within 15-ft of land surface.
3. Stop recharge when 5% of recharge or 100 AF flow through drains.
4. Use recharge volume determined above in calibrated ESPAM2.1 to calculate recharge impacts.

Assessing Recharge Capacity

- Assessing Recharge Capacity involves several steps.
 - Assess the Local Hydrogeologic Setting by looking at geology.
 - Assess Infiltration Capacity by looking infiltration information.
 - Assess the Groundwater Capacity by looking at seasonal depth-to-water.
 - Assess Site Diversion Capacity by talking to managers and reviewing diversion data.
 - Model runs with site appropriate data and realistic time-frames.

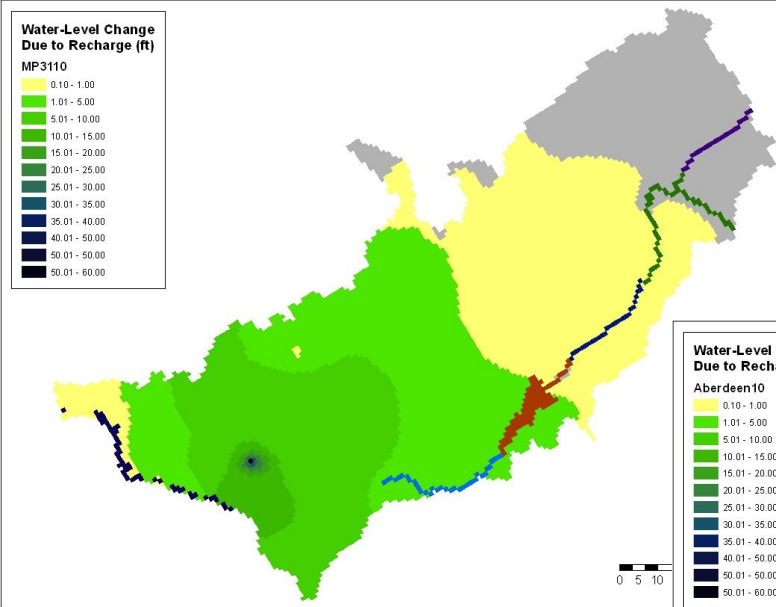
Assessment of Site Diversion Capacity

Diversion Capacity		
Site	Diversion Capacity (AF/month)	Comments
Aberdeen	10,900	Based on historic recharge diversions.
Egin	15,300	Based on historic recharge diversions.
FMeast	10,900	Based on historic recharge diversions.
GFeeder	14,800	Based on historic recharge diversions.
Hilton	7,700	Based on historic recharge diversions.
Idaho	1,000	Based on historic recharge diversions.
MilGood	46,500	Based on historic recharge diversions and MP31 design.
Minidoka	6,100	Based on proposed capacity of recharge site.
MP31	18,400	Based on proposed capacity of recharge site.
Northside	30,700	Based on estimated 500 cfs diversion capacity.
Nsweden	3,200	Based on historic recharge diversions.
Shoshone	19,900	Based on historic recharge diversions.
Southwest	3,600	Based on historic recharge diversions.

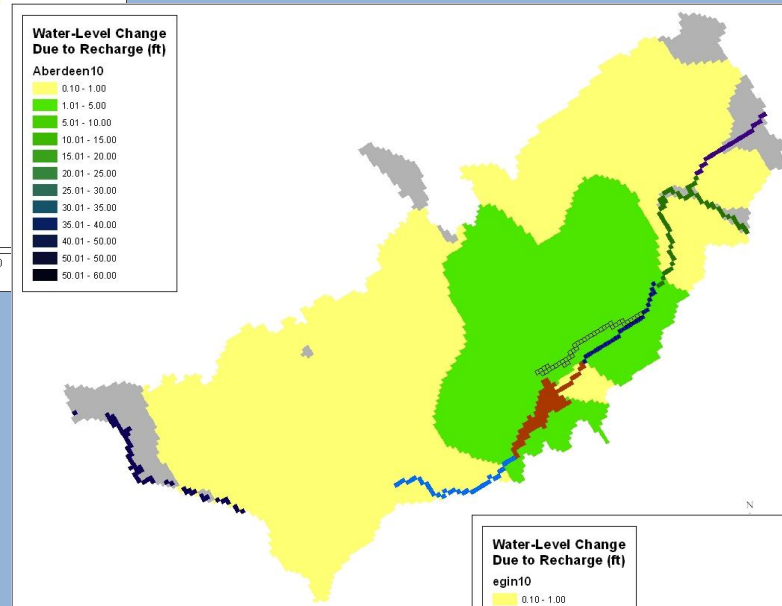
Assessment of Infiltration Capacity

Infiltration Capacity		
Site	Infiltration Cap (AF/month)	Source
Aberdeen	6,600	Calibrated ESPAM2.1 canal seepage rate.
Egin	2,200	Published data from 2009 IWRRI recharge report.
FMeast	6,500	Calibrated ESPAM2.1 canal seepage rate.
GFeeder	5,600	Calibrated ESPAM2.1 canal seepage rate.
Hilton	7,600	Published data from 1996 IWRRI recharge report.
Idaho	300	Calibrated ESPAM2.1 canal seepage rate.
MilGood	8,200	Discussions with canal company manager.
Minidoka	6,100	Assumed from design, injected.
MP31	24,200	Discussions with canal company manager.
Northside	22,200	Published data from 1996 IWRRI recharge report.
Nsweden	1,600	Calibrated ESPAM2.1 canal seepage rate plus recharge pond infiltration data.
Shoshone	21,200	Discussions with canal company manager.
Southwest	3,600	Assumed from diversion, injected.

Lets put it all together

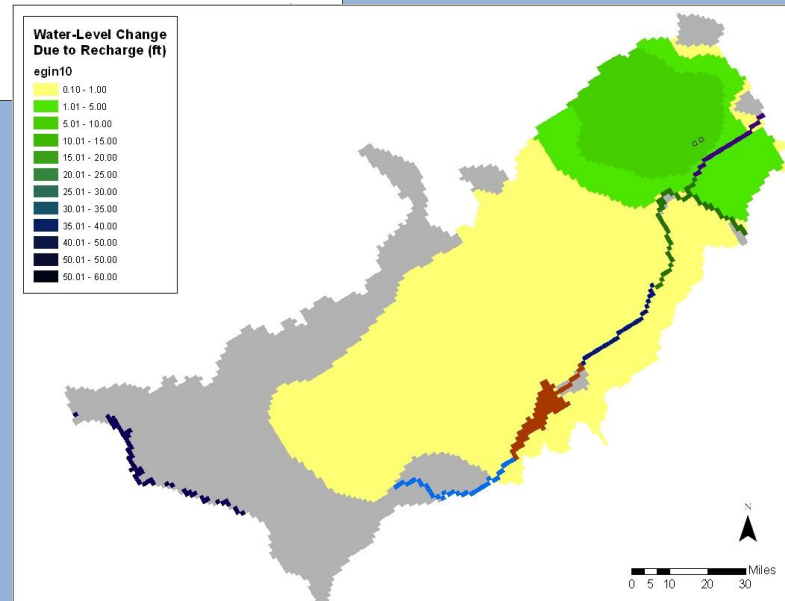


Recharge at 100,000 AF/yr is instructive;
Illustrating how the aquifer responds to
Recharge.



100,000 AF/yr allows us to see how the aquifer
Properties influence Recharge Benefits.

- Location is key
- Mud Lake “Barrier” and Great Rift
- Proximity to connected river reach



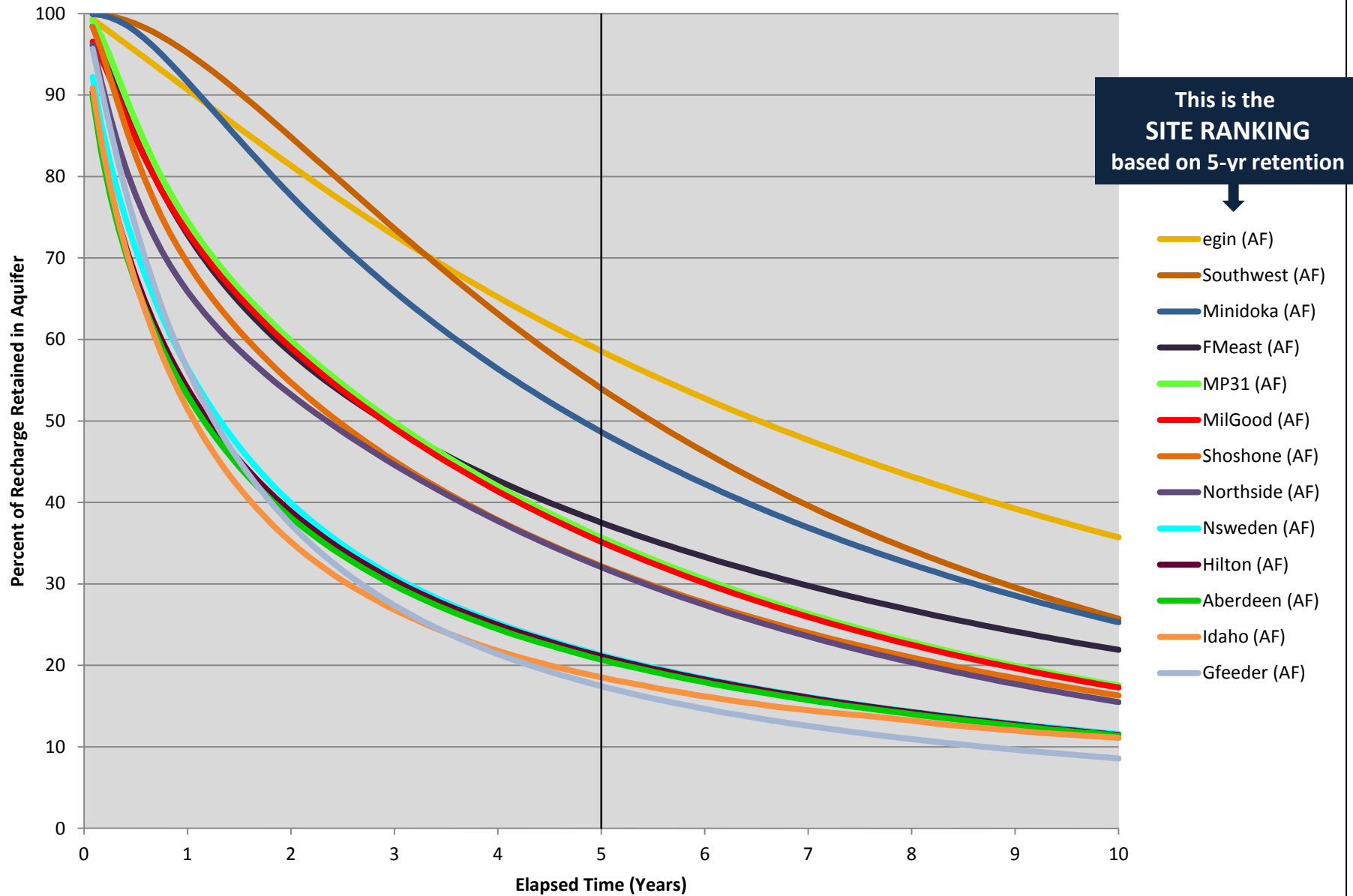
Physical Limitations to Recharge

The highlighted cells illustrate the physical limitation to Recharge at each site.

SPRING Physical Limitations to Recharge			
Site	Diversion Capacity	Infiltration Capacity	GW Capacity
Aberdeen	10,900	6,600	2,300
Egin	15,300	2,200	5,000
FMeast	10,900	6,500	17,000
Gfeeder	14,800	5,600	20,000
Hilton	7,700	7,600	3,200
Idaho	1,000	300	8,500
MilGood	46,500	8,200	20,000
Minidoka	6,100	6,100	20,000
MP31	18,400	24,200	20,000
Northside	30,700	22,200	30,000
Nsweden	3,200	1,600	20,000
Shoshone	19,900	21,200	20,000
Southwest	3,600	3,600	20,000

FALL Physical Limitations to Recharge			
Site	Diversion Capacity	Infiltration Capacity	GW Capacity
Aberdeen	10,900	6,600	100
Egin	15,300	2,200	3,800
FMeast	10,900	6,500	12,300
Gfeeder	14,800	5,600	100
Hilton	7,700	7,600	2,800
Idaho	1,000	300	100
MilGood	46,500	8,200	20,000
Minidoka	6,100	6,100	20,000
MP31	18,400	24,200	20,000
Northside	30,700	22,200	30,000
Nsweden	3,200	1,600	3,800
Shoshone	19,900	21,200	20,000
Southwest	3,600	3,600	20,000

Retention of Recharged Water within the Aquifer



Rank: Aquifer Storage Efficiency

SPRING Priority List

Rank	5-year Retention	Recharge Limit (AF/month)
1. Egin	59%	2,200
2. Southwest	54%	3,600
3. Minidoka	49%	6,100
4. FMeast	38%	6,500
5. MP31	36%	18,400
6. MilGood	35%	8,200
7. Shoshone	32%	19,900
8. Northside	32%	22,200
9. NSweden	21%	1,600
10. Hilton	21%	3,200
11. Aberdeen	21%	2,300
12. Idaho	19%	300
13. GFeeder	17%	5,600

FALL Priority List

Rank	5-year Retention	Recharge Limit (AF/month)
1. Egin	59%	2,200
2. Southwest	54%	3,600
3. Minidoka	49%	6,100
4. FMeast	38%	6,500
5. MP31	36%	18,400
6. MilGood	35%	8,200
7. Shoshone	32%	19,900
8. Northside	32%	22,200
9. NSweden	21%	1,600
10. Hilton	21%	2,800
11. Aberdeen	21%	NA
12. Idaho	19%	NA
13. GFeeder	17%	NA

Rank: Efficiency and Recharge Limitations

SPRING Priority List

Rank	5-year Retention	Recharge Limit (AF/month)	Volume in Aquifer after 5 Years (AF)
1. Northside	32%	22,200	7,100
2. MP31	36%	18,400	6,600
3. Shoshone	32%	19,900	6,400
4. Minidoka	49%	6,100	3,000
5. MilGood	35%	8,200	3,000
6. FMeast	38%	6,500	2,400
7. Southwest	54%	3,600	1,900
8. Egin	59%	2,200	1,300
9. GFeeder	17%	5,600	1,000
10. Hilton	21%	3,200	700
11. Aberdeen	21%	2,300	500
12. NSweden	21%	1,600	300
13. Idaho	19%	300	<100

FALL Priority List

Rank	5-year Retention	Recharge Limit (AF/month)	Volume in Aquifer after 5 Years (AF)
1. Northside	32%	22,200	7,000
2. MP31	36%	18,400	6,600
3. Shoshone	32%	19,900	6,400
4. Minidoka	49%	6,100	3,000
5. MilGood	35%	8,200	3,000
6. FMeast	38%	6,500	2,400
7. Southwest	54%	3,600	1,900
8. Egin	59%	2,200	1,300
9. Hilton	21%	2,800	600
10. NSweden	21%	1,600	300
11. Aberdeen	21%	NA	0
12. Idaho	19%	NA	0
13. GFeeder	17%	NA	0

Any Questions?

Ag Weekly Online: Twin Falls, Idaho - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.agweekly.com/articles/2008/11/02/news/ag_news/news48.txt

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Ag Weekly Online: Twin Falls, Idaho

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Urban-rural interests squabble over water

By Cindy Snyder, Ag Weekly correspondent
Friday, October 24, 2008 2:02 PM CDT

BOISE, Idaho — Neighbors across the West have squabbled over water and

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In eastern Idaho, flooding is an issue for an entirely different reason. A high ground-water table — 3 feet to 4 feet — in the Rigby area means many homes have flooded basements starting around the 4th of July and lasting through the rest of the irrigation year.

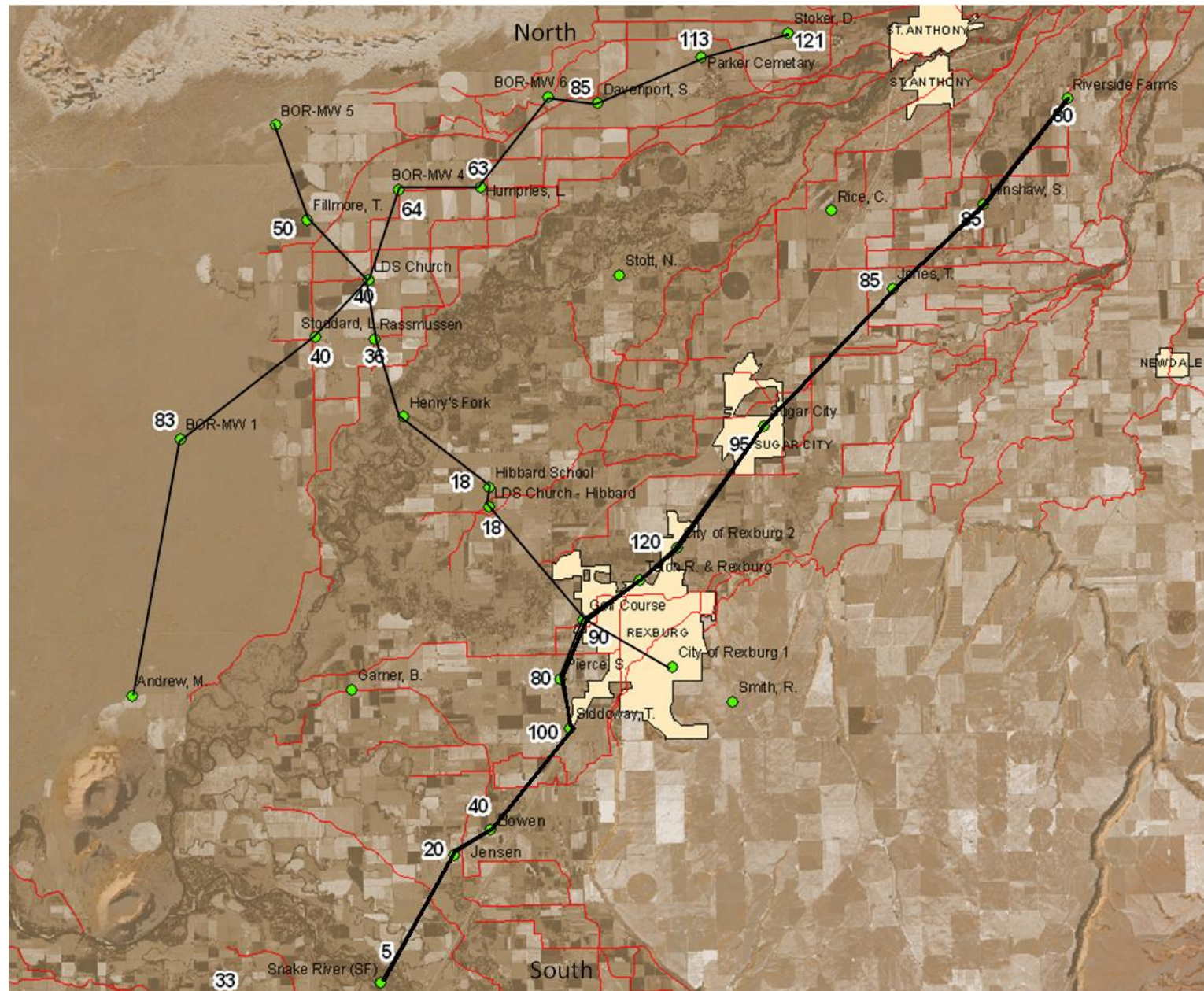
The city of Rigby has built a pump station to pipe subwater from areas within city limits to a pond outside of town. H. Roger Warner, a hydrologist from Rigby, questions the wisdom of a state law that encourages the use of surface water over ground water to irrigate subdivisions.

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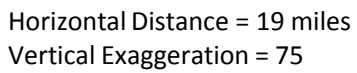
Internet 150%

Shallow depths-to-groundwater already cause problems in some areas.

Fremont-Madison East Recharge Area

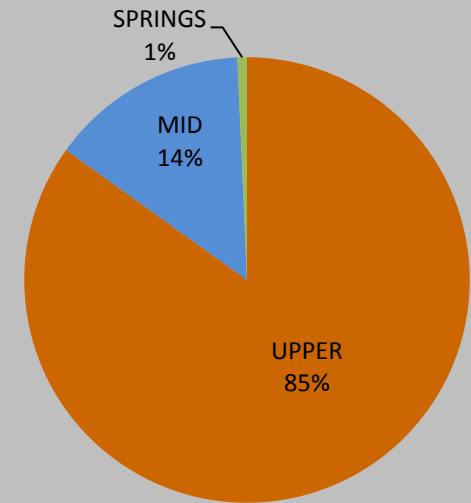


Rexburg Area Cross Section



Summary of Recharge at Fremont-Madison East

- Recharge via canal seepage and off-canal site.
- Subsurface is primarily sediments over basalt.
- Located near an area of shallow groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Upper Reaches (Henry's Fork).
- Recharge Limited by: **Infiltration Capacity**.



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	4	38
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	4	38

Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
6,500	2,400	10
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
6,500	2,400	10

Idaho Local Coditions



IdahoNSwdeXsecWells

Reach

ESPA_SnakeRiv

Ashton-Rexburg

ESPA canals

Heise-Shelley

RCHRGD_DRAINS

Neeley-Minidoka

Cross Section

Shelley-nr Blackfoot

nr Blackfoot-Neeley

LITHOLOGY

alluvium

Idaho_cells

volcanic

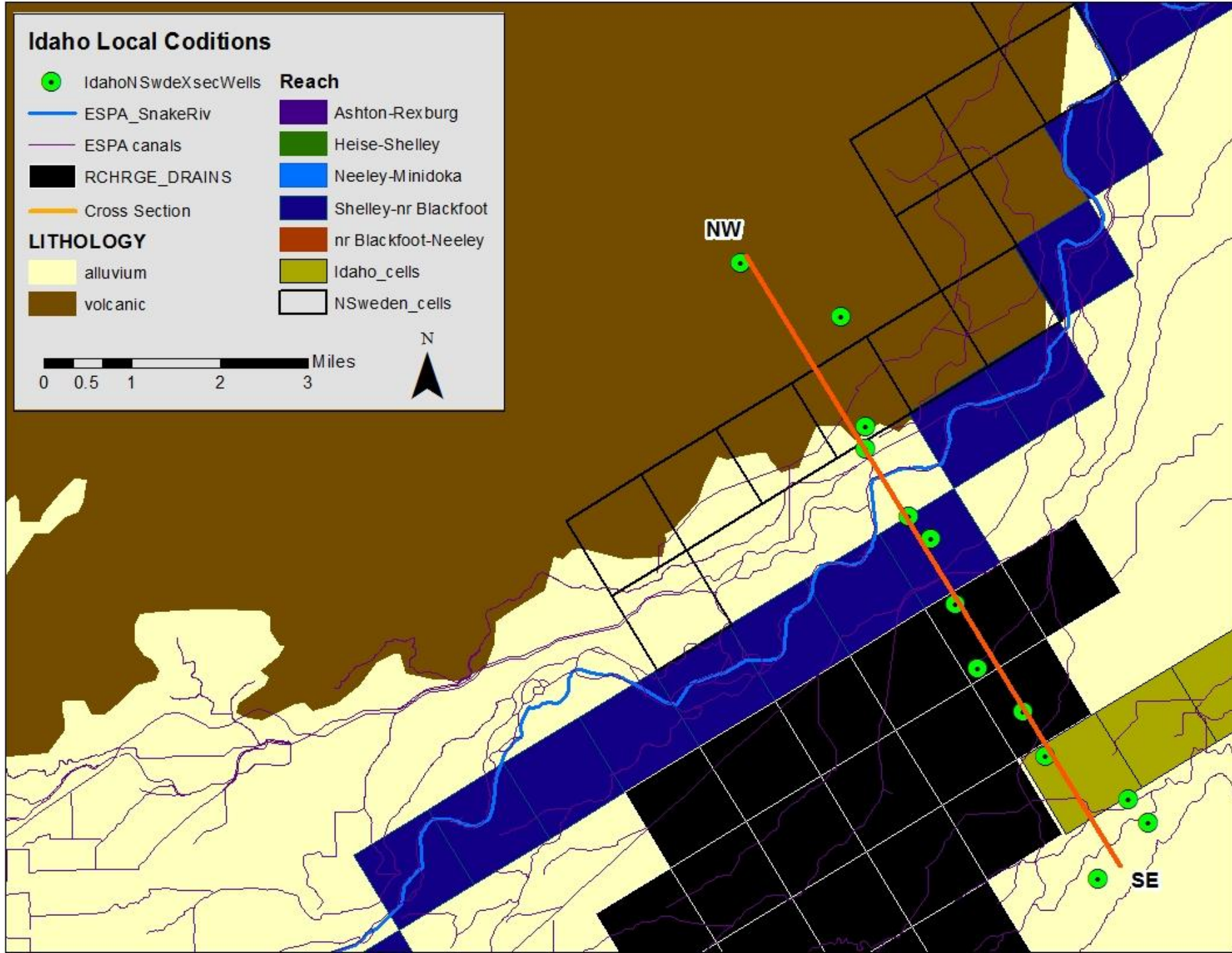
NSweden_cells

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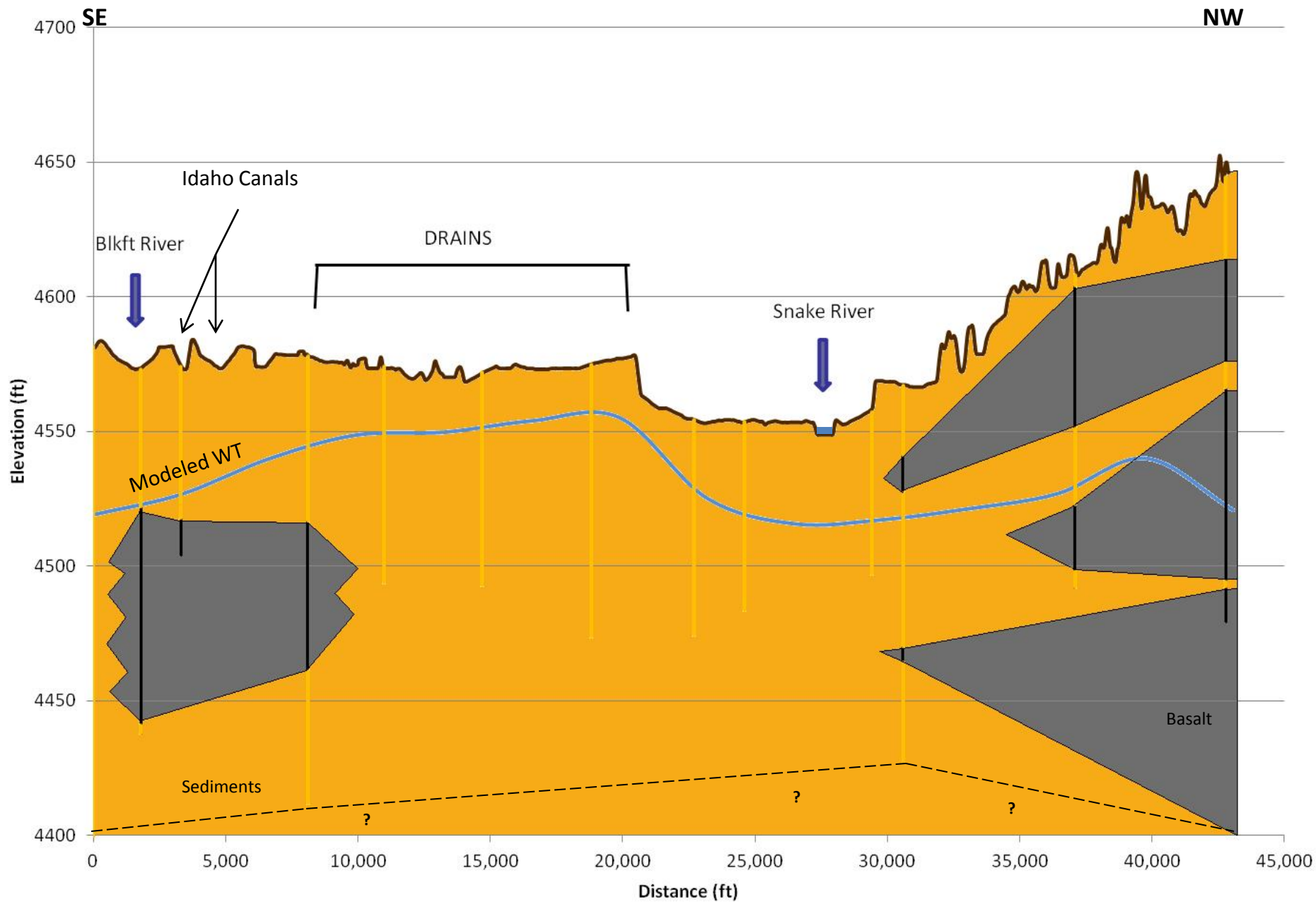
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NW

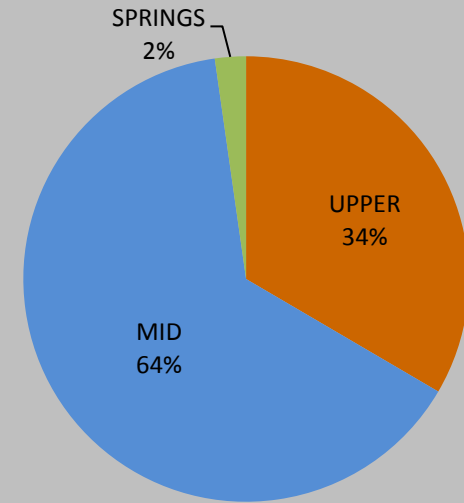
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Idaho Cross-Section



Summary of Recharge at Idaho



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

- Recharge via canal seepage.
- Subsurface is primarily sediments.
- Located near an area of shallow groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Middle Reaches.
- Recharge Limited by: Spring-**Infiltration Capacity**; Fall- **Shallow Groundwater**.

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	12	19
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	No Recharge	NA

Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
300	< 100	2,250
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
No Recharge	NA	No Recharge

New Sweden Local Conditions



IdahoNSwdeXsecWells

Reach



ESPA_SnakeRiv



ESPA canals



RCHRG_DRAINS



Cross Section



Ashton-Rexburg



Heise-Shelley



Neeley-Minidoka



Shelley-nr Blackfoot



nr Blackfoot-Neeley



Idaho_cells



NSweden_cells

LITHOLOGY



alluvium



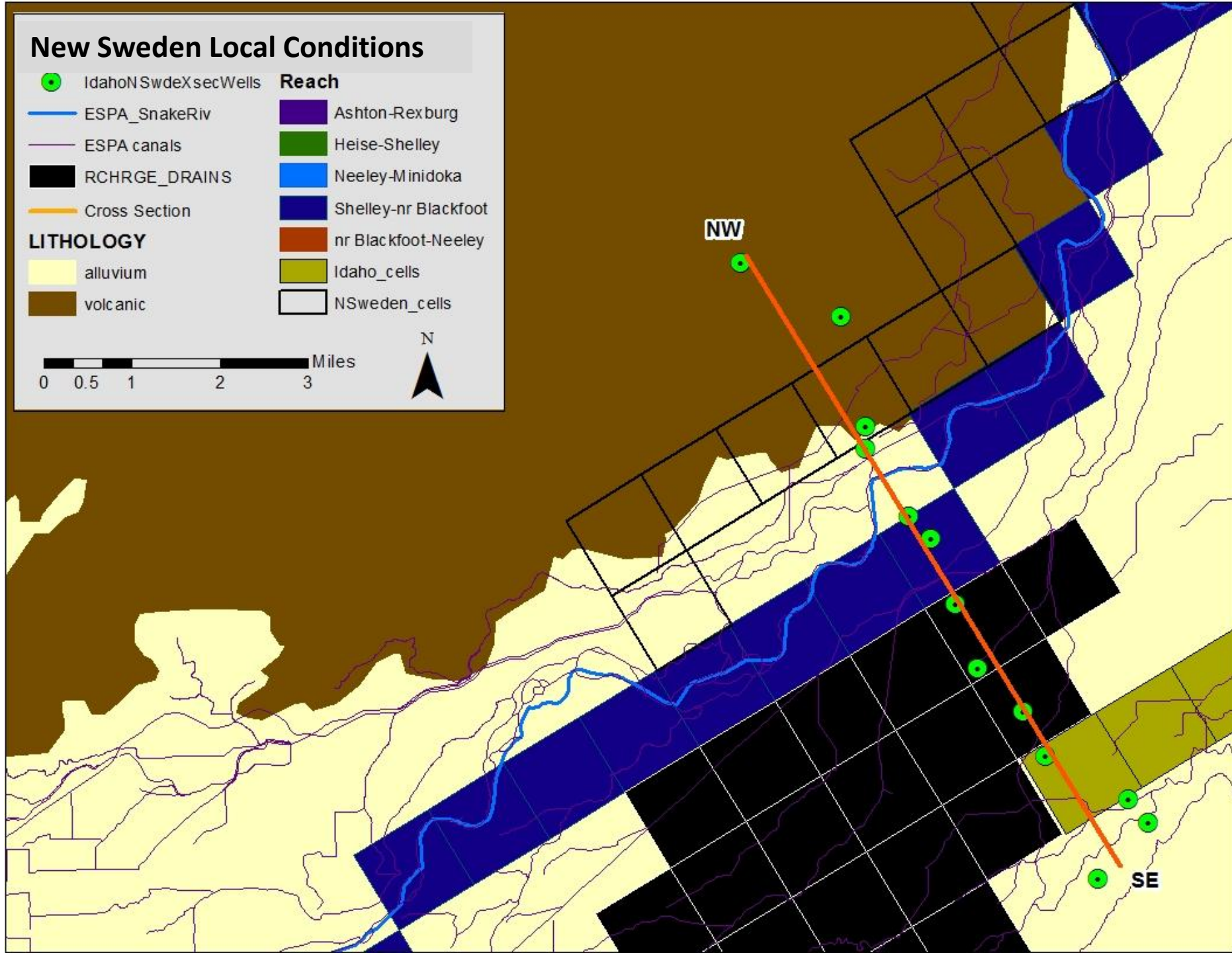
volcanic

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles

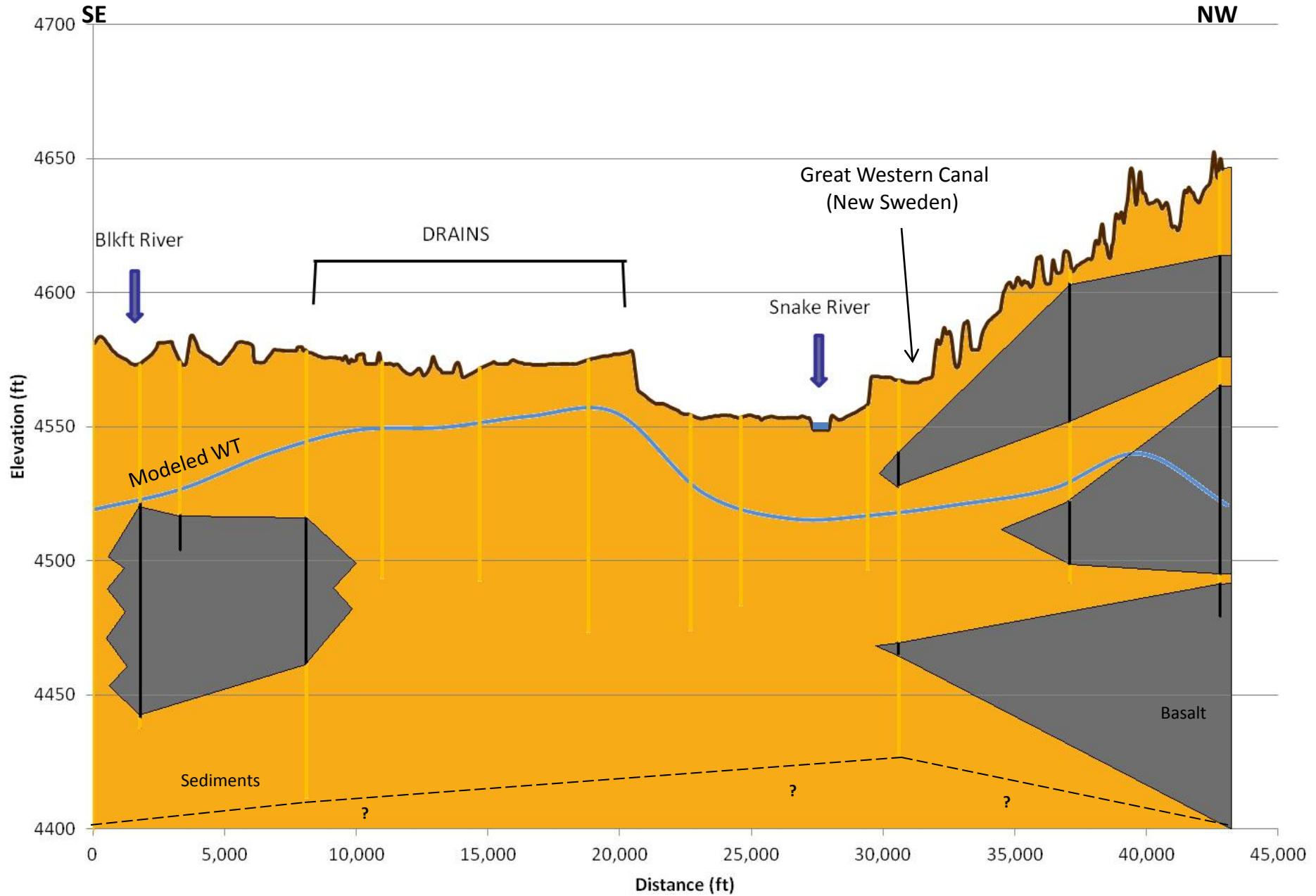


NW

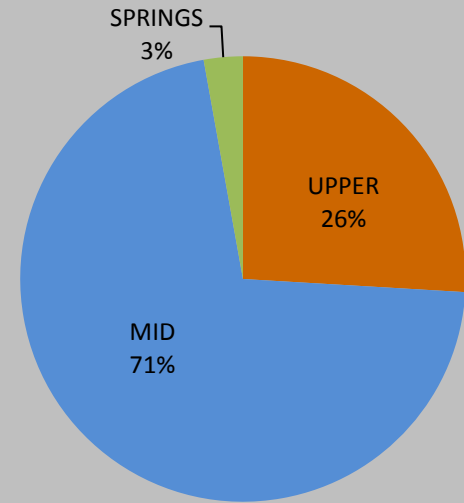
SE



New Sweden Cross-Section



Summary of Recharge at New Sweden



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

- Recharge via canal seepage and off-canal sites.
- Subsurface is primarily sediments.
- Located near an area of shallow groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Middle Reaches.
- Recharge Limited by: **Infiltration Capacity**.

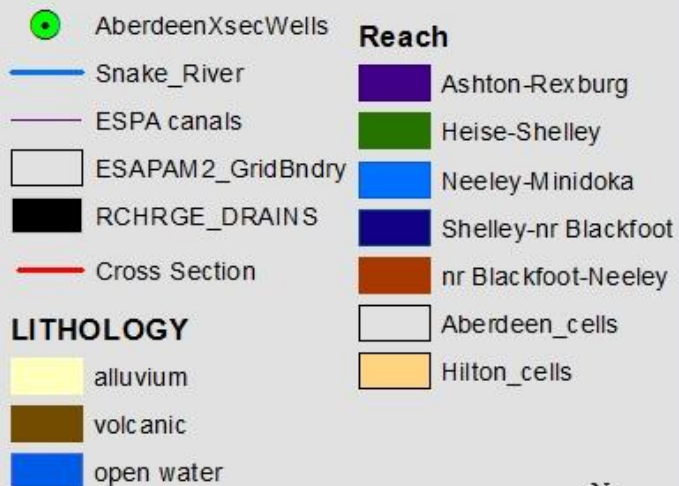
Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	9	21
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	9	21

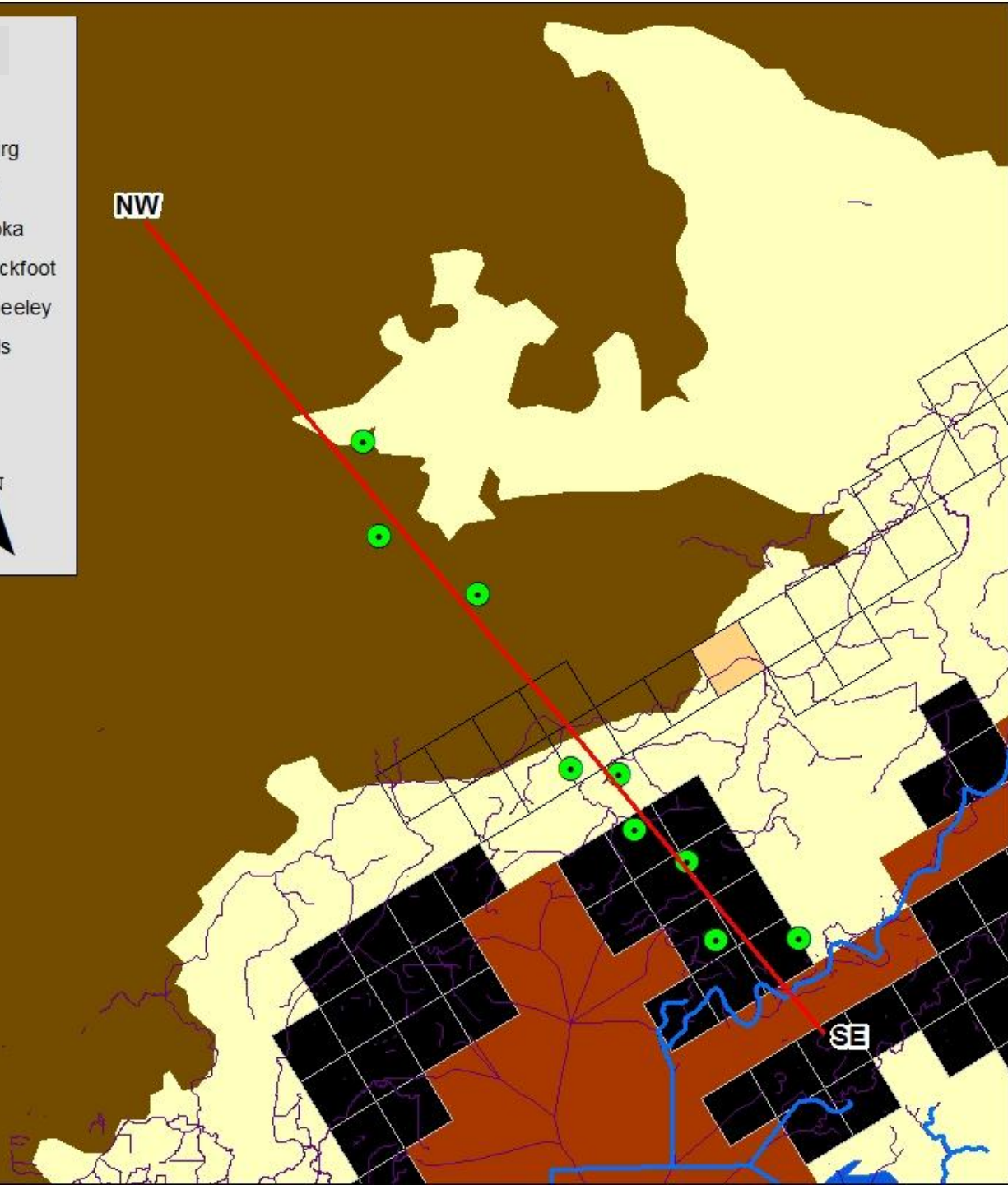
Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
1,600	300	10
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
1,600	300	10

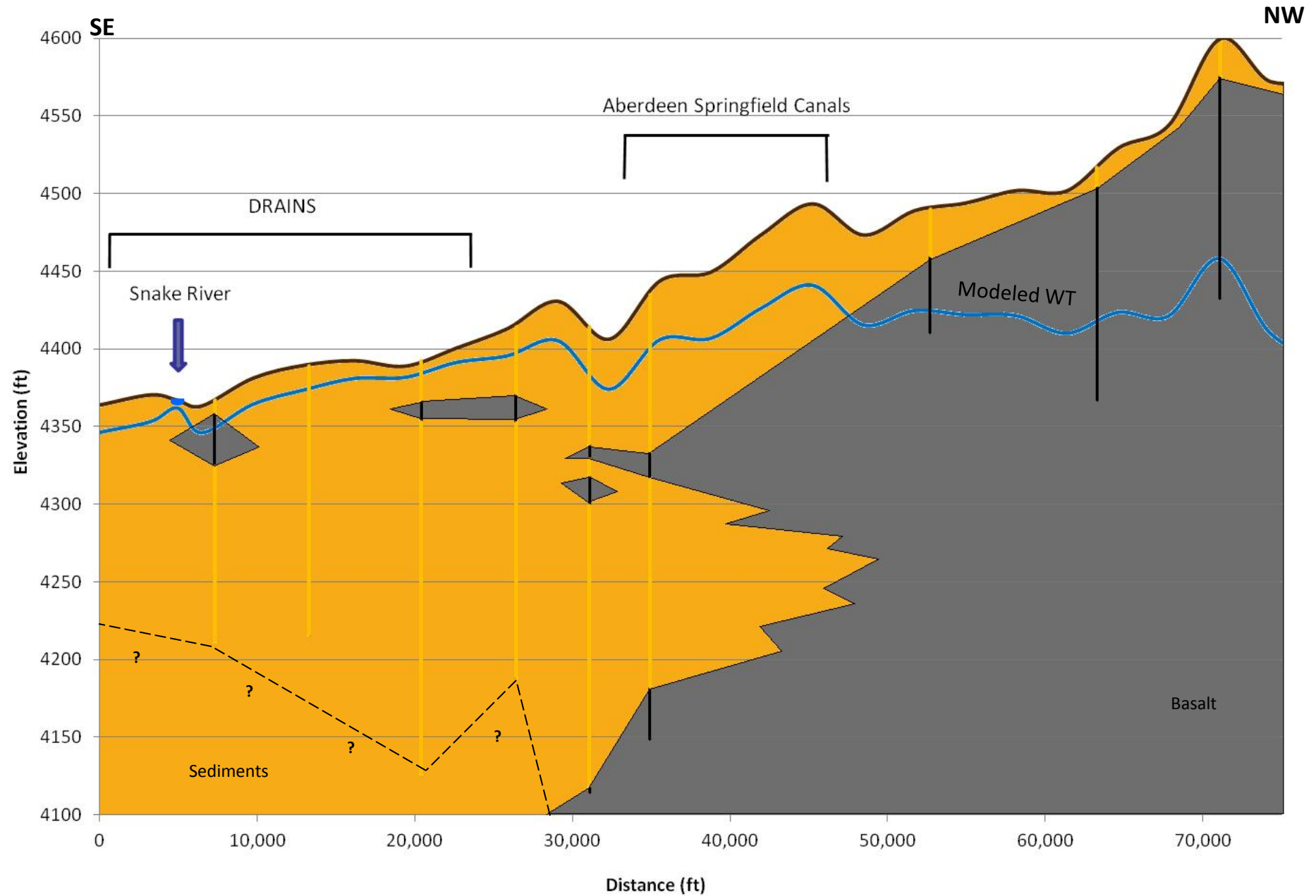
Aberdeen Local Conditions



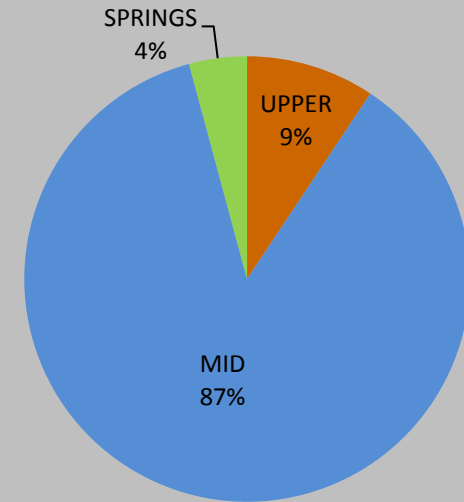
0 1 2 4 6 Miles



Aberdeen Cross-Section



Summary of Recharge at Aberdeen



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

- Recharge via canal seepage.
- Subsurface is primarily sediments.
- Located in an area of shallow groundwater and groundwater discharge.
- Canal Company is planning a drainage well to remove standing water due to canal seepage.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Middle Reaches.
- Recharge Limited by: **Shallow Groundwater**.

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	11	21
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	No Recharge	NA

Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
2,300	500	1
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
No Recharge	NA	No Recharge

Hilton Local Conditions



AberdeenXsecWells

Reach



Snake_River



ESPA canals



ESAPAM2_GridBndry



RCHRGD_DRAINS



Cross Section



Ashton-Rexburg



Heise-Shelley



Neeley-Minidoka



Shelley-nr Blackfoot



nr Blackfoot-Neeley



Aberdeen_cells



Hilton_cells

LITHOLOGY



alluvium

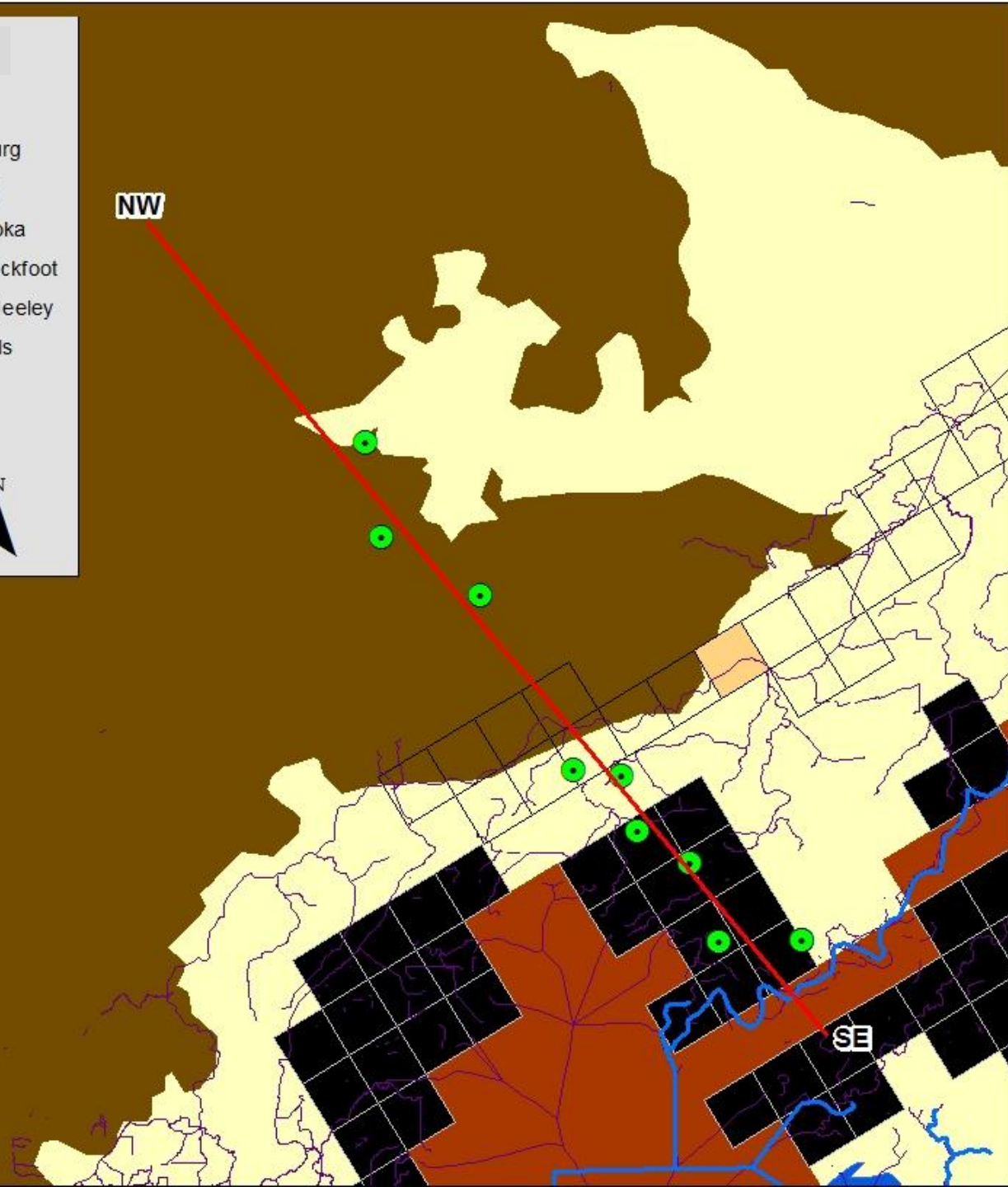


volcanic

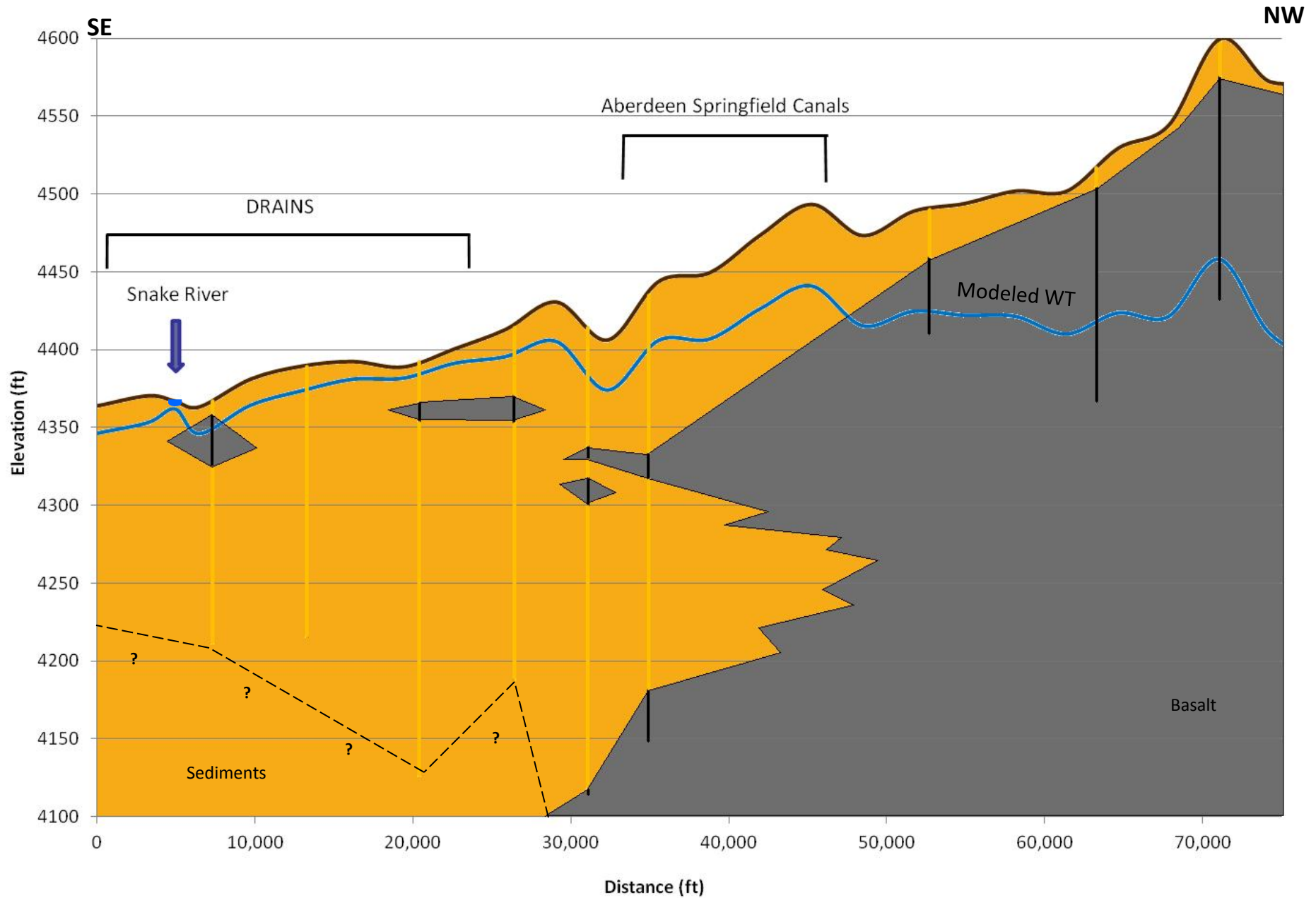


open water

0 1 2 4 6 Miles

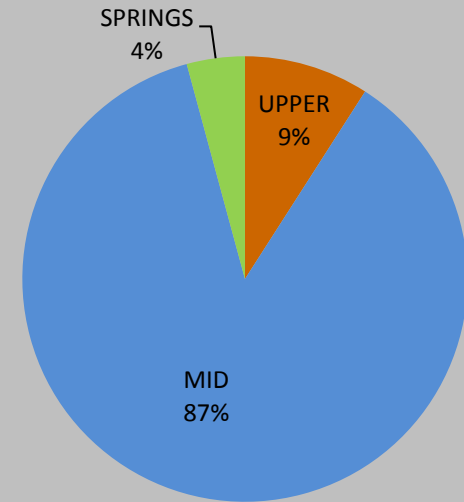


Hilton Cross-Section



Summary of Recharge at Hilton

- Recharge via off-canal site.
- Subsurface is primarily sediments.
- Located in an area of shallow groundwater.
- Part of Aberdeen system, but discrete location mitigates some shallow GW limitations.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Nr Blackfoot-Minidoka.
- Recharge Limited by: **Shallow Groundwater**.



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	10	21
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	10	21

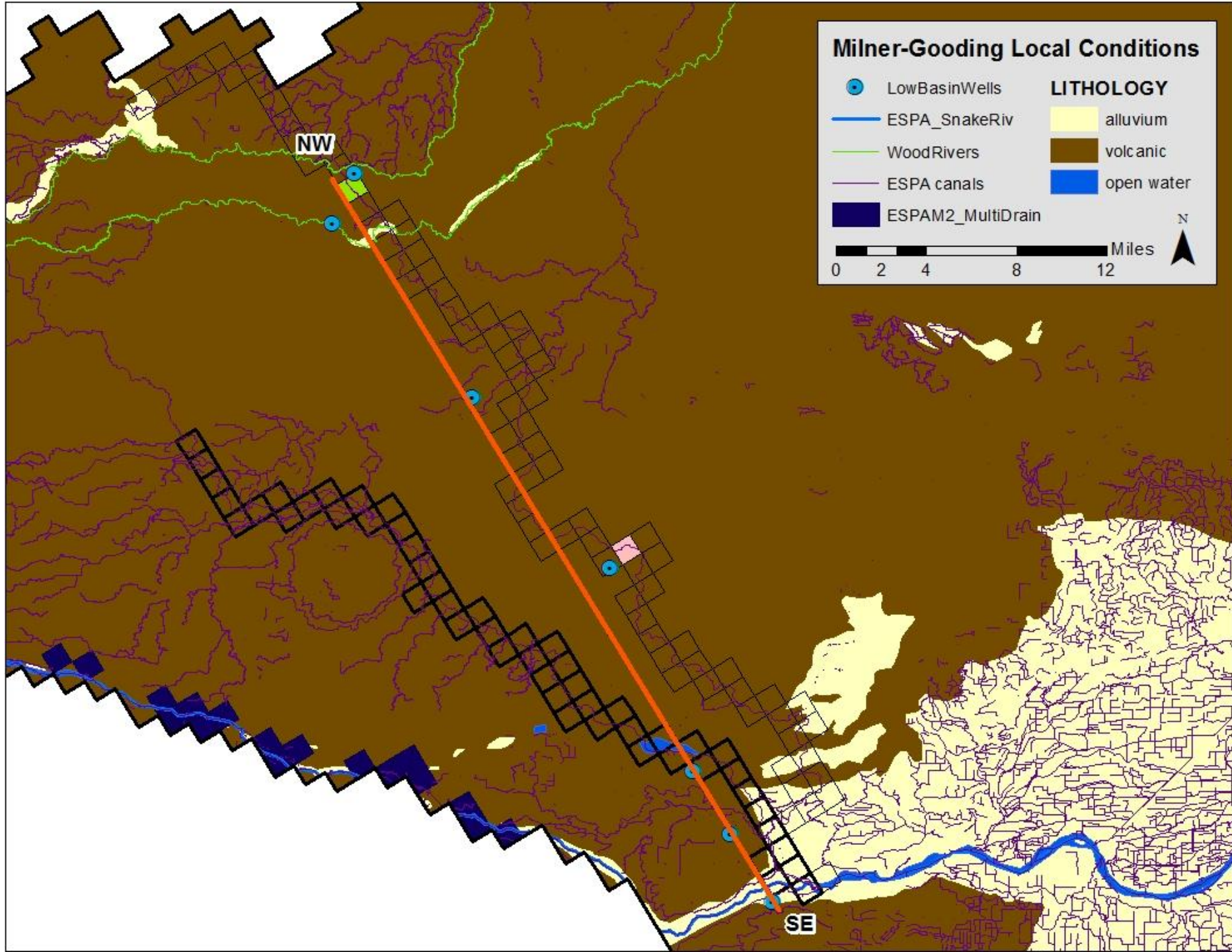
Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
3,200	700	10
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
2,800	600	4

Milner-Gooding Local Conditions

- LowBasinWells
 - ESPA_SnakeRiv
 - WoodRivers
 - ESPA canals
 - ESPAM2_MultiDrain
- LITHOLOGY**
- alluvium
 - volcanic
 - open water

0 2 4 8 12 Miles



Lower Basin Cross-Section

SE

NW

Snake River

Milepost 31

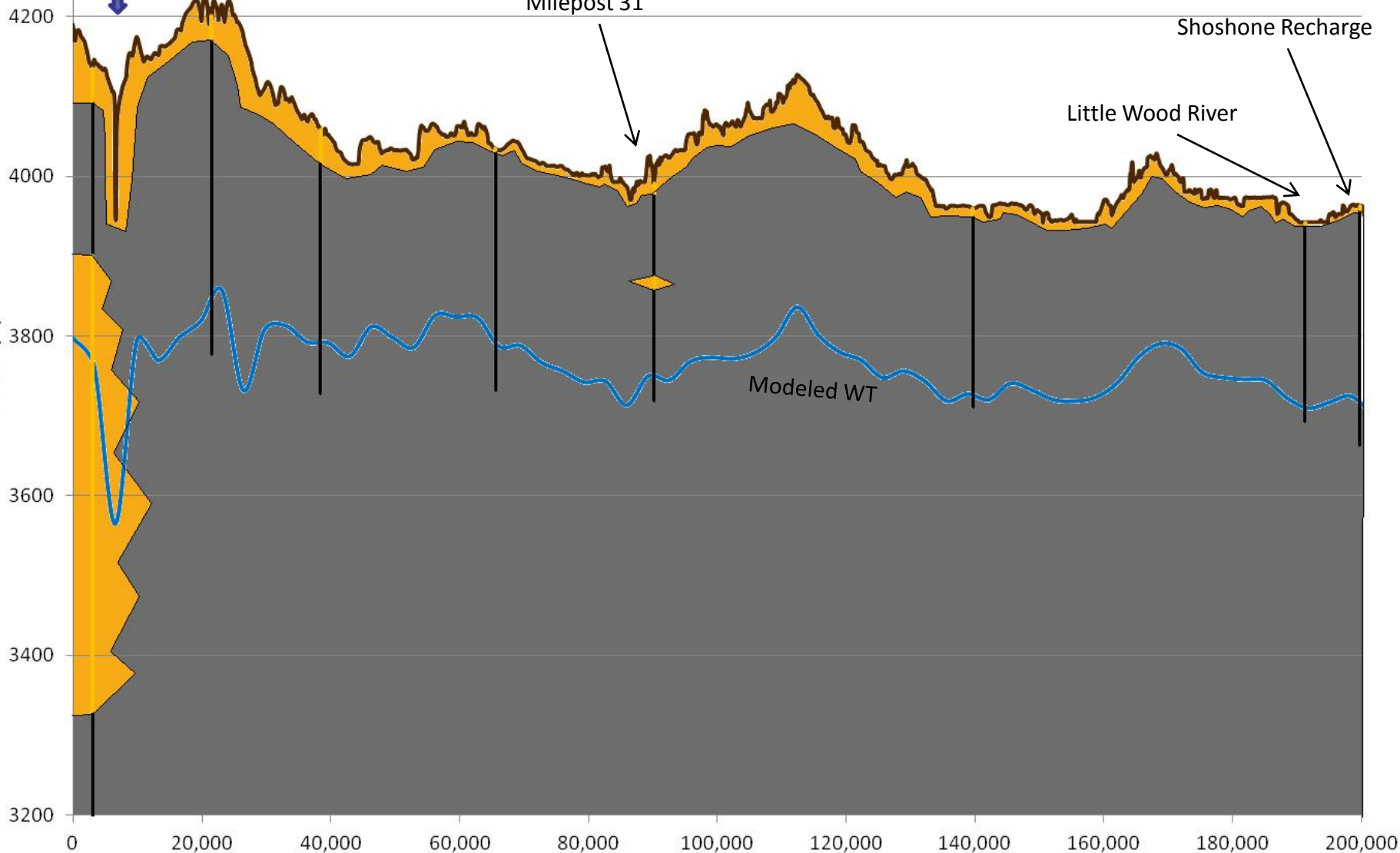
Shoshone Recharge

Little Wood River

Elevation (ft)

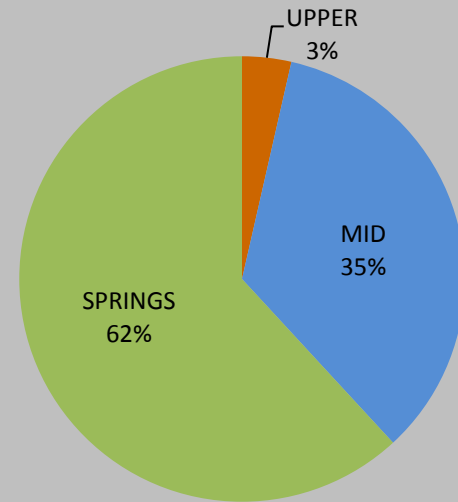
Modeled WT

Distance (ft)



Summary of Recharge at Milner-Gooding

- Recharge via canal seepage and off-canal sites.
- Subsurface is primarily basalt.
- Located in an area of deep groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Springs.
- Recharge Limited by: **Infiltration Capacity**.



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	6	35
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	6	35

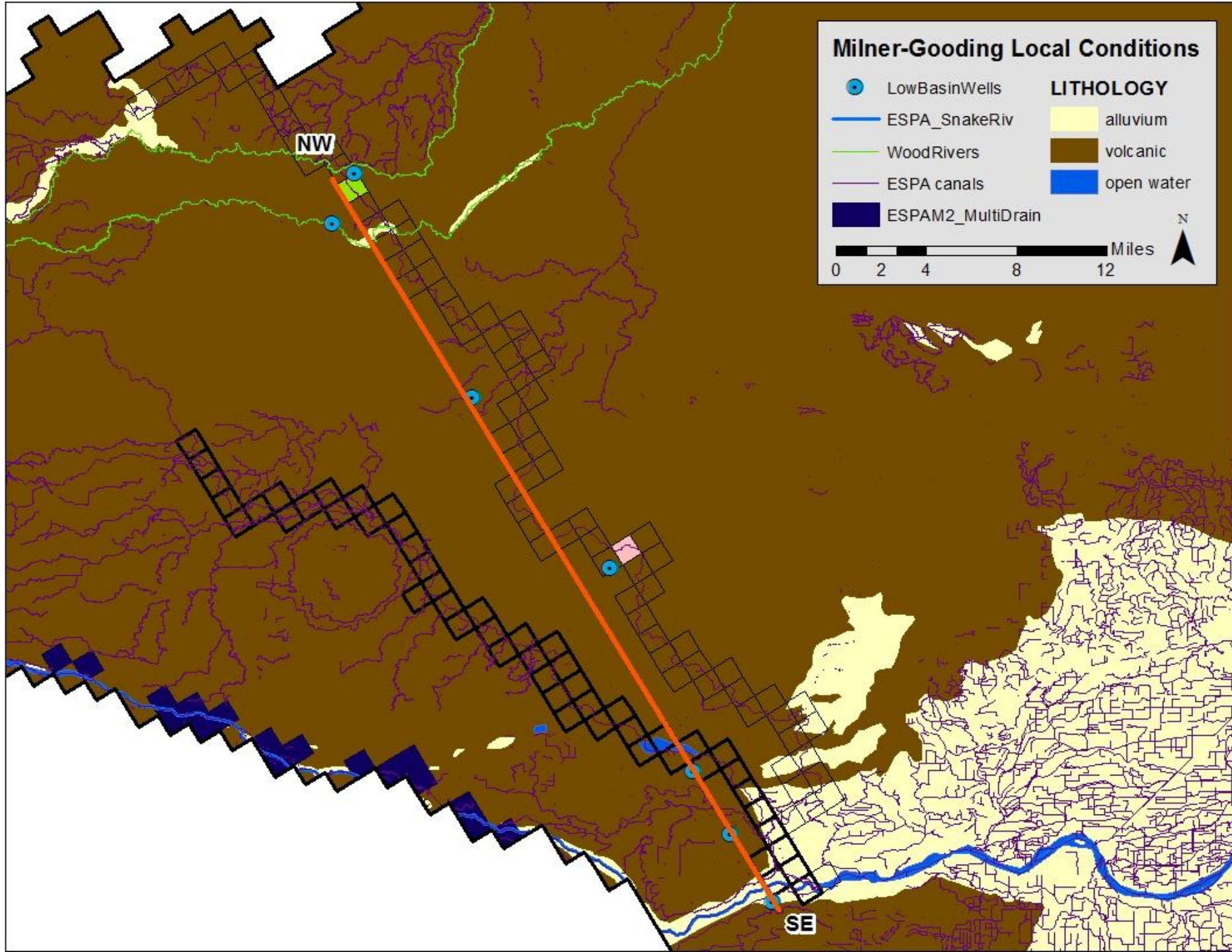
Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
8,200	2,900	10
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
8,200	2,900	10

Milner-Gooding Local Conditions

- LowBasinWells
 - ESPA_SnakeRiv
 - WoodRivers
 - ESPA canals
 - ESPAM2_MultiDrain
- LITHOLOGY**
- alluvium
 - volcanic
 - open water

0 2 4 8 12 Miles



Lower Basin Cross-Section

SE

NW

Snake River



Shoshone Recharge

Little Wood River

Elevation (ft)

Modeled WT

3200

3400

3600

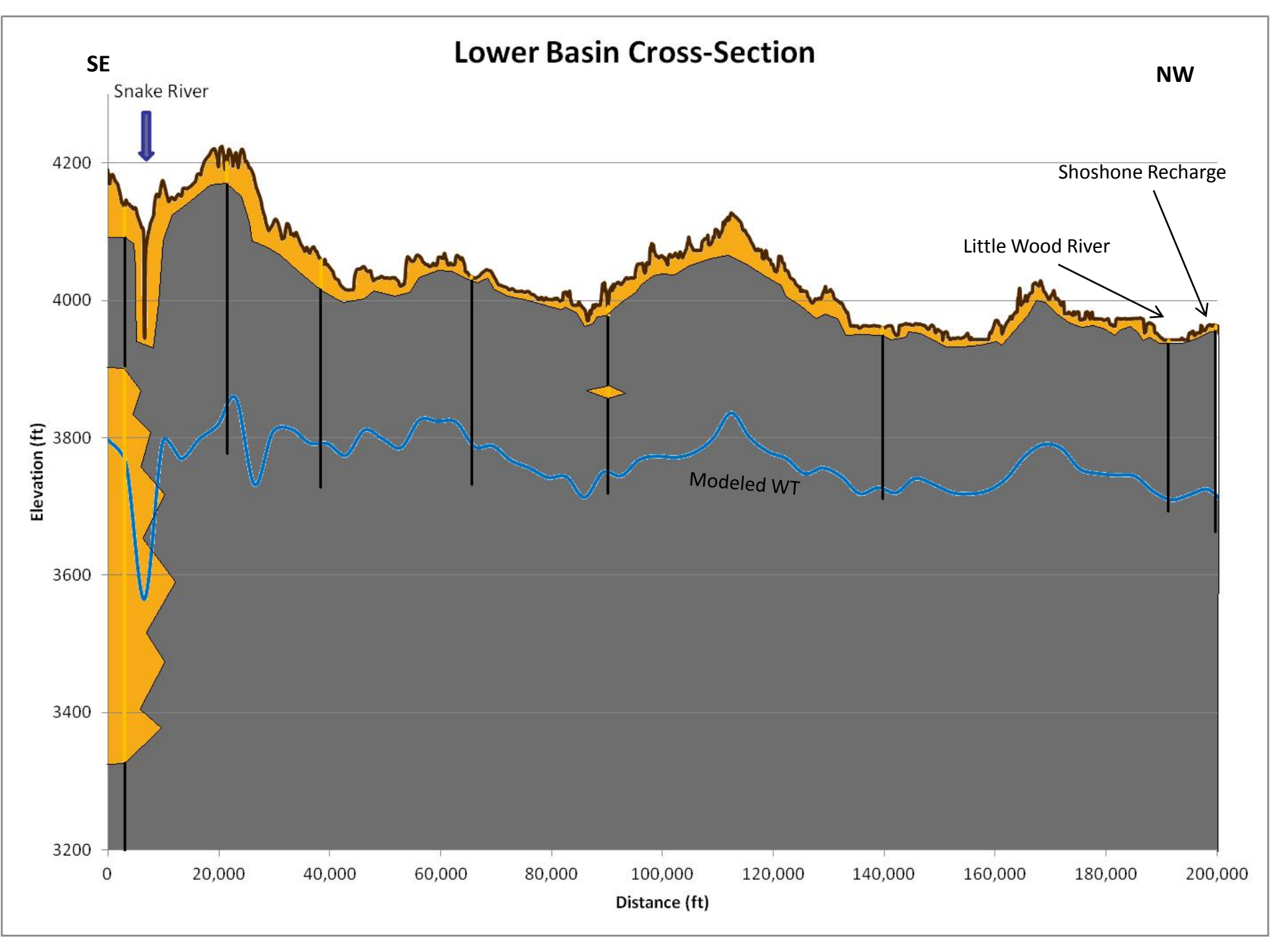
3800

4000

4200

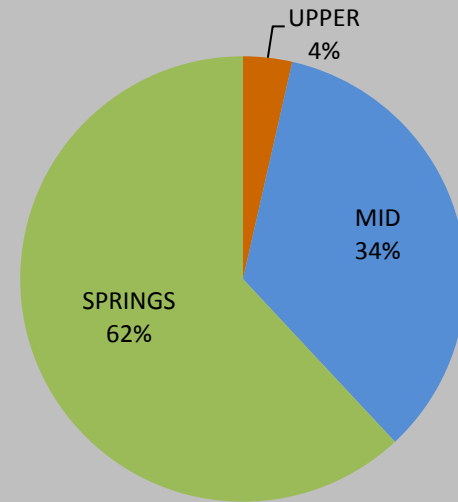
0 20,000 40,000 60,000 80,000 100,000 120,000 140,000 160,000 180,000 200,000

Distance (ft)



Summary of Recharge at Shoshone

- Recharge via off-canal site.
- Subsurface is primarily basalt.
- Located in an area of deep groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Springs.
- Recharge Limited by: **Diversion Capacity.**



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	7	32
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	7	32

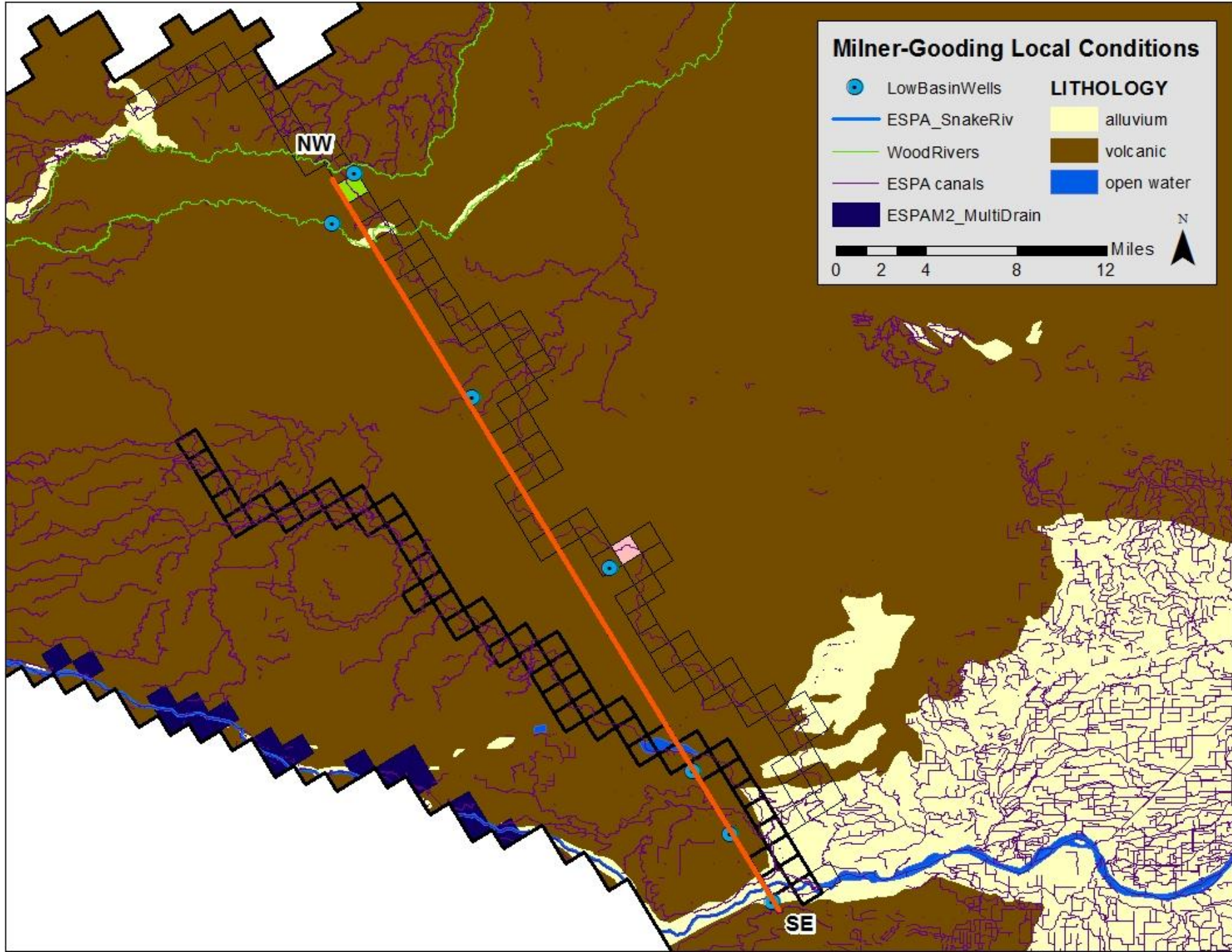
Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
19,900	6,400	10
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
19,900	6,400	10

Milner-Gooding Local Conditions

- LowBasinWells
 - ESPA_SnakeRiv
 - WoodRivers
 - ESPA canals
 - ESPAM2_MultiDrain
- LITHOLOGY**
- alluvium
 - volcanic
 - open water

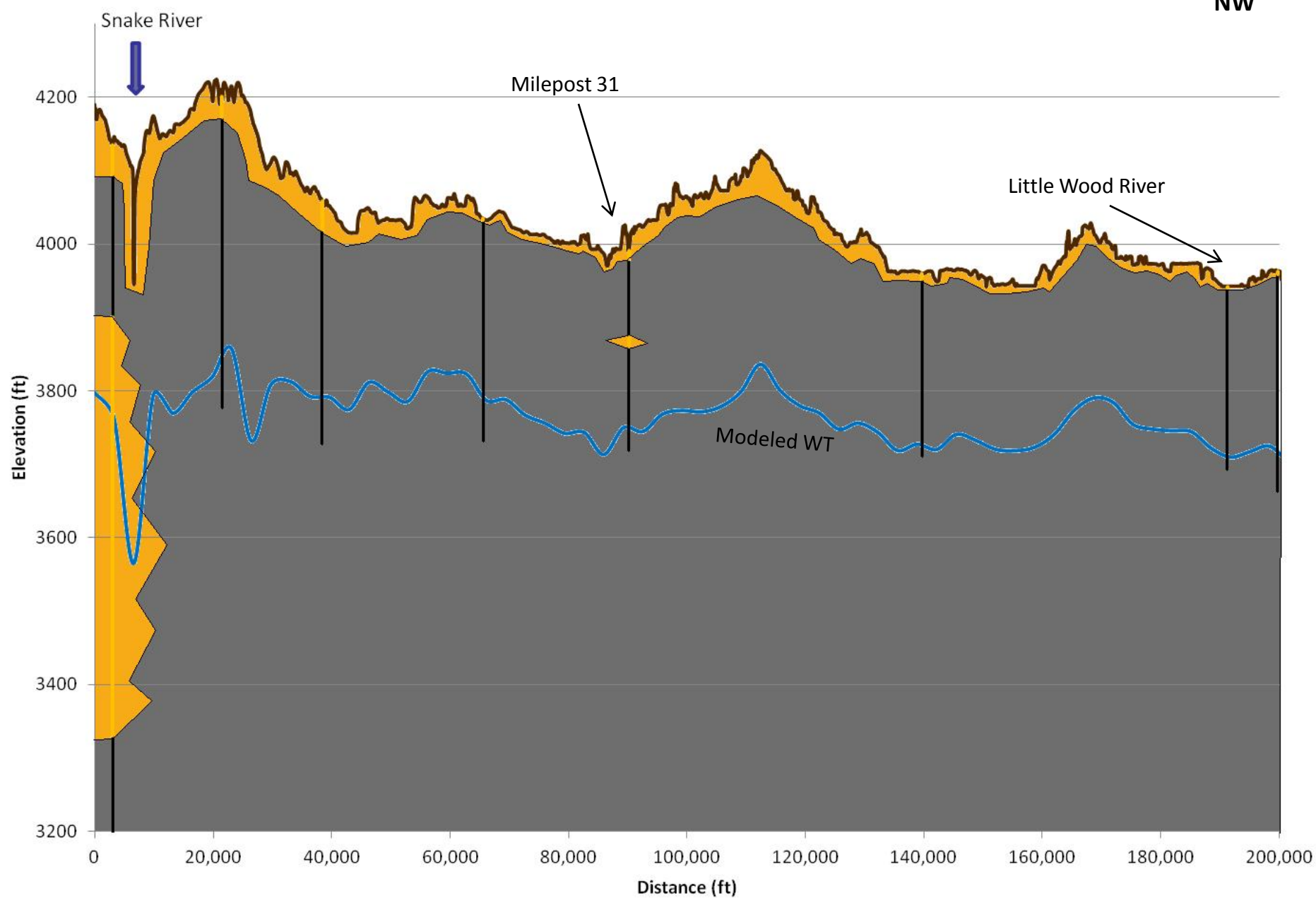
0 2 4 8 12 Miles



Lower Basin Cross-Section

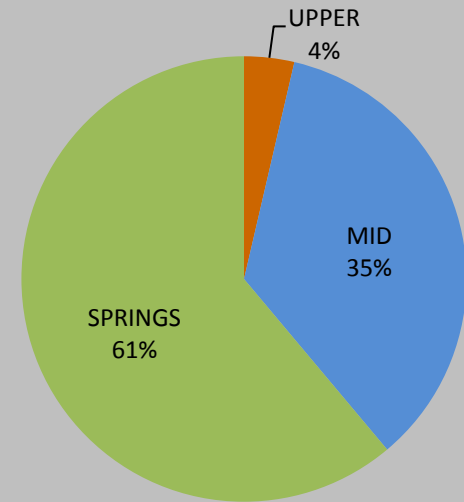
SE

NW



Summary of Recharge at Milepost 31

- Recharge via off-canal site.
- Subsurface is primarily basalt.
- Located in an area of deep groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Springs.
- Recharge Limited by: **Diversion Capacity.**



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	5	36
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	5	36

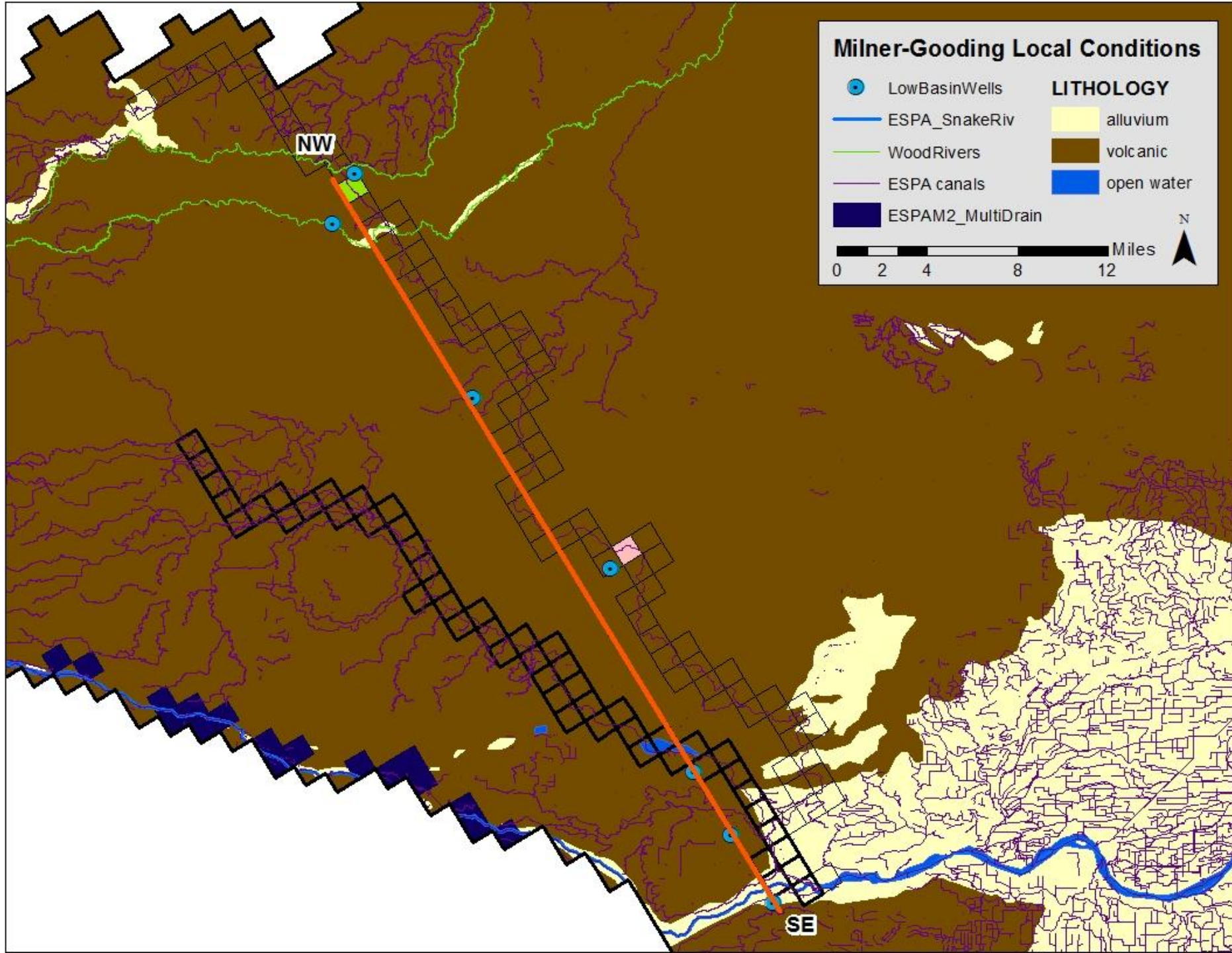
Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
18,400	6,600	10
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
18,400	6,600	10

Milner-Gooding Local Conditions

- LowBasinWells
 - ESPA_SnakeRiv
 - WoodRivers
 - ESPA canals
 - ESPAM2_MultiDrain
- LITHOLOGY**
- alluvium
 - volcanic
 - open water

0 2 4 8 12 Miles



Lower Basin Cross-Section

SE

NW

Snake River



Milepost 31



Shoshone Recharge

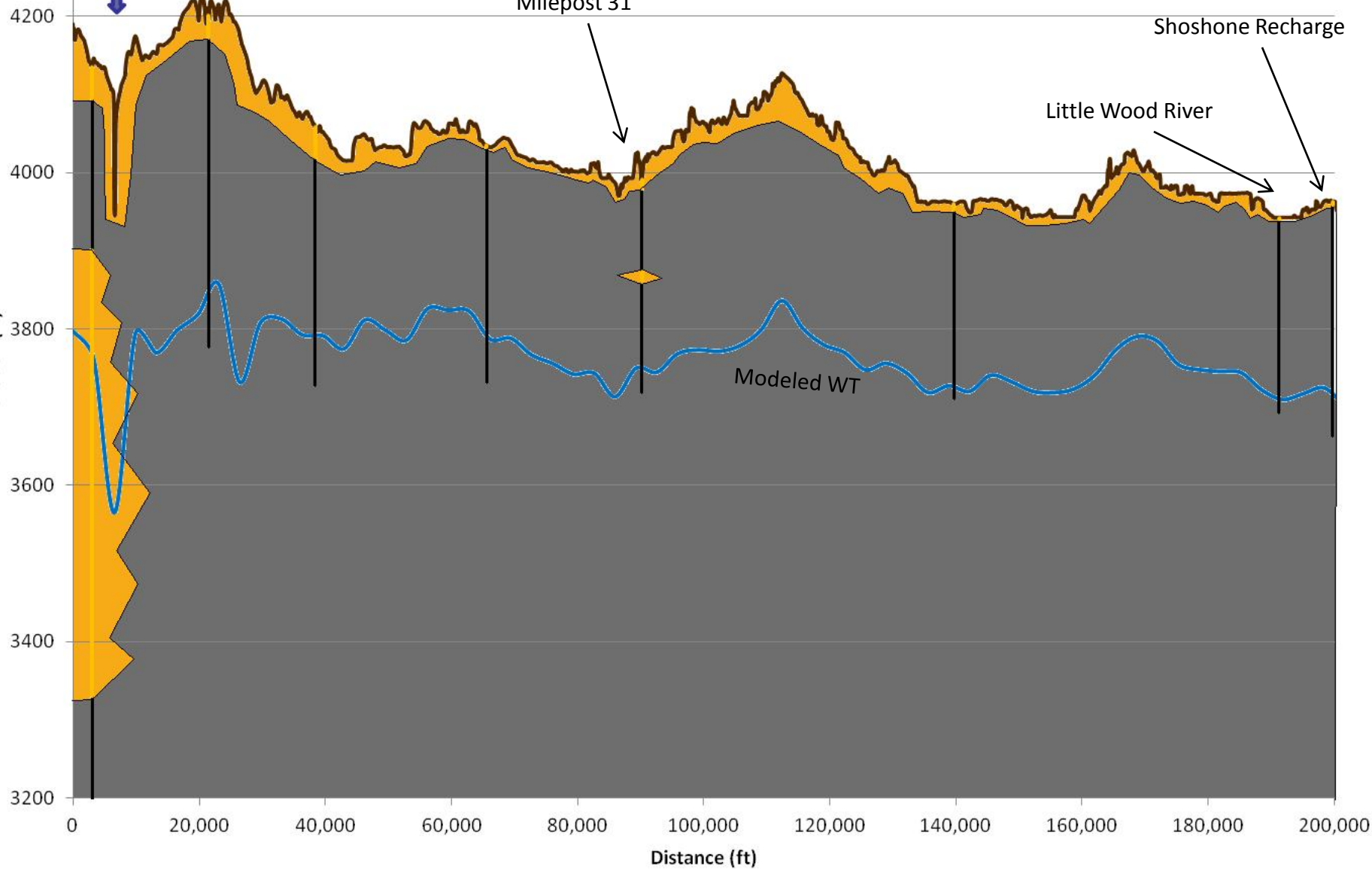


Little Wood River



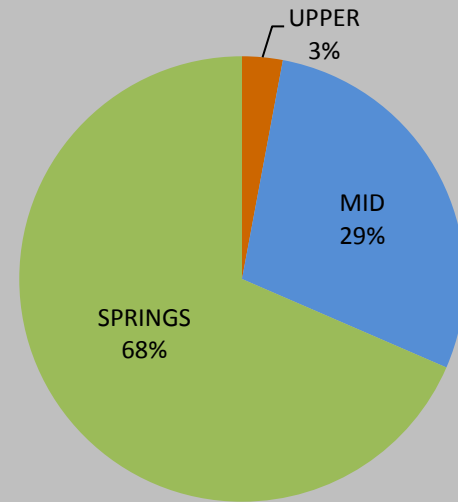
Elevation (ft)

Modeled WT



Summary of Recharge at Northside

- Recharge via canal seepage and off-canal sites.
- Subsurface is primarily basalt.
- Located in an area of deep groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Springs.
- Recharge Limited by: **Infiltration Capacity.**



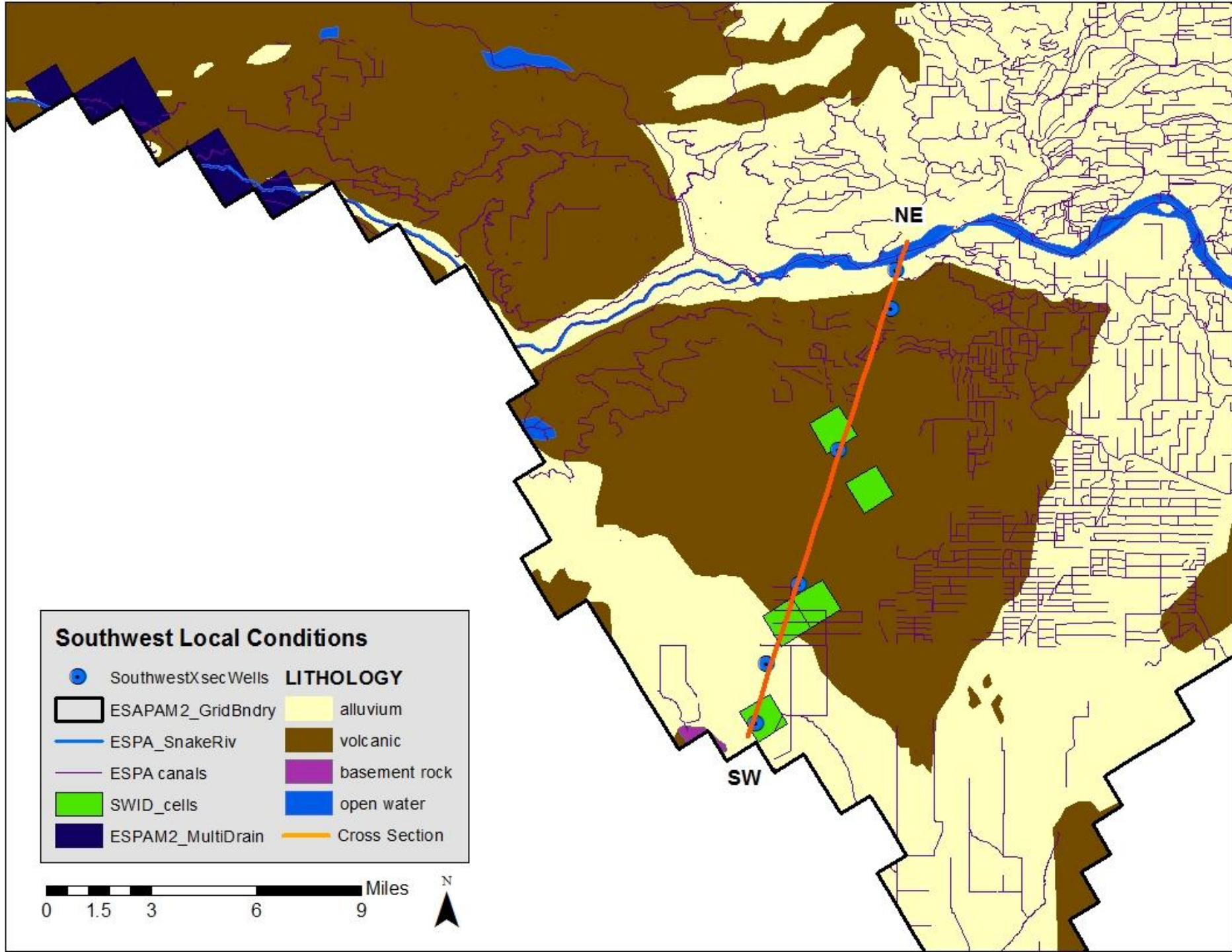
Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	8	32
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	8	32

Ability to Benefit Aquifer

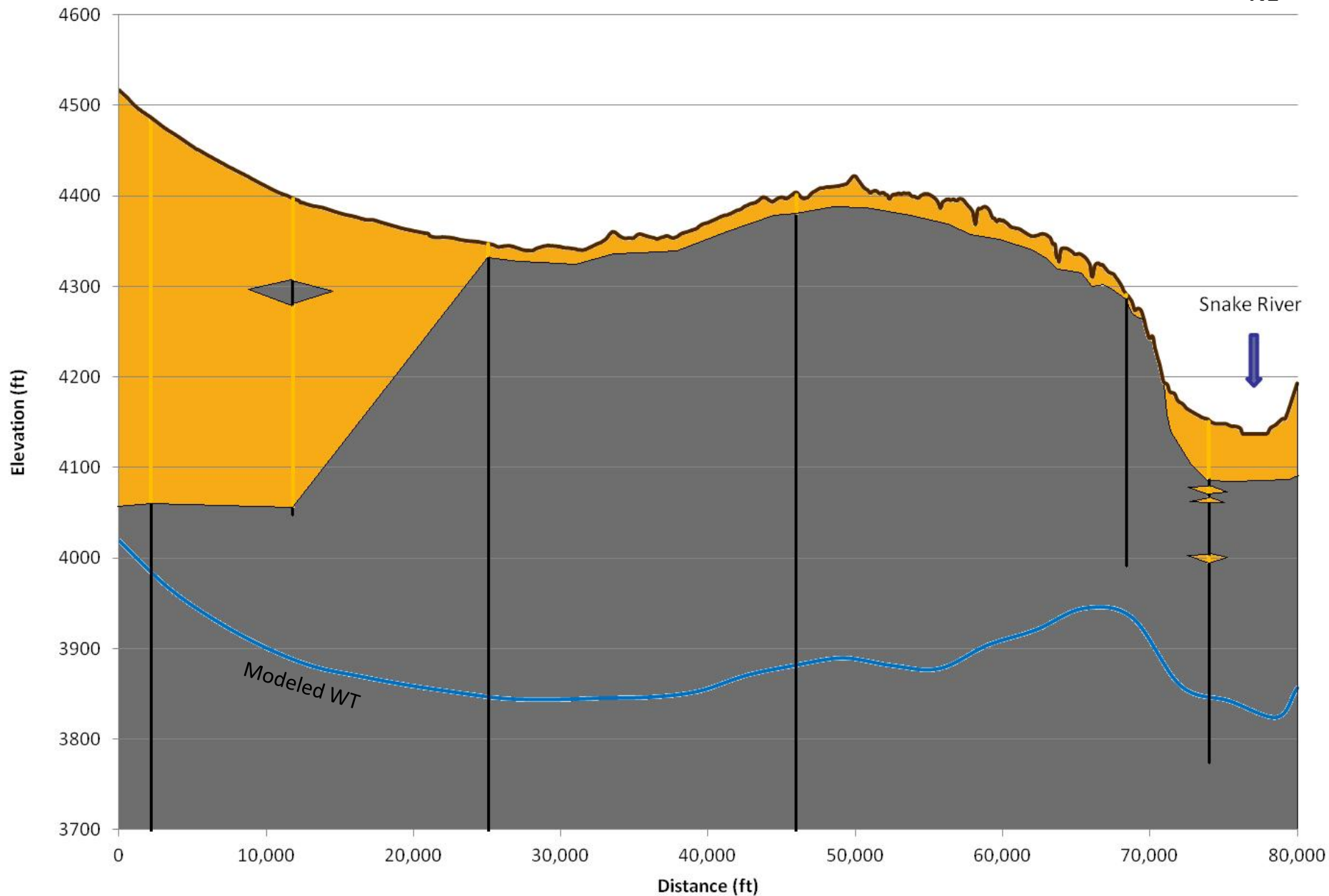
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
21,200	7,000	10
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
21,200	7,000	10



Southwest Cross-Section

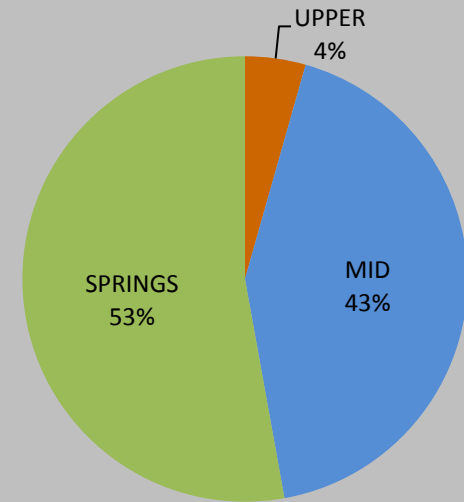
SW

NE



Summary of Recharge at Southwest

- Recharge via injection at off-canal sites.
- Subsurface is primarily sediment or basalt.
- Located in an area of deep groundwater.
- Majority of recharge water discharges: Springs.
- Recharge Limited by: **Diversion Capacity.**



Ultimate Fate of Recharged Water

Aquifer Retention 5 years

SPRING	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	2	54
FALL	Rank (of 13)	Retention (%)
	2	54

Ability to Benefit Aquifer

Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
3,600	2,000	10
Recharge Limit (AF)	Storage at 5 yrs (AF)	Consecutive Years
3,600	2,000	10